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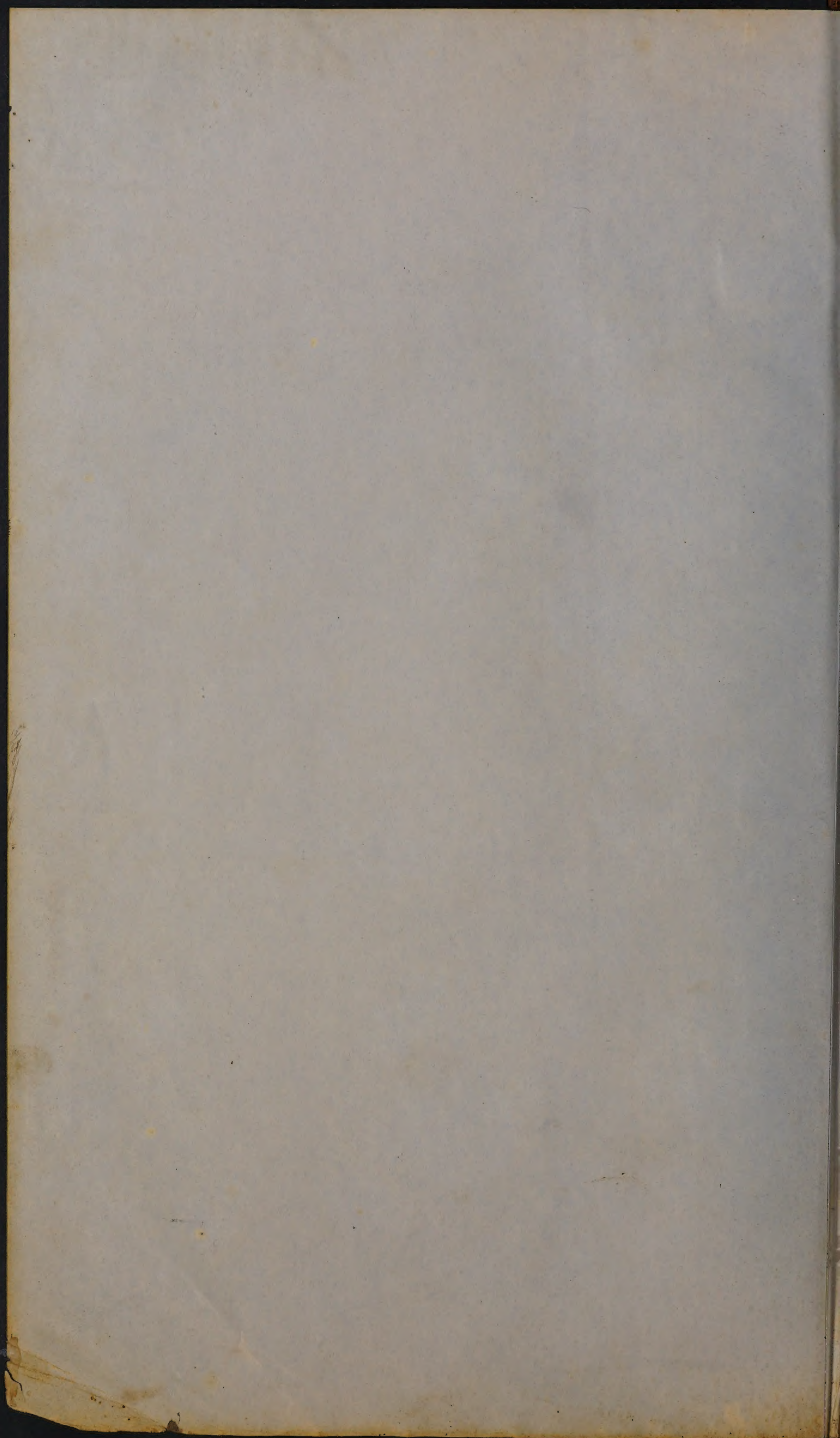
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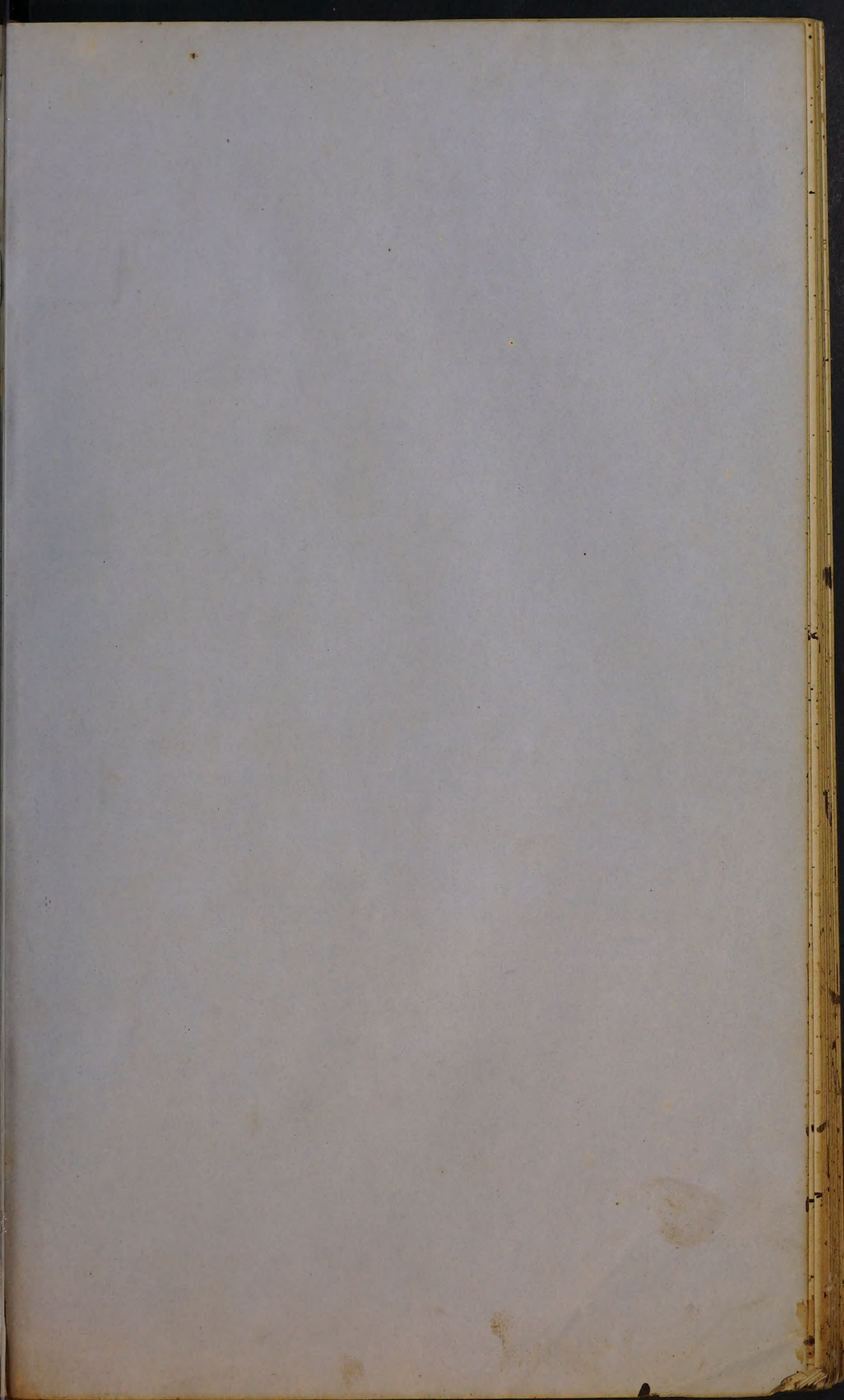
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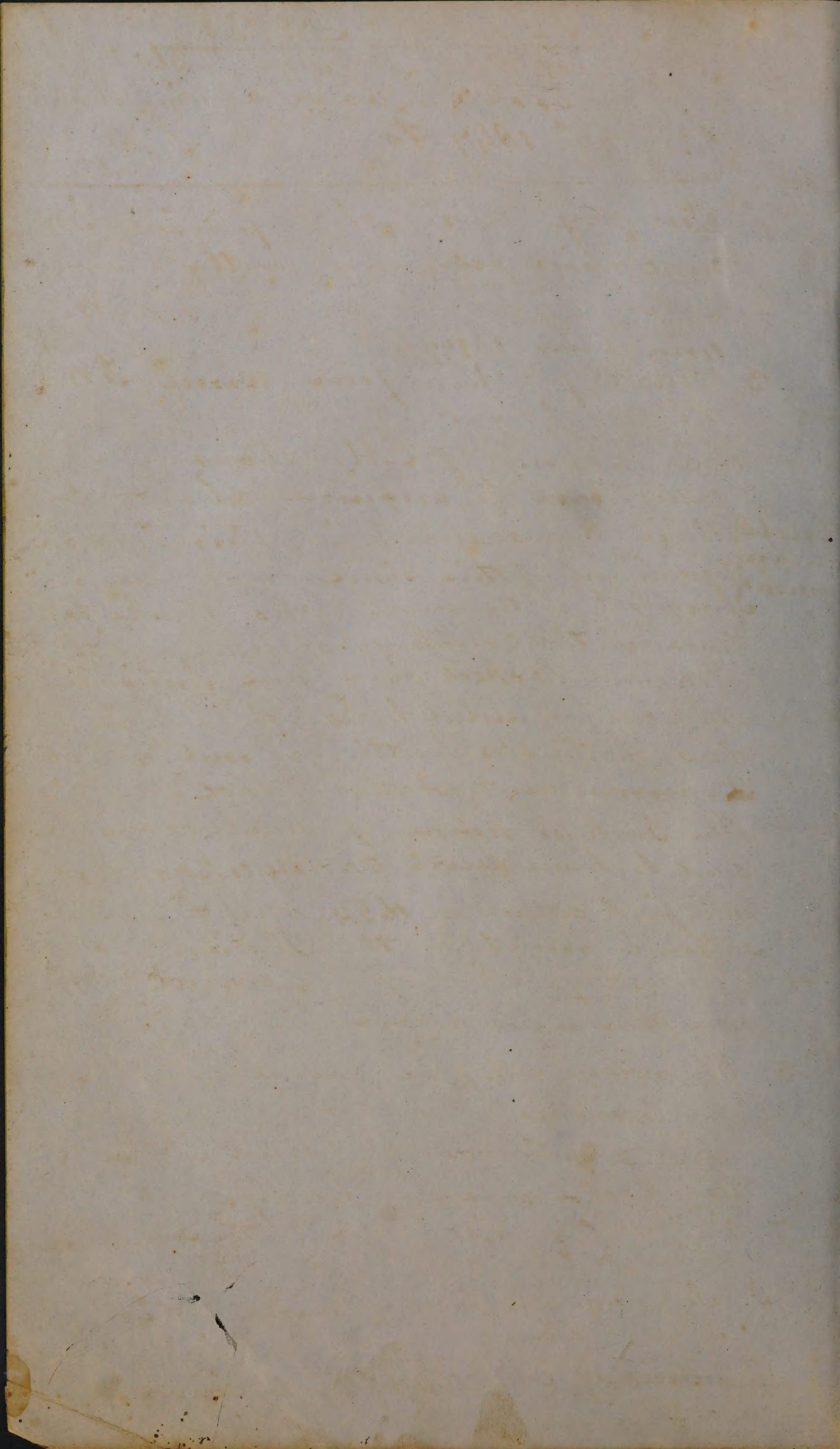
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Sketch-Book No. 21, 1
continued from page 234 of
a small book in boards. Voy. from
July 31.st 1847 to Dec^r 31. 1847 in
elaine.

1847.
August

1. Sunday. Morn cloudy, wind SW;
some rain fell, day partly fair.
2. Monday. Morn fair, wind W.
even fair day.
3. Tuesday. Morn fair, wind SW
the day fair.

Rev. Mr. Dey of Marlborough.

called ^{on} ~~me~~ to inquire about the

Indelible transactions in this town.

^{in in}
^{opinion} Enquiries of this kind are becoming
frequent with men who make tours
through the country, especially with those
who have looked over our antiquities.

Mr. Dey proceeded to South Deerfield to
view Lathrop's battle ground, and
the monument at that place.

The Indian name of Marlborough is
said to have been Okannekanesit,
and first settled in 1654, and to have
suffered much in the Indian wars.

4. Wednesday. Morn fair, wind NW, &
day fair & warm.

5. Thursday. M. fair, wind N and SW.
P.M. cloudy.

6. Friday. M. cloudy, wind N & W;
day cool & mostly cloudy.

7. Saturday. M. cloudy with some rain.
wind N & E

8. Sunday. M. cloudy, wind NE, and
considerable rain.

9. Monday. M. cloudy, with rain, and
N & E wind.

2. Tuesday. M. fair, wind SW; day
August 10 fair and hot.

11 Wednesday. M. fair, wind SW and fair
and hot day. a small shower & some
lightning

12. Thursday. M. fair, wind W. day
fair & hot. Sent my own & Jans tapes
to the Collector, Fenton, amounting to \$15.56

13 Friday. M. fair, wind NW. day fair
and hot.

14 Saturday. M. fair, wind W. & SW. and
warm air.

15 Sunday. M. fair, wind NW & NE;
day fair

16 Monday. M. fair, wind NE, &
day fair but hazy.

17. Tuesday. M. fair, wind NE and
NW - and hot.

18 Wednesday. M. cloudy, with some
rain & SW wind: soon fair & thus con-
tinued

19 Thursday. M. partially cloudy with some
rain and wind W.

20 Friday. M. fair, wind SW and cool
air

21 Saturday. M. fair, wind SW. day
fair but many broken clouds.

22. Sunday M. fair, wind SW. many
scudding clouds during the day.

23 Monday. M. fair, wind not noted.

24 Tuesday. M. fair, wind NE; fair
day & pleasant air.

25. Wednesday. M. fair, wind NE & SW.

26 Thursday. M. fair, wind NW & fair day

August Friday. M. fair, wind SW: day B.
27 mostly fair, but cloudy at night
with some rain.

28 Saturday. M. cloudy, with rain
& NW wind.

29 Sunday. M. thinly cloudy, wind
SW, but the day fair & pleasant.

30 Monday. M. fair, wind NW;
day fair & pleasant.

31 Tuesday. M. fair, wind SW and
fair day.

Septem

ber 1. Wednesday. M. fair, wind NW;
day clear & pleasant.

2. Thursday. M. cloudy, wind NW;
soon become fair & so continued.

Mr. Ebercyer Sexton died this morn-
ing at about 81 years of age.

3. Friday. M. cloudy, but sun soon
seen; wind SE & variable - day
breezy.

4. Saturday. M. cloudy, wind S. at
4 P.M. a shower with some thunder
a rare occurrence.

5. Sunday. M. cloudy, wind SE and
variable; day cloudy, but sun seen
sun occasionally.

6. Monday. M. fair, wind NW. and
fair day.

7. Tuesday. M. fair, wind NE. and
day partly cloudy.

8. Wednesday. M. cloudy, wind NW.
day cloudy, & a fall of rain.

9. Thursday. M. broken clouds, wind S.
day fair with some showers,
a letter from Son & daughter, at Vir-
ginia. A.

September 10 Friday. M. cloudy, wind NE, and day
clear.

11 Saturday. M. cloudy, wind NE. & some
rain.

12 Sunday. M. cloudy, wind NE. and day
cloudy.

13 Monday. M. cloudy with rain, wind
NE; rain last night heavy: the day partly
fair.

14 Tuesday. M. fair, wind NE and day
alternately cloudy.

15 Wednesday M. fair, wind NW: and
day fair; wind N. West.

In several days past I have used a fire
in my sitting room, & probably our hot
season is past. Part of the summer has been
marked by a ^{hot} and with a remarkable absence of thun-
der showers, and I think no severe one
has here occurred. This change in the
extent and severity of the ~~showers~~ ^{showers}, summer
not to be known to our young people,
though I have noticed the facts for sev-
eral years past.

To account for these variations in
the phenomena of thunder showers,
we require satisfactory data. We may
suppose variations are taking place in
the lower atmosphere from the clearing
off the woods of our extensive coun-
try, but in what manner this should
affect evaporation and electricity is not
clear. Of one thing we may rest sure
viz: that the laws of nature are in-
variable and fixed, yet not fully understood.

16 Thursday. M. fair, wind SW: last night
a small frost occurred, sun in the morn-
ing upon the grass; the day very clear
cool, and a considerable breeze
prevailed.

Sept 5. For some time past we
have heard little from the move-
ments of our enemies in Mexico; but
Gen. recent intelligence says, Gen. Scott has
arrived near the city of Mexico, had
two battles, and driven the Mexicans
into the city, with a considerable loss
of men; the particulars not received.

17 Friday. M. fair, wind A.W. and
cold air, rendering fine agreeable.
A much faster sun on the moon, a
fine clear day, & cold air.

18 Saturday M. cloudy, some
rain, wind N. & N.W. partially fair.
The papers give us some
details of Gen. Scott's battles of the 19th
and 20th of August, in the vicinity of the
city of Mexico, from which it appears,
that the fighting was severe and much
loss sustained on both sides. The Mexi-
cans were covered by strong batteries
and much artillery, which were car-
ried by desperate charges. The New-
York ^{S. Carolina} regiment of volunteers suffered
severely, the latter nearly cut to pieces.
Imperfect lists of the killed and
wounded are given, and the whole loss
of Scott's army, about 10 or 11,000; the
Mexicans, much more severe. The
retreats are probably imperfect, and
official accounts are wanting. Gen.
Scott is said to have received a
slight wound in his leg.

The Mexicans retreated to this city,
and the following committee agreed on
"Not the army to be reinforced nor build new
defences during the armistice, nor go beyond

Sept 19

their last hours, over the
obscure ~~moments~~ of the slave
"Tell a sad tale of glory gone,
"of valor sleeping dark and lone"
At this eventful period, the wounded
patriot, struggling under his
mortal stroke, console him-
self with the reflection that he
had risked his life to establish
the independence of his country
and the happiness of his posterity.

My
own
men

How different the motives of the pre-
sent war with Mexico? Alas! in this
war because a war of invasion and
of injustice, having for its object the
conquest of a neighboring republic,
without regard to right, or good neigh-
borhood. In this war ^{see} ~~ever~~ corps of
young men inheriting under the
stimulus of chivalry, to kill
murders for daring to resist
our encroachments on their terri-
tory. Alas! what a different spirit

No
part
man
patriot
is

from that of the heroes of our
revolution, who had no view the
rights of man over the happiness
of society? When we hear of hundreds
& thousands of men falling in the
battle fields of Mexico, we cannot but
enquire what consolation the mortally
wounded officer or soldier can derive
from his empty chivalry? At these
crises the question every one forcibly
presents, what can I do? These things
poor my life? Once the gloom of
military chivalry were removed, we
will only of the consolation of our new
location any patriotic be favored. History
may relate these exploits, but it will
also

Sept^r

19.

Also tell of the injustice of the cause in which they were engaged, and fell. A few names may be remembered, but the patriot cause regret they fell in a cause which had not justice & humanity for its design.

20 Monday. M. partially cloudy, wind N.E. and day generally cloudy: the air rather warmer than some days

past. We wait with impatience for the results of Gen. Scott's battles in the vicinity of the Mexican capital, and cordently hope they will be an equitable ^{peace} with the Mexican Government. What terms Mr. Gist is instructed to offer we know not; but from the obvious design of the war, in the first instance, no doubt can remain that one half or two thirds of the Mexican territory is to be annexed to the United States; and to give the name for the appearance of a purchase, no doubt Mr. Polk's thousands of million of money will be called into requisition. The rapacious eye of domination was early turned to this section of Mexico, and Presidents Monroe & Polk have more than hinted at the course we ^{are} to follow in regard to it; even whether that free republic, will be permitted to retain an independent government is a cloudy question. The next step in this rapacious system, will be the Island of Cuba, and ere long the rest India interests. Let the nations of Europe look to their interests in season.

Thurs-
days in
relation
to peace
with Mex-
ico.

Proba-
ble
terms
of a
treaty

The ra-
pacious
system

Sept 21 Tuesday. M. cloudy, wind NW 9
most of day fair.

Write a letter to Arthur & Elizabeth
Letters sent Virginia St.; and received letters
to and from Dr. Swift and wife, at Redway
from State of New York in answer to one
from her. She says their neighbors in
Redway have been uncommonly
sickly this season & many have died.
I suppose of fevers. Thus it is found
that fevers will often prevail in new
countries, even in our latitude. Is this
owing to vegetable decomposition,
which in a measure ceases where
the surface of the ground is thorough-
ly cultivated? The state of health
in this town has been good during the
season, but Dr. Swift says he never knows
the season more healthy.

At New Orleans the yellow fever
has been prevalent, and the people
say so continuously. Short place, it is
believed, will always prove a gale
the, and no prudent Northerner
man will select it for a residence.

22. Wednesday M. fair, wind N.E. &
changed to W.
This day autumnal Equinox, and
day and night of equal length.

Write a letter to Dr. Eyles of
Lithopolis, Ohio, by wife Sam-
Eyles & wife Elizabeth, who sets
out for that place tomorrow. They
proceed by rail road to Buffalo;
then by steam boat up Lake Erie,
and thence the most direct route
to their destination. A long route
for Cooch without aid & protection.

23 Thursday M. foggy, wind N.W. but
soon fair, and very clear & dry. All day.

Sept 23 Took a ride to the west bank of the Connecticut, and spent the day at Mr. Smith's, near the old Cobb Ferry: the farms along the river are generally clean and cultivated, appearing pretty good for so far from an southern returnity. The boating and winter business on the river has diminished since the construction of our rail road, but still some heavy articles are transported on the river. Notice a large boat with sails ensundered by a south-easterly wind. Probably some of the heavy articles were carted to the river in preference to rail road conveyance. At a suitable height above the navigation from Hartford to an Chesapeake landing is good and safe and eligible.

24. Friday. Mr. cloudy, wind N.E. and day continued cloudy.

On Wednesday last a Democratic Convention held at Worcester, nominated Caleb Cushing, one of Mr Polk's newly fledged Generals of the Mexican campaign as the candidate for their next governor. This restless party will continue their efforts so long as they believe it possible to effect their objects by cheating the people by false representations. Hence it appears, that the next president, and our next governor is to be taken from the corrupt without regard to civil qualifications. When a people become thus enervated of military spirit, it is a proof that they have lost their political discernment and would readily submit to a despot. A military commander may be able in the field, and yet weak, and

Sept 24 ¹¹ even corrupt, as civil leader.
Washington was an exception; but
General Hiss clay whom we are to look
upon as Washington? Not in the hands
of the demagogues of wild democracy
favoured by, who would prefer a Caligula
on a Nero, to a virtuous civilization.

General Cushing's ambitious views
are, however, too well known in Mass
achusetts by the discovering part of the
people, to admit of popularity; nor
has he acquired the reputation of his sword

Re which democracy claims indispensably
necessary to high state elevations. Yet
as the
morning
section
believing it possible that the General's
feather and cockade, with his dis
interested patriotism ^{might} charm young

men at the ballot-box, the leaders of
this uneasy party have presented
his name as candidate for the first offi-
ce of our State. Who is accepted of the
command of an volunteer regiment,
did the General anticipate this ef-
-fect of his friends? More like eagle
eyed, have pursued such a course,
and sometimes successfully, and the
General lacks not perseverance.

From the ~~unusual~~ effects of this
uneasy party, or rather I should say
the leaders of the party, one reac-
governed with the conditions of
our State, might suppose the people
labour under some great grievance
which called for a remedy; but
on investigation he finds nothing
to suspect this supposition, and
the whole reasoning is found
to rest on ^{the} mere ambition of a
very few, who know how to disturb
the harmony of society. Divested of
their unnecessary, our political machine
would ^{more} run without clanking, and the
people would be as happy as the best

12 of men admits. What patriot then
Sept can rest complacently under these dis-
24 turbing fears which his duty compels
him to resist at every returning elec-
tion, as he would in many ever
of the future, for the destruction of our lives
property, and all that is dear in
well regulated society.

In the course of proceedings of the con-
vention a series of abolition resolutions
were introduced. At first it is said
they were received with manifest marks
of disapprobation and some pertur-
bation. But order being restored their
reading was silently permitted, and
they came on the table. The masters
and spirits no doubt saw that this step
would meet the favour of those South-
ern brethren, and the resolutions
of course suffered to sleep much longer.
No! - then sticklers of the rights of
man must not touch upon slavery,
the grand basis of Southern liberty,
with which "northern men" have
no concern. The members of the
convention may flatter themselves that
they shall raise a new spirit at the
coming election and carry the strong
works of the friends of liberty; but it
is believed the good sense & firmness
of a majority of the people of the States
will again put to flight utopian
forces.

25. Saturday M. cloudy, wind N.E.
and cloudy days. The air rather cool.
and some rain at the close

26. Sunday M. cloudy, wind N.E.;
day continued cloudy, with cold air

27. Monday M. cloudy, N.E. wind;
day generally cloudy. Mon

Sept 27 More than a month has elapsed¹³
since General Scotts battles at
the City of Mexico, yet no official
account has been before the pub-
lic. In cases of such losses it is
sometimes good policy in a government
to withhold
even a government to withhold
full details of the losses sustained
in battle, especially when the
army is to be supplied with re-
counts from the populace, as
the present war, where so-
much is to be insisted for
the occasion, in which a chiv-
alrous spirit is the stimulus.
In Napoleon's battles exact de-
tails of losses, I believe, were sel-
dom given to the public; but
his conscription system enabled
him to supply his losses as the
shortest requisition. After the
retreat from Moscow in which
Napoleon's army was nearly ex-
terminated, he raised an additional
force of 350,000, within a few months
by the aid of his conscription.
In our war with Mexico, we
have to contend with a more exten-
sive power than the military com-
mand of that republic, - the malice of
tropical country - details of which
will not appear until the war closes
when we may look for a more ac-
curate account of suffering from the medical
department.

28. Tuesday. M. cloudy, wind S.W. Soon
after noon the sun appeared and
the remainder of day fine & pleasant wind
west.

Wednesday. M. fair, wind W.
 Soft and day clear

29 The Whig Convention of our State
 assembled at Springfield this day for
 the nomination of Governor & Lieut. Governor
 for the year ensuing. No provision
 is made in the Constitution for this
 annual nomination; but at a time
 when a mischievous party is endeavor-
 ing to effect ^{immense} innovations in the
 policy of the State ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{corresponding} ~~for~~ ^{may}
 the convention, if not necessary. Were
 the nomination left to the mere
 purpose, many names might be pre-
 sented, and so divide the votes of
 the people that no election would
 take place. But it is to be regretted
 that this necessity exists, and probably
 will continue to exist, as long as some-
 one is eligible to the office. The
 people can be misled. But it is impossible
 to prevent it. It is impossible
 to be re-nominated, and be
 preferred by the people, to
 one now seeking service by his
 sword in a war of invasion
 for the conquest of territory
 from a neighboring republic,
 whose only crime is the defense
 of its rights, against flagrant
 usurpation and injustice, which
 patriotism recoils, and humanity
 shudders. A war commenced
 by a lawful strike of the Bear
 Club, and now continued for
 the consummation of its base
 designs: viz. the annexation of
 a large portion of the Mexican
 territory of Mexico, to the United States.
 The objects obvious to common dis-
 semination.

Sept^r 30 It was clay. M. cloudy, with 15
some rain, wind S.W.; Temp.
approx about half past ten, and
the day continued fair & cloudy
alternately; the weather cool.

October 1. Friday. M. foggy, wind S.W. variable,
but soon set and clay.
The Springfield Daily Republican
of yesterday gives the proceedings
of the Whig Convention at that
place. George Ashmun was chosen
President, and on Ashmun the
speeches made in espousing the
cause touching upon the Polk's
were, with his usual good sense,
"He said: We have prospects of a peace, it
is true. But who can say whether the
terms will not be almost if not quite
as bad as war. Devoting lands the
future. We are committing a greater
crime indeed than war, we are to
rob another nation of its fine har-
bors, rivers and lands - and for what?
To present to the world the spectacle
of a people more fit for human be-
ings. Massachusetts has once expressed
her views upon this state of things.
But we should not separate without
once ^{again} ~~renewing~~, in the most solemn manner
our deep seated hatred of this robbery
of the lands of other countries in
which to implant and stimulate and
the institution of slavery."
On collecting the votes for a candidate
for Governor George N. Briggs had 571
and 22 scattering. It was then voted
that Mr Briggs be unanimously nomi-
nated. On counting the votes for Lt.
Governor the number was found to be
572. all for John Neill.
In the course of the proceedings David
Webster

16. Webster delivered a speech, an abstract
of which is given in the Daily, the whole
to be printed at Boston under the
sanction of Mr Webster.

Mr Webster's Speech
A series of Resolutions, expressing the
sentiments of the Convention on the even
ing. Some passed, one of which recommends

Daniel Webster of Mass. to the favor-
able consideration of the Whig na-
tional Convention, as a candidate
for the office of President of the U.
States; and Rufus Choate of Boston
and Wm G. Bates of Westfield were chosen
for Delegates to the next Whig Convention
with substitutes, if required.
On naming a candidate for the Presidency
at this time, there was a diversity of
opinion in the Convention, some believing

it would have no useful effect.
Mr Webster's great political talents &
long public services, no doubt, pre-
sented the strongest claims to the Presi-
dency; but these very claims will pre-
vent his selection for that office.
And I will venture the assertion that
no eminent man will be selected

for that office, so long as a majority
of the people believe that great talents
are necessary and commendable. Some
military Chief, or obscure individ-
ual, known to be subservient to wild
enterprise, will be nominated &
probably elected. A Washington, at
this day, would be repudiated by the
cries of demagogues.

Notwithstanding these considerations
the Convention adopted the following: Resolved
That the Whigs of Massachusetts
unanimously recommend
Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, to the fa-
vorable consideration of the Whig national
Convention, as a candidate for the office of
President of the United States.

Oct 2

Saturday. M. fair, wind SW, and 17
a fair day followed, & wind changed
to N.E. We have nothing certain
in relation to a peace with Mexico.
Sherman with a series of victory
Mr. Polk and his cabinet may
insist on terms, to which Mex-
ico cannot accede, in which case
the war may be continued, &
the Mexicans taught to cope with
our chivalrous troops.

Saturday Evening. The Springfield

Late
news
from
Mexico

Daily of this day, announces, that
"the peace negotiations have failed;
that hostilities were renewed on the
8th of September, when another battle
took place, in which the Mexicans
were defeated; and that, at last ac-
counts, our troops had possession of
a portion of the city, and were
driving the Mexicans before them."
Gen. Worth has been wounded."

Hostile
ities
renewed

The accounts are derived from
the N. York Journal of Commerce and
Herald of yesterday, via Vera Cruz.

From the details received, it explains
the Mexicans are far from surren-
dering their rights to our invaders,
and that a spirit is rising in the
country that may, at length, show
they are not ready for a sacrifice.

3. Sunday. M. fair, wind N.E. and
fair day. Our nights are now gen-
erally frosty, and some of the old
crops & some mangles begin to show
the fall here. Towards the close
of the day, wind S.E.

4. Monday. M. foggy, but soon
clear with N.E. wind, and a
fair day succeeded.

10
Oct 4 Association of American Geologists and
Naturalists.

This association met at Boston last week on Tuesday, & continued in business to Saturday, inclusive. A great variety of subjects were brought forward & discussed. Among the members of the association are some of our most scientific men, who freely bestow their labors for the promotion of useful knowledge. Their meetings are held, by adjournments from place to place, as circumstances elicitate. This meeting was adjourned to the 3^d Wednesday of September 1848, to meet at Philadelphia.

In the Boston Journal of the 30th Sept. we have a detail of the proceedings during the five days, which are very interesting to the enquiring philosopher. An interesting paper was read by Mr E. G. Squire, entitled, "Observations on the Graves, Mounds, and other Monuments found in the Mounds of the West". Mr Squire combats the idea of the mounds being natural formations, & brings incontestable proof

of their artificial structure. It is said that the 1st Book published by the Smithsonian Institution will be a work on American Archaeology - a narrative of researches and discoveries in the mounds of the West, made by E. G. Squire & Dr. E. H. Davis of Ohio; the work to be accom-

panied by drawings of the relics, & a description of the fortifications &c. &c. It is the opinion of scientific men, that this Vol contains more information on the subject of the race of people once inhabiting this continent, than all the volumes that have been published.

Oct 4 During the sitting of the associates 19
President Everett of the Cambridge
University, communicated to them
a letter from Mr. Bond of the
Cambridge Observatory, contain-
ing proofs of the excellence
of the Telescope in that obser-
vatory. Mr Bond says, in his let-
ter (Sept. 22. 1847) "the great Nebula
in Orion has yielded to the power
of our incomparable Telescope. The
Telescope was set upon the Trapezium
in the great Nebula of Orion under a
power of 200; the 5th star was immedi-
ately conspicuous; but our attention
was directly absorbed with the splendid
revelations made in its immediate neigh-
borhood. This part of the nebula
was resolved into bright points of light.
The number of the stars was too great
to attempt counting them; many were
however readily located and mapped.
The double character of the brightest
star of the Trapezium was readily re-
cognized with a power of 600. This
is Struve's 4th star; and certainly of the
stars composing the Nebula were seen
as double stars under this power."
Of this Telescope ^{the} resolving the Nebula
of Orion, its power must equal that
of Herschel's Reflector, or Lord Rosse's
three foot mirrors, which, Mr Bond
says, "gave not the slightest trace of resolv-
ability".
The Nebular Hypothesis of the Elder Her-
schel, supposes that nebular masses ex-
ist, which are in process of combination
into systems, while others are real clusters
of stars; but the changes which the ~~nebula~~
by nebularity in Orion has undergone,
seems to him, to indicate that it is not
a mass of stars. The Hypothesis is now
combated by some, arguing that the neb-
ula is supposed to be still in the

20. Tuesday. M. fair, wind N.E., mild day
October 5. Clear. Warm B.M. S.W.

5. Accounts from Mexico say
the animosity between Scott and
Santa Anna ended on the 14th, and
that after some fighting the former
entered the city of Mexico on the 16th inst.
and the Mexicans retired to Guadalupe.
If the Mexicans are determined on free
the resistance, will it not be difficult
for Scott to find subsistence for his ar-
my in so interior a position? Who
can invading army act on a long
line of operation, it may be cut off
from its base by an enemy in the
rear. Awareness of this Scott will be
cautious of further encumbers into
the interior, until he is reinforced
and assured of supplies for his troops
and with reinforcements, should
he attempt to operate by detachments
eccentrically, he may be defeated
in detail. The guerilla system, adop-
ed by the Mexicans, promises success,
if general attacks be avoided, and
the Petate Guerre be vigorously prose-
cuted. To conquer & hold the country
vict armies will require an army
of at least 50,000 men, spread over the
country, protected by fortified works.
But a country of 6 or 7 millions of
people, provided with arms and ma-
ritime of war, can not be conquered
by ordinary means.

6. Wednesday. M. fair, wind N.E.:
the day fair, but somewhat hazy
and the wind veered from N.E. through
the center. semi-circular to the S.W.
Similar veer of the wind
before occurred on several prior
days, indicating a variable state
of atmospheric pressure.

October 7 Thursday. M. cloudy 21
wind N; the day continued
cloudy, and wind shifted to S.W.
thence to N.E. The changes of this
day's current to be in an opposite di-
rection to those of yesterday.

8 Friday. M. cloudy. Wind
N.E., rain about noon; the
day continued cloudy with
sun shining, and wind shifted
at N.E.

Received a letter from my co-
sive at Vergennes of the 6th
inst. A sort of Influenza has
prevailed at Vergennes for some time
which has affected many, among
whom were Arthur & little Charles.
The former made a tour of the
camp to the Fair at Saratoga, taking
the route through Lake George and
Glens Falls village - says he was
well pleased. The route from Glens
Falls to Saratoga, passes over much
interesting ground rendered memorable
in military history; but he neglected
me as a guide to the spots most
interesting, especially in the year of
1755, now almost lost to the pre-
sent generation.

9 Saturday. M. cloudy, but fine
breeze, and a N.W. wind of
considerable briskness, prevailed;
the day continued fair.

10 Sunday. M. fair, wind N.W.
and light; the day clear, and
air cool. Many of the deciduous
trees now show the full tints, yet
low and red, a vivid phenomenon
said not to exist in our parts of
the temperate zone.

22. Monday: M. fair, wind S.W. and

The way from the latest accounts from Mexico
Capitanejo it appears that Scotland Santa
of Mexico has a series of

Reflections

claim forces shall be resisted to, the
people say Mr. Jefferson said in another
case, "usage he sett rights." (See his let-
ter to B. Gallatin Oct. 4. 1799)

The objects of
the new
observatory

Oct 11 "Delenda est Carthago" is 23
Mr. Polk's Standard!
and the Rifle and Bowie knife
stand out boldly among its en-
scribed mottoes; on the reverse side a black
man in chains, pleading for
mercy from his ruthless master,
and underneath, the motto
No "Wilnot Davis".

This standard of American
Republicanism once firmly planted
in all parts of Mexico, will it
sure the rights of the people?

Cuba will next receive the fraternal
Cuban flag. Already is she marked
the next prey by our Southern brethren
object our Northern democrats; and "our
negotiations" and "our army of observation"
will soon complete the work of love.

The subtle government of Hayti
The Sa must also come under our Sw
be good wellness. A nation of free blacks
cannot in our vicinity, is incompatible with
of Hayti enlightened republicanism. The in-
habitants may furnish convenient
supplies for the new and old slave
states of our American.

Other The British and French Islands, protected
Mr. In the, their present owners, may receive
Islands without any grasp for a time, but
those of Spain will fall on easy
prey to our republican strides. Let
the nations of Europe look to their
intentions before too late.

Warning of These predictions lay no harm to
the European prophetic aid: they are plain re-
sults of the principles held out to
the people by their despotic rulers,
who feel no shock from moral
laws. But let it be remembered, that
Iute though we, like the Romans, may extend
of our conquests to unknown limits, we shall
ever be at length, like them, ^{perish} as corrupted people
cannot escape the fate that awaits corruption.

24

Thursday. M. fair, but soon cloudy
 Oct 12 came down SW. air cool; the
 day continued moderately cool
 a sprinkling of rain fell. In
 the evening the rain increased.

13 Wednesday. M. cloudy and
 W. & the day fair

Meeting of an Agricultural
 Society at Northampton,
 where an address is to be de-
 livered. These meetings are
 now common in the Northern
 States, and are generally nu-
 merously attended. Exhibition
 of animals and domestic manufactures
 are made, and social intercourse
 promoted. On the whole, I believe
 beneficial. The attempts that have
 been made to reduce agriculture

to a system has, in a degree
 been successful. But it is hardly
 to be expected that our farmers
 will become extensively acquainted
 with the chemical principles on
 which agriculture is founded.
 The greatest benefit from these
 meetings will be the increase
 of manures and their application
 to the different kinds, to the na-
 ture of the soils; and also im-
 provements in the breeds of cattle
 of the bovine kind; and here
 experiments will be found more
 convincing than theoretical notions.
 In the fabrication of domestic
 articles an emulation will be ex-
 cited, which, if confined to the res-
pectable, will be beneficial. Since
 we have these holidays, let the
 meetings be then spent.

Oct^r Thursday. M. fair, wind - 25
14 ~~W.~~ wind variable; day continued
fair, but, with scattering clouds.
Fell ^{and} the air cold. Most of an
hundred maple display the yellow of con-
fession. One of these trees in front
of the house about 20 feet east of my
house still retains its dark green
hue, as if no frost had occurred.
Is this owing to position, or to
some property differing from the
others in the same range? or growth?

Whether ~~is~~ this change of color, as
explained by Professor Hitchcock, in his
Geological Report. That it proceeds
from increased oxygenation
of the coloring matter of the leaves, be-
cause I am not able to determine: ana-
gous cases, he thinks, are found
in the chemical laboratory, even
instances the Chamela - Mineral.
But whatever be the cause of this
chemical change, it is clear that the
freezing of the leaf is the first step
in the process; the death and
fall of the leaf following, while the
tree retains its vegetable life.

15 Friday. M. fair, wind S.W.
and day partially cloudy.

16 Saturday. M. fair, wind W.
During the day the wind was variable
from W. to S. and the sky very clear.

17 Sunday. M. fair, wind S.W.
day fair but somewhat hazy.

18 Monday. ~~W.~~ foggy, wind S.W. &
some thin clouds. The afternoon fell
clear and considerable breeze.

26

No official accounts of Gen. Scott's late
 Oct 18. ~~last~~ ^{more} operations at the City of Mex-
 ico, have been laid before the public.

No of further delay we cannot account but by
 friends } supposing an interception of the General's
 from Gen } communication with Vera Cruz by the
 Scott } Mexican Guerrillas. Reinforcements it is

said, are on the march from that place
 to join Gen. Scott at the City of Mexico.
 This reinforcement may enable the
 General to hold his position; but
 will his line of operation to Vera Cruz

Remains safe from the attacks of the Gen-
 on his } rillas? In an invasion of a hostile
 present } country the task of supplying pro-
 position } vision is sometimes difficult, espe-
 cially when the enemy are deter-
 mined on resistance. When Bon-
 naparte's invasion of Russia and his
 disastrous retreat. If the Mexi-
 can with vigor in cutting off Scott's sup-
 plies, he may find it difficult
 to maintain his position in the interior.

The difficulty of supplying armies in
 an invasion of an extensive country
 is not always considered by command-
 ers who think tactical maneuvers
 & fighting better than the chief business.

Depending upon his invasion of
 the State of New York in 1777, General

Gen. B. } Burgoyne said. "How readily ~~is~~ ^{is} a
 gary } General in such an undertaking as
 Supplying } mine, may be served by the Chiefs
 of departments, for one hour he can
 since to contemplate how to fight
 his army, he must collect troops
 to contain how to face it.

19 Tuesday m. cloudy. some S.W. the
 day continued cloudy, with occasional
 rain.

28
Oct 21

Thursday. M. fair, some W. and day
fair and pleasant.

Our annual election of State
The officers is now approaching and
of course all the arts of demagogues
are put in motion to mislead
the people. An unprincipled officer of
our army in Mexico, noted for his
ambition for place, is brought to
the test, instead of its true patri-
otism which would not in return of
compliment can be congenial esp.
Under the hope that the travel show
he will rise with the young
men who are inconsiderate, the uneasy party
flatter themselves they shall over-
throw the worst of the day. Veri-
hope! The people of Massachusetts,
we trust, are not to be thus hoodwinked
they clearly see the wickedness of the
war, and the unconstitutional man-
ner in which it was commenced
by Mr Polk, and look to Congress
to check his exuberance. His respec-
tion of power, we believe, will end
with his four years, as he is suffered
to return to his former obscurity.

22 Friday. M. cloudy with some rising
wind. W. P.M. fair; at night steady.

My esteemed Nephew, Dr. Stephen W.
Williams, presents me his work just
from the press, entitled "The Genealogy
and History of the ~~Williams~~ Family
of Williams in America". including
elegant portraits. 1 Vol. 74. 424.

The History of a single family may,
at first, appear of little public inter-
est, and as commencing the attention
of least a few readers. But the record
of Williams is, widely extended over an
great part of the American States as well as in

Act^r in England, that its history was 29

22. knew much of that of the two coin-
tins; and no one I think can peruse
this work without meeting with
a matter of general interest. Dr. Willi-
ams ^{has} evinced great activity and ex-
tensive research, in the collection of
matter for the work, and deserves
not only the thanks of the family
but of the public generally.

23 Saturday No fair, wind. T.W. and
day fair. The steam ship

clay fire.
 By the arrival of the Steam Ship
 Columbia at Boston, intelligence is re-
 ceived of the progress of the Asiatic Cholera
 in the north of Europe. Its course is simi-
 lar to that which it took in its
 last visit, from east to the west of Europe.
 Probably it will again cross the
 Atlantic and visit the United States,
 in which case we shall heavily need
 a vaccine to depopulate the country.

24 Sunday. M. cloudy, wind N; some
clay cloudy with some rain. ^{Light}
air cold. We still anticipate a series
of pleasant days & ^{early} wintery sets
in. M. cloudy, wind SW.

of pleasant days & weather.
25 Monday. W. cloudy, wind SW.
most of the day fine with strong
SW wind, which stripped our ma-
ples of most of their yellow leaves. A
prison who could conceive that
these trees returned their living principle
could wonder you... put forth their foli-
age in the spring season, and what
strange proof ⁱⁿ clay find of an intelligent
overruling cause, beyond our com-
prehension! In short, the whole
system of nature tends to the ^{same} cause
clearly; and man is but a link
in the great chain of living.

30 Tuesday. M. fair, wind N.W. and
Oct^r 26 fair day; In the evening the air
was unusually cold for the season

27 Wednesday. M. fair, wind N.E.
and water in vessels covered with
-ice. The day continued fair
and the air rather cold; wind
shifted to S.W.

28 Thursday. M. fair, wind W. & N.W.
and cold air; the day clear & cool
and the evening pretty surely so.

Headley's American General.

Headley's page 27 I have briefly noticed this
-ley's work and given my views of its
General character; come on as thorough
-als. I have no reason for vary-
ing my opinion. To those who are
well acquainted with the work, from
recollection, or from the sober histories
of Guelton, Ramsay and Marshall told
that is now well be found ~~now~~ in
the Headley's work. These indeed, his
-chance descriptions of battles are more chival
-ness than in the earlier accounts;
but less satisfactory to the military
reader, who analyzes the movements
by precise principles of war.

But it seems the design of the author
was quite different. In his preface he
-says. "In all histories of that event,
movements and results are given
rather than scenes; and hence, while
the plan and progress are clearly de-
veloped, the heroic character and
thrilling interest of the struggle are in
great measure lost. It has improperly
become a matter of business, and the
enthusiasm and fervor which charac-
terize it, and indeed were the most
remarkable facts of all, do not receive their
due prominence."

Oct 28 "It is a little strange that a man
embracing much of the romantic and
heroic of every that can transpire,
should have espoused on record so tame
and quiet business like. But in the ef-
fect just to render to every regiment and
company its due honor, and to
give an exact description of the manner
in which every battle is
fought, the spirit is necessarily
lost sight of; yet the complete
historian feels under obligation
to do this. My plan does not con-
fine me to such details; and hence
while I have endeavored to pre-
sent a correct and accurate descrip-
tion of every battle given, I have
often sought minor movements
and individual actions, in order
to prevent confusion. In writing ac-
counts of a campaign or battles
for a military man, one needs to
look on it from a different point
of view than he would in writing
for the general reader."

Thus we have the plan of the
Hendley's work, and it must be
acknowledged that he has pretty closely
adhered to it. The scenario is the
specimen of the battles. The scene is set
in the first battle at Brim's heights. "Naught broke
of his the silence that wrapped the heights,
except the low voice of a regiment of
regiment wheeled into its place; while
the serge sweetly down on the
springy grass, gently waving in the mild
Brim's breeze - then slept that quiet
herd of slaves on the top of the hills, with the
long shadows of the trees stretching across
its bosom - all evidence it lay that sleep-
ing nobles, soon to move into the night."

Oct. 28. And make it tremble as, if in the
 grasp of an earthquake! There is
 no lack of scenery for the most po-
 etical taste. Dejion, the attack on
Stoney Point by Gen. Wayne. "It was
 now twilight; and the wild scene
 of the evening with its cooling breeze
 stole over the water - the stars
 came out one by one on the sky,
 and the tumult subsided, hushed by
 in magnetic silence, and all was
sweet and peaceful. While nature
 was thus reposing in beauty around
her, Wayne, with his strong soul
 wrought up to the task before him,
 stood in the gathering shades of
 evening, and gazed long and anx-
 iously in the direction of the fort.
 I might here add Mr. Dudley, favorite

of the republicans, levelled bayonets, striking
its up muscle from the boom, fiery laughes,
proportion the measured trud of the artillery
their cheering shouts accompanying
the charges, amidst showers of can-
 non and musket shot.

The night scene in the battle
 between Gates & Cornwallis 1780, from
 British papers Mr. Dudley a fertile source
 near for the display of his romantic
 career. The warrior met! "the night
 was suddenly illumined by flashes of
 musketry, and in this transient light
 as far as the eye could see, the fields
 were filled with marching columns
 and squadrons of cavalry. Flash
 followed flash in quick succession,
 and those two armies looked like
 huge black monsters in the gloom
 spitting fire from their mouths or
 each other."

The view of battle is next sketched.
 Gates in three columns! "Thus the
war was stood when we were engaged

Oct 28 morning broke over the scene. 33

28 A death like calm rested on the scene, not a breath of air was swift broad, the leaves heavy motionless on their stems, while a summer haze veiled the sky and gave to the scene a blood-red appearance, as it rolled into view.

The battle again commenced. "In the moment the field was in an uproar - the fighting on both sides began to play furiously, while from swamp to swamp it was one flash and peal of marshetry as the two armies advanced on each other. The smoke of battle would not rise in the dull air, but settled heavily on the field, and hid every thing."

There is no lack of spirit nor courage. One almost hears the roar of the artillery, and the "strains of martial music struggling up through the sulphurous cloud." See page 36.

29. Friday. Mr. Peir, with Mr. and Mrs. Peir, were here; the day accounts.

Major Mopus } We have information the papers of the battle at the city of Mexico with lists of the killed and wounded officers, but nothing official from Gen. Scott. The lists of officers are great, from which we may infer that the loss of men & file is so also. Among the killed we notice the name of Col. ~~Richard~~ of Vermont, commander of one of the regiments. Most of the officers of these corps left their names under the Chinese name. That they should risk their lives for glory. What a bubble! They are generally young men who have been chosen by the show of war. - fine - admirable!

34. Saturday. M. fair, calm - NW, followed
Oct 30 by a fair day; the air somewhat more
creaky.

No of officials from General Scott. Does Mr. Birk
know } since his cabinet thought it wise to keep
Scott } them behind the civilian matter con-
gress sits? - then to feel the public pulse
and see how it beats in regard to
more supplies of men and money?

Delenda est Carthago is now the
motto of democracy; and the men of
property must destroy the cast.

31 Sunday. M. cloudy, wind NW. Let
the sun out before noon, followed
by a clear day; wind changed to SW
in P.M. very pleasant.

November

1. Monday. M. foggy, wind W;
Sun out about noon, but most of
the day cloudy.

We hear of a sad accident on
the new rail road near Athol
that occurred last
evening. An engine and a number of cars,
accordingly loaded with iron, passing
a new bridge over Mill River,
the bridge crashed with the weight,
and 5 men were killed and 9
wounded in the fall.

When rail roads are carried through
narrow valleys of winding streams.
many bridges are necessary to avoid
bridges short across, and for this reason
is so on lines; and this circumstance is
unfavourable to such locations. In
cases of bridges, on rail roads, they
should be built in the straightest manner
and of approved materials. Bridges
are the weak parts of rail roads and
become defective before we are aware
of it, and fatal disasters are the consequence

Nov^r Tuesday M. Paddy, wine N. 35
2 the day ~~continued~~ ^{fair} and pleasant

Of air & In my young days such
weather invited to hunting excursion,
in of ^{game} with a pointed dog, we
brought home packs of squirrels,
partridges & other game. If the
sport was inviting, it was attended
with something repulsive to the
refined mind, — the death of innocent
creatures. In a more advanced

Age, I must confess, that such de-
struction of life ~~was~~ but ill deserved
the name of sport. In a wild ~~country~~
they rob the ferocious animals and
famine prey on the domestic herds,
the hunter may be said to act on the
defensive, and his skill may be com-
mendable. But true it is, that ani-
mals possess the dictates of nature,

and so do we in destroying them;
but humanity requires that in sending
the stroke of death, ^{should} it ~~be~~ ^{be} with as
little suffering as possible.

No brute animal is in fault for
the destructive disposition it possesses;
and when those who are furnished
with carnivorous teeth & claws, seize on their
prey, they but follow the dictates of na-
ture. Man in a wild state is feeble
in a contest with ferocious animals,
but by his arts & contrivances, he becomes
their superior; and the aspects of the lion,
the tiger & huge elephant, are repelled
by the use of the encompassing firearm by
steel, gunpowder and other materials
which science has brought to his aid.

3 Wednesday M. fair, wine N. 35
the day ^{very} pleasant throughout.

Thursday. M. fair, wind NW. mild
 Nov. 4 warm air; the day continued fine.
 to the close

Headley's American Generals, continued
 from page 33.

We might expect some quotation from
 the author's scenery, with which he
 embellishes his letters, to the extent
 of poetical imagination. But in
 his description of ground covered by
 the, and sometimes from him inaccu-
 rate, and in some cases confused. Any one
 acquainted with the battle fields near the
 movements at Bernis's heights on 19th
 of September & the 7th of October 1777,
 will at once see his want of precision.

The movements of Morigen & Deor
 have ~~been~~ the first battle were in ac-
 curately given, and seem to be compared
 with those of the second; and the tri-
 umphant strict of Col. Cilly upon
 the captured field near. Perhaps to the
 letter. At ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~very~~ ^{very} command.
 Morigen with his "light
 horse", and Major Deorban with his
 light infantry broke against the
 Canadians & Indians on the hills
 and routed them. This point at

such was not made on the Canadian
 side. Some Indians who were in Foy's col-
 umn, on the left, but on the left
 flank guard of Burgoyne's column. About
 70 rods eastward of Burgoyne's field.

On the arrival of Burgoyne's col-
 umn in the rear of the field Max-
 yon made a second attack on the Brit-
 ish. The French in line on the road
 were ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the ~~line~~ ^{line} ~~with~~ ^{with} some loss.
 and was ~~chased~~ ^{chased} through the
 Burgoyne immediately advanced through the
 woods with 2 pieces of artillery & 3 reg-
 iments of infantry & burned a line of
 the north margin of the open field.
 After a short halt Burgoyne ordered the

4000. Twenty first and six second regiments,
 composing the right of his line, to enclose
 to the south margin of the field with
 11000. Two pieces of artillery, whose movements
 on the left of 300 men, and the firing commenced on
 the field, but was of short duration.
 At about 3 o'clock P.M. the action was

At about 3 o'clock P.M. the action was resumed by several regiments ordered forward by Gen. Gates. The command, being reinforced with several other regiments, the action became general and continued until night.

Mr Hendley's account of the battle on
Gunn's field after Gates' reinforce-
ments came up, is not very wide
from the truth. But in the whole
battle of the day we hear nothing of the
attack on Gen. Breyer's position on the right,
to the eastward of ~~the~~ ^{the} French's position,
where the action continued till after sunset
at least. But the part we are ~~unable~~ ^{unable} to know

• The State of Maryland, request be voluntarily inscribed
merits of many religious, ~~polished~~ on ~~Acquaintance~~
of Arnold Garrison Withins on & other officers who
share in the battle But Mr Haell,

gives no credit to General Wilkinson, nor
to others who concurred with him.

Had the weather given a brief descrip-
tion of the advance of Benjamin's columns
from his camp at Sevards house to
Secaucus field, on the morning of the
19th of September, he would have avoided
the embowments ^{which} perplex his
recorders, who will ^{perplexed in the} ~~struggle~~ to the ground
the route of the columns.

In the 2^d battle (7th of October) Mr. Hearnley
greatest error is, in confounding Arnold's
attack on Lord Balcanquhall's work, south of the
main field, with the work of Breymer on
the extreme right of the British, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of
a mile north of the former. It is however
in correct colour. He says the Americans
all returned to ^{quarters} camp at the close of the day.
Point of Lord's Brigade, which stood on
main, was, he says, the position of it during
the night.

3rd May Friday. m. fair, & wind
5 } day clear & pleasant in summer
accustomed from Mexico frequently

The ^{then} the disorderly conduct of General
Mapa ^{Curthys} Massachusetts Regiment.

disorderly The men are represented as mutin-
ous, refractory, and every way disor-
derly. When the regiment was in the
enlistment, I perceived that this would
be the character it would exhibit in
the field. The men, in general, consist of
that ^{part} of society which knows no restraint,
and filled with the wild notions of
Liberty and equality, and following the
example of their officers, they have no idea

of the subordination requisite in a reg-
ular army. This sort of men, mixed
with those of well disciplined troops of the
regular corps, may be reduced to order,
but when forming distinct corps, con-
fusion and disorder reign triumphant;
and if, per chance, their officers are found
to possess the requisite qualities, they are
no more regulated by the men, than we
are by lumber. Such men if they can be kept
in a spirit of obedience, may fight
a battle, but in camp they are liable
to mutiny and every species of disorder,
which a wild spirit generates. By this
time the officers of the regiment may have

learned that something besides ferocity
is essential to constitute the soldier;
1. officers ^{and} that military service, in the field,
is not the pastime they had anticipated.

The character of the regiment might be
greater than that of Massachusetts, even it may
be known, that the men were enlisted from
the frontier of our cities, always ready for
anybody & spoil

6 Saturday m. fair, wind N.W.
the day fair with setting clouds, and
the air cooler than we have here
ever known.

Nov^r 7 Tuesday. Mr. James Wendell; age 39
fair & sturdy athletically, an cool
Col. Peaswood who fell in one
of the late battles near the city of Mexico
of the co, if I am rightly informed, was
born Normant, an inhabitant of
Norwich, one President of the milita
ry Institution in that state, first estab-
lished by Capt. Pertridge. He is gen-
erally having imbibed a taste for mili-
tary science, left home and friends to
seek glory in the fields of Mexico, not
His passion in defense of his country, but
for the conquest of territory from a
neighboring republic, contending for her
rights and national existence. But his
race has been short; the bubble of
military glory has burst, and his
bones will rest in obscurity, unnoticed
by historians of after times. But
the unfortunate man look at the
justice of the cause which he accepted
his disappointment, as receive to the prin-
ciples which attracted our people at the
commencement of our revolution? We
fear not. Persuaded by false notions
of military prowess, he began his life
in a cause, which every patriotic and
reflecting man, concludes as unjust, and
unwarrantable. His lamentable fate ought
to be a lesson to others who seek renown
at the cannon mouth, regardless of the
justice of the cause, which calls them to
the field. In a defensive war, military
service is deemed a duty, and the man
tally wounded here, may console himself
in reflecting that his motives were
pure, and his services rendered, called
for by his country. But in an offen
sive one for conquest, the expiring man
finds no consolation in reflecting
on the motives which led him to the bloody
combat, and the fatal wounds which
signify merely to his incurable wounds
to obtain a bubble.

210 Monday. M. cloudy, wind SW;

Nov 9 day continued cloudy.

This day our Constitution calls
us to the polls to elect our Govern-
Elec. 9 ment St. Lawrence Senators and representa-
tives } for the ensuing year; And it
day } is a lamentable fact, that a few
restless men are able to keep up

a delusion among a portion of
the people, which renders it in-
capable for the steady pursuit of the

Influ- } ceptance for the steady pursuit of the
ence of } community to either the people
demagogues } to counteract the mischief of
their plans and designs. Many

of the chiefs of these leaders are
honest, and suppose they are
pursuing a correct course, but

will not expound for themselves
in blind } They take up their notions from
ing the } the democratic papers, and
people } then continue their course from

year to year, without knowing
that they are indebted to their
parents for the security of their
rights and liberty. Should they

The suc- } be successful at the ballot-boxes,
cess of the } a few years of ^{democratic} rule of the State
party } government, would cure their phrensy
would } and bring them back to their inter-
est both } est and rational principles. But

even the } so long as they are a minority they
few } will cling to their leaders, and re-
main blind to their utopian schemes.

Fortunately for the common weal
the majority of the people have both
the } to be able to stem the current of
majority of } political corruption poured out
the State } by its demagogues; and we trust the vote

of the } every well informed man in exercise of
the side of rational government.

Nov^r 9 votes cast in this town to 41
any.

Town votes	George N. Briggs, for Governor	199
	John Reed, for Lt Governor	---
	Charles Devins, Senator	171
	Jan attem Blake Do.	196
	Samuel Willard, Representative	177

Democratic ticket.

Leah Cushing, for Governor	151
Henry Cushman, Lt Governor	151
Charles Osgood, Senator	153
Whiting Gusewood Do	162
Devereux Williams, Representative	---

Lib^{ties} supported by a few claiming to
ty lib^{ties} sent in opposition to slavery. This
et. party entertain no expectation
of success, but their object evidently is
to prevent an election of Governor
& Lt Governor by either of the other
parties; they claim to be opposed
to slavery, but when they sepa-
rate from the whig party, who are
in all respects as much opposed to
slavery as themselves, is to me inex-
plicable. A more appropriate name
for their ticket would be that of
insecurity, particularly at this time
when united opposition to the
slavery war is the duty of all
good men. Suppose Mr. Sewall, to
~~be elected~~ ^{should} ~~be elected~~ be elected
what possible constitution could
he promise against slavery, that Geo.
Briggs would oppose? This the lib
party well know, and their position
in their course ^{is} suspicious of the
purity of their pleas; and it is to be
regretted that some honest and res-
pectable names be found in the fron-
t.

Tuesday. m. foggy, wind W;
 Noo^rg last night some rain; the day
 perfectly sunny.

The Springfield daily Republic
 has of Monday, gives a good
 account of an accident on the Boston
 and Worcester Railroad, about two
 miles from the former city, by which ~~some~~
 were killed & 4 or 5 wounded. It
 gives the place where the accident oc-
 curred was a curve where re-
 pairs have been making, though
 imperfectly, and the train was
 thrown off the rails while in-
 clining a speed of about 30 miles per
 hour. There other accidents are
 mentioned in the same paper, on
 other rail roads.

The frequent accidents occurring on
 these roads, call for public consid-
 eration. Heavy trains in motion,
 at the rate of 30, or even 20 miles, or
 more must always be liable to de-
 struction, accidents; and in passing
 curves especially of short radii
 the centrifugal force inclining the
 train to follow the tangent of the
 curve, is often too strong to be
 resisted. A speed of 20 miles in-
 creases, as is great, perhaps requiring
 them, any lessening requires; and
 I think a speed less than that, will
 sufficiently be adopted as safe, as
 well as sufficient for all the pur-
 poses of transportation.
 But under the present rage for in-
 creasing speed, men forget that the
 laws of nature are unchangeable,
 and prescribe limits, beyond which
 they cannot go. Even on a straight
 road the velocity, now rapid, can be
 safe with the heavy loads now
 used.

Not heaped upon cars, and
9 the prodigious force required to drag
them, something will give every
case destruction will ensue. Let
us then remember that we are walk-
-ing animals and cannot ~~fly~~ with
out wings and feathers.

The present mode of constructing
rail roads in single tracks will
always be liable to fatal accidents
from collisions under the most
careful regulations, and the possi-
ble zeal for constructing them on
routes which ^{will} not command
any business, is ill placed. We now
hear of projects for constructing them

over and through mountains, even
over rivers and deep valleys, where they
can accommodate ^{only} a few towns; and
millions of dollars are considered
but as small sums. Experience will
teach us that more. But those on
roads between great Mounts will
be maintained. The idea of constructing
them for the accommodation of a few
interior towns is extremely ridiculous.
Suppose 10 towns along a route
each of 4 miles in each, shall we

Project a road, 120,000 dollars would
be required for each; the whole 10
towns would require 1,200,000 dollars.
What 10 towns in the interior, can
defray this cost! And if mountains
are to be tunneled and many large
bridges constructed, a larger sum must
be added.

The people of the western lower in
our country can make a railroad
from South Desfield to Tracy. Two millions
of dollars expended on that route
would show but a beginning of the
road. The project is well. The
system is ^{not} proven on station.

Wednesday. No fear, wind S.W.

Now } every the day generally, from
 10 } until its close when it becomes
 cloudy.

From the Spring field & Boston
 Result } papers, it appears that Governor
 of the } Briggs is re-elected by the pro
 Election } ple; that no Loco-Functans
 are chosen, and that the House of
 representatives is about the
 same as last year. This result

Gov. } is auspicious to the Liberty of the
 Briggs } State, and Massachusetts is
 re-elected } again free from the misre-
 ce } and continuation of Jacobin
 democracy; yet it is to be lamented

Genl } that so large a portion of the
 Genl } State is under that influence.
 Genl } General Jackson may now con-
 ing left } tinue to seek glory in Mexico, by
 to pass } the conquest of Slave territory. Does
 see with } less excitement of the characteristic

glory } for Governor of Massachusetts
 in Mex } indicate a nostalgic elation
 ico. } is to be relieved from anisti-
 Tany } confidements in Mexico, to
 repress } in service of his country;
 and } he this in view when

the } exception the command of his
 regiment } of freedom? Be
 His } as it were, the flippancy
 whority } General's popularity will not be
 unfixed } since until he has snuffed the smoke
 of gunpowder in storming a Mexican
 battery and cut down some
 hundreds of Mexicans fighting for
 their rights and national independence.

Noor But through the result of the election
10 has been auspicious, the reflecting nat-
ivist will perceive that the elif
result of the fusion of political clubs in
election the State ^{indicates} a diseased elicithesis
ensuing that will ultimately prostrate
our republicanism liberty, at the
foot of some bold usurper, nor
less public virtue is able to
check our present dangerous and
course. That a thinking man
should be found in the State,
in favor of the present unjust
war, is inexplicable. Yet no less
thousand voters can be found
in our State, ready to support a war
with a neighboring nation, for
the least promise of conquest.

least
vision
and of
history
evil

11 Thursday. W. cloudy, wind W.
The day became fair, with many
floating clouds.

Mr Sanford Hare and, one of
the Editors of the Albany Cultivator
Setting out to me. Proposing a plan
to preserve the old Indian relic, or
S. Hare, in this village, owned by Gen
and, by J. Hayt. He proposes to pre-
serve the house or homestead where
it stands, by a subscription. I have
this day replied to his letter ex-
pressing my views upon the subject.
I should be glad to preserve the
building, but doubt whether
money could be raised for that
purpose. It often happens
that people are zealous to carry
out plans, but ^{when} the money is called on
to carry them into effect their
zeal dissipates & the plan fails. Mr

His
letter
to me
concerning
the
old house

46 Hammond also put several questions to me in relation to our interest in the land and its cultivation to which I have given answers from a want of data. He lately visited our farm, our meadow, and our place with apparent fertility of the latter. A communication to the Cultivator, in the subject, might be useful, but I feel an aversion to writing for the press. Mr. Hammond's plan for improving the old farm, is laudable, and indicates a generous mind.

12, Gracey. M. cloudy, and W. & the day generally fair

The reports of the election, as far as I have seen on the papers, still are reports of a favorable result, and Governor Briggs is sure to be re-elected, by a majority, over all, of not far from 2,000. Inverness are commonly false in these loose returns, but generally they are not far from the truth.

In looking over these reports, the nothing is more vexatious than liberty to see a party, calling themselves a Liberty Party still persisting in obstructing the course of a State government, in this State. I will not say they are clerk but I think it may be said they are ^{very} very wise men: a little reflection would teach them the error of their course. The

100th The virtue of a democratic
12. is purity, however implausible, is not
more so than ~~than~~ that of this
Republic; and the obvious pernicious
mark tendency of this party is such, as
is to excite the suspicion of honorable
men, as to the purity of their de-
signs. We would not rashly con-
demn them, but we must say that it
is not in our power to ~~conceive of~~
~~them~~, and ~~excuse~~ ^{singularity} ~~for them~~.
A plea which would present
them ~~case~~ in the light of con-
sistency. The great error of the
party consists in this. While they re-
pudiate slavery, they virtually will
encourage the democratic party
in changing the government of
the state, which, under a whig ad-
ministration, is as ready to abolish
slavery, in all parts of the Union,
as themselves; but if possible, by
constitutional means, come with-
out a separation of the States by
violence.

13. Saturday. Mr. practically close
day, wind W. and the day nearly
the same.

In the evening
work on the
cotton records
The work on the records
of the work, noted in page 18
is progressing for the press. Some
information is nearly ready for the
bookstore. I am what I have
learned of the work. I think
it will establish beyond a doubt,

L18. That long before the discovery
of America by Columbus, a race
13 of man inhabited this continent
Facts who possess many of the we
itance full arts, far beyond those of
probably the Indians since occupying
lish the country; and that the
Muscovians conquered by Co
to, were a remnant of those an
people. Indeed little
is wanting, at this time to es
tablish the above opinion, with
and the promised work.

Its But as the foundation of this opinion
import. can may not be generally known
ance } a work embracing the prin
ciple facts and discoveries, may
be important.

Supposed ancient commerce } If then it shall appear from
undoubted evidence that a vast
people lived and flourished on
this continent thousands years
ago, it is highly probable that
the fact was known to the old
countries of Asia; and if the mag
netic needle was known in those
at so early a period as we are
informed it was, it is probable
that commerce was carried on across
the Pacific Ocean. Through the
chain of the Arabian Islands, or in
a higher latitude.

Of which Soliman's three years voyages
where from the Red Sea to Africa, and
thence to the Persian Gulf,

49
now have not been satisfactory
By land, nor the position of
Ophir found, whence his ships
brought home gold & precious stones
in such abundance. That this
gold region was in Mexico we
are not prepared to assert; but ^{that} voy-
agers might have been made from
the Red Sea, along the coast of Asia to
Japan, thence ^{through} the Northward
to America, thence along the American
coast to Mexico, and back the same route,
in three years, was without the
magnificent, was not impossible; even if Mexico was then
inhabited by a people so advanced
in the arts, as ancient ruins indi-
cate, a clue, to say the least, is offered
for tracing the voyages of Solomon.
That the quantity of gold and other
precious articles brought home, is exag-
gerated, is probable.

Some writers & travelers have at-
tempted to find Ophir in Africa,
but I am not aware that large
mines of the precious metals have
been discovered in that region. We
know, indeed, of the gold dust then col-
lected, but not in such abundance as
the voyages of Solomon indicate. Much
may be said on the subject, but per-
haps nothing of certainty ascertained.

But if the farthermost reach shall
establish the fact, that a numerous
people, with a considerable advance in
the arts, once inhabited America, our
ancient history is incomplete.

14 Sunday. Mar. cloudy with rain,
some N. & snow, seen on the summits of the
mountains, but soon disappeared;
most of the day cloudy in cold.

Yesterday flocks of wild geese were
seen, purking south, which, in
the autumn is about to com-
mence.

Flacks of wild geese have
south } The migration of the feathered
tribes is a subject full of wonder.
The tribes of geese, ~~are~~ supposed to
winter in the northern regions of
Europe, during the summer sea-
sons, take wing at the approach
of winter and proceed, in well
regulated squadrons, to low lat-
itudes, and perhaps south of the
equator.

"Who calls the council, states the certain day,

"Who forms the phalanx & who points the way?"

15 Monday. M. fair, wind W. the
day partially cloudy.

The range of New Roads still un-
finished, one from Green
field, or some point near it is
projected to Gray on the Hudson
river. The route is to connect up Deer-
field with Hoosier mountain through
which a tunnel of four or five
miles is to be bored to N. Adams,
and thence westward to Gray.

Hector's zeal finds no difficulty
Gray } on the task and three or four
millions of dollars is but a small
sum. Such projects may serve
to amuse the people, and give to
us a few spectacles & resolutions
at map conventions. Another
real road is to be constructed from
Greenfield eastward and connected

No 17th Wednesday day. M. fair, wind S W,
and day fair and pleasant.

There is now a dearth of news
from Mexico, and nothing offi-
cial is seen from Gen. Scott; but it
is not to suppose that Mr. Polk
is kept in the dark in respect
to the state of affairs in the invaded
country. At a time he is to give
a detail of his proceedings to Congress;
and what further measures
that body will adopt, remains a
question. I believe, however, that a
majority will be found in both houses
in favor of prosecuting the war, even
to the destruction of Mexico. Such
a course, in my view, would not
be inconsistent with ^{the} sanctioning
of the war, which Mr. Polk can
announce in defiance to the Consti-
tution. The plea that Gen. Taylor
had been imprudently plunged
into danger by the President, affords
nothing for raising 50,000
volunteers, to enable ~~him~~ ^{him} to make further conquests
in a country striving to main-
tain its neutrality. The war, from
its commencement, will present a
dark chapter in the history of
the American States; and the civil war
will be remembered as a specimen of our
conduct in the world.

54 The only course of Congress that
Now admits of a plea of right, is
to offer to Mexico the Rio Grande

Bound for the south & west boundary
any of Texas, and ^{the} restoring to her all
Texas places that have ^{been} captured by us.
which San the west coast of that river.
Congress But our generous democracy would
should not be contented with this adjustment.
offer must for the object of war was
the accession of all that part of Mex-
ico north of a line of latitude
drawn from the mouth of Rio Grande
or some point not far above it;
and if Mexico will not consent to
this line, her whole nation must
submit to our rapacity.

Cuba The next grasp will be the Island
the next of Cuba; and in union would ^{Spain}
object of oppose its competition to our Union.
and grasp if a process similar to that of Texas
be adopted: our army of observation
would soon effect the object; and
how long the other West India islands
will escape our grasp, is a quest-
ion for the consideration of Europe.
Other European nations. Nor are the British
proposition in North America, long
to be exempted from the fraternal
to us regard through at this time our South
American patriots are less desirous of
these connections than of countries
where the sun's rays fall more di-
rect, giving vigor to the African race
and sustaining their human institutions.
But northern democracy is not

55
You thus limited in its views. Liberty
17 by une equality must be extended
to all countries, even where the
people are unwilling to embrace
it, they must be forced
to it vi et co.

18 Thursday M. fair, wind S.W.
and the day, clear & slowly clearing.
The Springfield Daily of this day,
Gen. Scotts dispatches have
been received & published at Washington.
The total loss in the late battles 2703
including 303 officers!
An arrival from ^{Sampry} brings account
of fatal sickness at that place. One
company of the Illinois regiment has
been 20 men & its captain, within
two months, and other companies
could not turn out more than 15
men fit for duty. The Louisiana regi-
ment of volunteers, which mustered
from 850 men to 900, could not
bring into a regimental parole more
than 200. This probably, is but
the beginning of sorrow.

Very long date of the 5th instant,
via N. Orleans, say, Gen. Scott has
established posts on his line of oper-
ation with that place, as follows:
one at the National bridge of — 750 men
another at Jalespa under Gen. Custer 1700
and another at Puebla, Gen. Lane 2000
Total 4450
exclusive of the force at Vera Cruz.
Who of our character were new helps sup-
posed such a force necessary to protect a
line of operation of about 200 miles

56 At the commencement of the leave
 northern proportion judge is of military
 10 operations, save no impediments
 to the march of Gen. Taylor from
 from the Rio Grande 400 or 500 miles
 to the "Halls of Montezuma" and
 mili} Seizing them by a coup de main.
 tary re} Subsequent for men and horse
 marks} wear out of the question, and
 arrangements for the passage of
 mountains, rivers, swamps and
 pathless forests, with ~~troops~~ of
 Demo} cutlery and baggage, were but a
 cratic} rusty rules of old warfare,
 notions} wholly useless for wild volunteers
 of war} under the stripes of the republican
 Standard.

Gen. Scott's short route from
 Vera Cruz to the capital, under a
 tropic sun, was almost a pas-
 time, in which, if the commander
 adhered to old rules, it would
 subject him to the spirit of a
 of "Book-General", as some of our se-
 Book} gracious members of Congress have
 General} celebrated him.

To introduce a new system, and abol-
 ish the wool carton rules of General
 Moulton, Fredrick and Westbury
 The} Lieutenant General was to be selected
 from our rifle regiments, and other
 System} taught into the rank of Generals, who
 of the} had not been systemized by practice
 never} or in the West-point school, ^{and there} there
 Hawks} was to be practicable at a blow on
 19 Tuesday. m. cloudy with rain, Wind NW,
 day continued cloudy with mod-
 erate air

Nov 20 Saturday. M. fair, wind 57
the day fair & sandy.
with moderate air

21 Sunday. M. cloudy,
wind S.W.; clear at noon, wind
B. mostly cloudy.
Acare of sick in our
family. Mrs. Osgood has
fever touch of fever, which
I hope will be slight. &
sick. Doctor thinks a few
days will remove.

A letter from David S. Hayt
of the 16th of October at the City
of Mexico. to his parents. has
been received, in which he
says he is well, and that his
~~the~~ service
While I rejoice to hear of
his welfare, I cannot avoid
expressing regret that he is
employed on so unworthy
service as the conquest of
a sister republic, striving for
its independence & rights.
The corps in which our young
soldier (Hugues Seignieur) has
lost his life in the late battle
their duty, in general, being at
long shot, they are less exposed
than infantry, who rush into the
thick of the fight, or mele (hand)

50
Nov 22 } Monday. M. fair, wind S.W.
22 } General day clear & much
pleasant.

A new meeting for the choice of
second representation to the General Court
met. & held by our people this day.
ing. The vote at the stated meeting
in favor of the 179- democratic
of 182; but the choice was defeated
by the "liberty party", who claim
to be pursuing a wise course.

Result of the votes this day:
Jesse Williams 165
George Williams 155
The others — 45
Of course no choice.

The
meeting was got up by the
whig party, but with what
prospects of success, I could
not divine. Was it believed
that the obnoxious party
elimination as it is, would be
lingering than previous course
and unite with the whigs?
This would be grotesque to
me. I am reflection & pause at
their prior course
ing has indicated:
The course of democracy is not
difficult to explain, but
that of this party composed
of men who claim to be govern-
ed by some principles is
altogether more palatable or con-
sistent to govern.

22 To pretend that they are 59
more opposed to slavery than
the majority of the Whigs, is
idle; the only difference in
its course of their politics is
this, while the latter would
abolish slavery by moral su-
periority and constitutional means,
the former would effect it by
violence, even the destruction
of the constitution & the Union.
From the clerical party
no aid, in the cause of Aboli-
tion, can be expected; for with
all their professed love of
liberty & equality, they feel no
sympathy for the black
man; even their leaders tell
them to avoid giving offence
to their Southern brethren.

23 Tuesday. W. cloudy &
fairy, with wind N.E. and
thick fog on the mountains;
the day, as it were, is over.
The Springfield Daily says, that
understand that the house of Rep-
resentatives of Boston, not to say man-
ufacturers of Providence, have
suspended payment. The immediate
cause of this event, is said to be
the disfranchisement of rail road stock
in which they have taken their pay for
rails furnished to construct the roads.
This precisely is what I have anticipated.

60 And I think I may safely say
Now that the stock of all the Short
23 routes in the interior of the country,
will continue to be depressed in
consequence of the value becoming a suggestion
of quantity. The excess error is in
of their multiplication beyond the
demand. Yet projects for them
are still rife, some ~~are~~ tunnels
through mountains of 4 or 5 miles
are considered no great impedi-
ments: Time will cure the fran-
zy, and show that none
but those great commercial
routes can be maintained.

Hence we have reason to fear
that some now in operation,
or constructing, will sicken and
die before they reach the age
of puberty.

24 Wednesday. W. cloudy, foggy
and wet, with S.W. wind.
and day rainy & warm

The engine on our rail road
at North St. Louis its place, yesterday. At St. Louis
curiously, when the train was disor-
dered. A second engine arrived
at St. Louis was sent from Springfield.
The locomotive machinery operating quar-
ters is always liable to acci-
dents, and where fire and
steam are the motive powers
they sometimes bid defiance
to our precautions.
This day a new draw
of

Door of Gentle pursued, and shut 41
24 I should judge from 200 to 300
send to be covered by the elevated
Large farmers Meach of Shelburne of
chance Vermont.

of land Mr Meach furnished this
from his own stock, barely
he may be reached among
the most moth to be of
servants.

From Shelburne is in Chittenden
St. County, & bounded north on
St. Burlington, west on Lake Cham
St. Plain, & south on Chesham,
and is said to be a fertile
tract of land, principally settled
since the close of the war of
the Revolution. Mr Meach's
farm is extensive well cul-
tivated; the New road now
constructing from Burlington
to Bellevue falls on the corner
locust, passes over the farm.
Yesterday a large drove of

Sharp horns were vicage belong-
ing to the same farm Meach's
Sharp This Gentleman, Tom ex-
er, regard his property by in-
cluding, economy, and careful
management. Notions of the
progress of such road, may be
useful lessons to those who attribute
the failure of their plans to the
powers of fortune; as if evil genius
presided over and elated their
existing.

25 Thursday. M. cloudy, wind SW.
and very humidly cloudy.

62 This day is selected by the Gov
nment of the State for a public thank
25 giving; and he reminds us of
subjects which call for thanks
Thanksgiving } the year past, and invokes
blessings on them that are to
come. In the proclamations
issued on these occasions, we
sometimes observe an enumer-
ation of items that savour too
much of dictation. I would

Remember the language of the an-
tecedent Part:

"This day be peace and peace my lot;
" All else beneath the sun
" That man is but a dust and not,
" And let thy will be done!"
"To thee whose temple is all space,
" Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,
" One chorus let all bring praise!
" All nature's incense rise!"

What reflecting mind can regard
rejoicings of thanks and ad-
oration, to the great author
of the Universe for its struc-
ture, adaptation and election
since the removing laws pro-
vided for its government

24 Friday. W. fair. Wind W. the
day continued fair, but with
many broken clouds.

The old } The old house in this village
Inchmear } which escaped the conflagration
of the French and Irish, 1794,
has become a monument for
a reason, the popular story is that

Now it is necessary to demolish 63
26 it and erect a new building on
the spot. A number of the pro-
ject of the village, as well as others
knowing the old relic, held a
meeting to consult on measures
for carrying out the object &
a committee was appointed
to form a plan to be pursued.
It is proposed to move the old
building to a new site, and put
in repair to render it capable

of doing the repairs may be 200, or
500 dollars, which it is thought
will be fit for the building for a family
residence, retaining the old
structure and all of the Indian
marks as they now exist.

The gentlemen in favor of
the project believe that a suffi-
cient antiquarian taste may
be found in the public, to ac-
complish the design. Of this
however, I have some doubts.
At this time the Railroad
spirit is so high, that any attempt
to raise money for other purposes
of a public nature, may be in-
effective.

27 Saturday P.M. cloudy, wind W.
P.M. partially fair & clear at night.
A letter from Elizabeth, my sons wife
at Brooklyn, dated the 21st inst.,
states that all are well. Some snow
and winds whistled the ground, once the steam boats
are

64 are about to surpass them this
morning. The Deutroca she says goes
27 miles, but the refusal of the
Vermont Legislature to grant a char-
ter for a bridge over the outlet
of the Lake at Nauset point has
caused some excitement, and
may be unfavorable to the Ogden-
burg road. Probably Captain
Hanson was entertained that a
road, would be projected from
Nauset point across the north
part of the state, Boston with-
out a connection with the
central routes now constructing
to Burlington.

and remarks on } Arthur she says is much in
harmony with the description I gave
in my last letter, of the old mili-
tary fields and operations in
the country from Gloverburg
& Glen's falls over which he re-
cently passed on a trip to Sara-
toga Springs; and he says he
should like to spend several

old military grounds } days in examining the grounds.
He says, however, that most of
the plans I mentioned were ^{known of} ~~found~~
out to him, but probably very
imperfectly, since few of the pre-
sent generation know little of them.
If it be asked how I obtained
my knowledge of them? I answer
from letters, journals, plans and
oral accounts of officers & soldiers who
served in the campaign; and
partly from reports made to
the government that proposed

Nov 28 Sunday. Major, with my 65
loose horses and S.W. Wagon.
P.M. Cloudy with snow flakes
wind seem to fall, the air of
course cold. We may now look
for winter in a short time

This season though rather dreary
does not deny us enjoyment
if we are prepared for it. A good
stock of fuel, clothing, food and
other necessities, render us comfort-
able. The first article is becoming
expensive, since the construction of
our new road, as it promises
facilitation to merchants whom the
price is higher. But to the poor
the winter season is sometimes dis-
tressing, particularly from a want
of fuel and other articles.

29 Monday. M. fair, wind W.
the day clear, & air ^{cold.} moderate

One week from this day, Congress
is to assemble at Washington City.
and, besides the usual business, the
question of Mexican war will be a topic
on which, it is expected, there
will be a diversity of opinion; and
whether the plans of Mr Polk will
be sustained & the war continued
there is completely congenial
cannot say. Every effort, no doubt
will be made to convince the pub.

Conjecture that the war is just & necessary.
and a portion of the community will
be as ready to believe it so, as that the
projectors of the war are pursuing
an honest and patriotic course. The cost
of the war, one might suppose, would be
an alarm; but so long as it can be covered
on without direct taxes, the hoodwink
must, were it not for its continuance.

In ordering Gen. Taylor to
 No. 29 advance from his unmovable
 position on the Neuse, across
 the disputed territory to the Rio
 Grande, Mr. Polk acted pre-
 cisely in obedience to his party
 viz: to procure a war with Mex-
 ico for the purpose of car-
 pentering all that part of the
 Mexican territory lying north
 of the latitude of the mouth
 of the latter river, or some point
 near it. All of his movements

Since, clearly indicate this de-
 sign, and sending Stevens
Agencement Agencement Agencement

Cape Horn to California, fixed
 it beyond a doubt. But find-
 ing more opposition to his plan
 than he had anticipated, he found

it necessary to attack Mexico
 at a more southern point,
 capture the City of Mexico,
 and then offer terms of peace
 upon the conditions first pro-
 posed. But finding that the
 war would increase in ex-
 pense, and that the Mexican
 determination on further opposi-
 tion, he may be disposed to draw
 back his proposed line of demar-
 cation; but he will not draw

Duty to his country the President,
 of course without the consent of his party.
 It is hoped, will open their eyes
 and hearts to his nefarious plan, as
 well as to his designs.

Nov 30 Tuesday. M. - fair, variable, ^{by}
and air very cold: the day
clear and cold, wind changed to SW!

Sick
mess
in the
Army
at Mex
ico } The Springfield Daily has the fol-
lowing from the New Orleans Delta
The names of 500 soldiers who died
in the hospital at Perote, Mexico,
between June 1 and October 30. Two
thirds of them were members of the
New England regiment. After
the close of the war, we shall no
doubt, see horrible accounts of
losses ^{by sickness in} the Army in all parts of the
country, probably much beyond the
losses in battle. To publish them at
this time, would elate young men
from enlisting, who know nothing
of the effects of a hot climate. If
one half of the men employed
on that service, should leave their
bones to pave the fields of Mexico,
it would be no measure a
result. Ignorant of this fatality, young
men enlist with no thought but
of military glory, and too late find
their mistake. Thus it is far more
that a certain fraction of the young
men in all countries, especially after a period
of 20 or 30 years, are deluged, ready
to be set up as targets, or victims of
disease, for the pitiless of a soldier's
life. In a war of defence the
defusion may be charitable; but in
one of offence some destruction of
a neighboring nation, striving for its
rights & liberty, it is to be regretted
that so many are willing for eleva-
tion, totally regardless of right and
justice, or sympathizing for the suffer-
ing inhabitants.

68
Decem-
ber 1

Wednesday. W. cloudy, wind

SW, air cold. The day con-

tinued cloudy & cold, and I
think we shall soon have a fall
of snow, indicated by the low
temperature of the air for sev-
eral preceding days.

Of the present State of England } In the Springfield Daily of
yesterday the Editor has given
us some remarks & reflections
on the present condition of
Great Britain, which it would
be curious to see a passing
glance at. With a national debt
of more than eight hundred mil-
lions of pounds sterling, he says.

High National Debt } England is poorly situated to
encounter such storms as are
now beeting upon her.

England has heretofore been
the great workshop of the world,
and all nations in their rise
from a rude state, have felt the
benefits of her arts, sciences, and
industry. If she is now to fall
from her elevation, the nations
now rising to importance, though
less dependent on her than in their
rude state, will feel the unfortunate
result. To suppose her national
debt will ever be paid is idle.

But so long as she can pay the
interest of the debt & the expenses of
her government, she may continue
in her present state. In the days of William
Pitt the idea of a sinking fund was
known, and adopted by Parliament, but

Dec^r but from some cause it failed of
the expected effect, whether from
mismanagement or the importance
of the plan we are not able
to decide; for it involves questions
of the most intricate nature, foreign
to our studies, and such as require
a life of careful investigation.

In the appendix of Gardner's abridgement
of Alison's History of Europe
from the commencement of the
French Revolution to 1845, we find
an account of the British finances,
wherein affords important information.
It is taken from Alison's 4th
Chapter, and given in his own words.

In treating upon Mr. Pitt's plan
for sinking paper Mr. Alison ex-
presses a favorable opinion, and
seems to think that had it been
carried out in full, it would have
relieved the Nation from an embor-
rowment which now threatens
its destruction. He closes his Chap-
ter with the following painful predic-
tion. "On two centuries the name of Eng-
land may be extant, or survive only under the
shadow of ancient renown; but 150 millions of men in
America will be speaking its language, reading its authors,
glorifying its descent. Nations like individuals were not
destined to immortality; in their virtues, equally as their
vices, their greatness as their weakness, they bear in their
bosoms the seeds of mortality; but in the passions which
elevate them to greatness, equally as those which
hasten their decay, is to be discerned the unceasing
operation of their principles at once of corruption
and resurrection which are continued in humanity
and which, universal in community as in single
men, compensate the necessary decline of nations
by the vital fire which has given our undying
youth to the human race." Mr. Alison is an
Englishman, versed in her affairs.

70
Dec 2 Thursday M. cloudy, wind SW
some rain throughout the day;
air moderate.

After the 3 or 4 cold days just
past a rain was expected for

But it's such changes are so
The times seen even in the coldest
weather winter weather, we can & to an
extent count for which is not a little
difficult. A flow of the warm
air from the South, against the
cold direction of the North wind
seems to be contrary to hydrostatic
laws. Hence we should expect
Remarks on {one} conclude, that no reverse
would occur in high latitudes
in the winter season, which is
contrary to facts. In the course of
my journals, I have repeatedly found
upon this subject, and never find
nothing new to advance. The expository
motion of the atmosphere between
the tropic region & the poles is
however, sometimes by observations.

3. Friday. M. cloudy & rainy; wind
NE; the day continued the same
This continued rain has swelled
our river and flooded the low-
land adjacent to it. In former
times two or three days of the fall
heavy rains often produced floods,
which covered the principal part
of our meadows, and sometimes
drowned the cattle feeding in it. Our
rains are now less violent, and have
been because recent.

Dec 2 I have known instances of 71

3 high floods before the crop of
Indian corn was gathered, which
sometimes is of high floods
of that article, as well as of
hay cut late in the season
The enormous quantity seen when
floods in our latitude. I believe
opens as the country is cleared
of its woods. The cause may not
be obvious, but the fact seems
to be established, as is another
viz: that rivers open their quan-
tity of water as the adjacent forests
are cleared away. I think their
evaporation has a hand in this
process as also, in the great change
of our summer showers within 40
or 50 years, observable by all who
have carefully noticed their phe-
nomena.

4 Saturday. M. fair, wind NW.
and the day very pleasant.
From the Springfield Daily of
yesterday. "The following Resolution
passed on the 25th of November".
South Carolina House of Representatives
Resolution, That His Excellency the Governor
be requested to return without com-
mitment to the Governor of Louisiana
and please to send the resolutions
of those States, in relation to the Wil-
mot Provision - which was agreed to
unanimously, and referred to the
committee on federal relations.
Mr Gist submitted the following resolution
Resolved, That the war now waged
against the republic of Mexico is just and

and proper, and that South Carolina will sustain it with all the means in her power. It was agreed to, and ordered to be printed."

He denounces the members of this
to civil mentioned family, the more
ity a { abundant in insulting conduct
fame } and return to the common
rules of civility. It is time
for him to recollect that a strong
oligarchy is not to govern
the people of other States.
in which republican princi-
ples are the basis of liberty.

Her ap-
proach
tion of
the man
easily ex-
claimed

Her expectation of the man
is easily explained, when he
opposes to the Wilmet Basin
- so is seen. "The man is just
what proper!" Oye! it is for the
conquest of territory to enable
them to extend & perpetuate the
evil; and the east is a cursed
nation of minor importance. If
under an old-fashioned, the Union
of the States can be maintained, then
can men have misjudged.

Dear Let her return to the common 73
principles of politics, or can
constitution sent to be held up as outcast
in the federal compact. We
wish her to return to common
sense, and thereby avoid the deg-
radation which awaits her. If how-
ever, she persists in her obstinacy,
and the other states and Congress
submit to her encroachment, we may
pick quarrels to constitution and
liberties of our country.

Let it not be understood that we
are constitutionally at variance with the South
on Slavery, as it now exists, but
only restrain its extension to Terri-
tories conquered by our arms, which
is the intent of the Wilmot proviso.
But if the Slave States will not con-
sent to this reasonable plan, the
consequences may be fatal to our
Union. May the wisdom of our
patriots save us from the ~~hazard~~
of ~~conflict~~ ^{class conflict}, in which the
passions of men feel no restraint
and sympathy gives way to relent-
less ferocity.

But in such a conflict, if the pro-
phets of the free states are firmly im-
bed, and the Slaves reduced to a sense
of their wrongs, the result would not
be doubtful; yet alas! public virtue
has too feeble a hold on a portion
of community to warrant a suc-
cessful struggle, even with a weak ene-
my; and it sometimes happens
that injustice & ferocity succeed against
justice & virtue. The Mexican war
will probably show another scene
of our kind.

74 Monday. In cloudy weather. Mr.
Dreyer

5 Clouds continued through the day
and cold air. About 3 P.M.
Snow began to fall and continued
until midnight, gradually increasing
until the ground was covered with a light
coat of about an inch.

6 Monday. In cloudy weather, wind N.
Snow fell, and so continued
until night, when it became cloudy.

This day Congress commenced
its session at the City
of Washington, and of course
Mr. Polk presented his mes-
sage on budget relating to his
war with Mexico; and when
he said ^{again} that the
Mexicans commenced the war

by invading our territory, is to
Polk's ^{message} ^{honoring} ^{ing} ^{that truth} is not to be com-
pared with, in a national game
of this magnitude, and also
that to run lines of demarca-
tion at his pleasure, is not so
small a task as he anticipated.

He will tell us a long tale of
his glorious victories; and that
he ^{has} lost many of his troops by
battle & sickness, he may offer
as consolation, that the Mexi-
cans have lost a greater number.
But what is human life when
put in competition with the enlargement
of

of territory, and the spread of 75
democratic principles?

Mr Walker's Report of the Treasury
and ^{the} call for further loans, may
create some alarm; but
millions of dollars is but a paltry
sum when expended in the conquest
of a neighboring country.

But the Wilomat promise! - What is to
be done with this anti-slavery scheme
South Carolina threatens nullification, if Congress pass laws con-

South Carolina
favorable to her "peculiar institutions"
and extension of slavery: and is
this refractory State to govern the
Union and nullify the federal con-
stitution? Congress it is hoped, will
pursue a steady constitutional course,
and if that State state ^{shape} place her
self in opposition to the laws, let
her feel the consequences. Such a

course will, soon or later, be necessary
to try the strength of the laws and Con-
stitution. What will be the course of
Congress in relation to the war, we
shall probably soon learn. With the
common wisdom of the nation, we
would hope it may be a just one. The
session, it is supposed, will be stormy
and many of the combative members
which compose that body, set on fire.
We wait patiently for the develop-
ment of Mr Polk's plan of further
operations in Mexico, not doubting
that it will be a very wise one.

A Letter from Washington of the
23^d ult. has the following.

"We have men of courage in council as
well as in war, - men who can neither
be coerced, flattered, reproached, threatened
nor seduced."

not broken into silence before
 Dec 27 iniquity, however successful. Thank
 6 God there are such men, not a
 few, in the Congress about to as-
 sume; and the real character
 Worth } and merits of the contest will be
 rightly } investigated most searchingly, and
 fearlessly; and a voice will go —
 forth — a voice of wisdom, truth —
 and power — which it is to be hoped
 will awake the nation from its
 delusive dream of glory, to a just
 sense of its honor, its interest
 and its duty."

Remarks } That we have in Congress, many such
 on } as the winter chaper, I have the sort
 of fortune to believe; but that they
 will be able to send forth a voice that
 shall raise the people from their
 delusive dream in which they
 repose, I have no sanguine expect-
 ation.

Notions } From the care with which democ-
 of the } racies differ, their poison, the
 people } people are led to distrust talents
 See } aristocratic & even more an-
 ticipated our enemies to equal
 liberty than which a more
 pernicious political error can
 not exist; and such is the ex-
 tent of this error, at this time,
 Talents } that we attempt to elect a Webster
 repre- } for a Colary to the Presidency, 1860
 senta- } as fruitless. No! some obscure
 tive } individual, more subscri-
 vent to poverty, must be selected.
 When the people of a republic
 are thus disposed, they soon sink
 to

Down to a low point in the po-
litical scale, and lose their res-
pectability.

Under the administration of
The Washington, aided by his co-patri-
ots, the United ^{States}, steadily rose to
occupy a high niche in the
temple of fame; but since that
period, our political machine,
with a few exceptions, has de-
scended an inclined plane,
with accelerated velocity, to a
low level, from which it will
be impossible to revive it, with-
out the aid of more public
virtue and national honor,
than we now possess.

But let us not despair; time may
revive where virtue, talents and
honor, will again be appreciated.
Even the low ebb of the chancery
reprobated; though it must be ex-
nuded, this is rather an ex-
cess, not often seen where corruption
has gained an ascendancy.
Tuesday M. fair, wind S.W.; the
day clear and pleasant.

A young gentleman called at my room
with the Pictorial History of America
by S. G. Goodrich of Hartford, including
many engravings. 1 Vol 8vo - price \$3.50.
The work is well printed and handsomely
bound, & no doubt contains much in-
teresting & useful matter. But want of space

70 I forbid a purchase; and I regret
Dear that I am not able to keep pass

7. passu, with the new publication
by the issuing from the press. Mr Goodrich's
Good work may not contain much that
is new to a thorough historian; but
as it is a condensation of many other
works, it is, probably, a useful vol.
particularly for families.

Mailed a letter to my dear
Letter for at Chaucer Falls, who
to my complaint of the infrequency
Dear of my correspondence. I am
too. I am from me am wishing that
would cause me to neglect
my friends, or to feel indis-
posed to their welfare & happi-
ness. In a friendly correspondence,
even the French maître is requisite,
of which I do not possess much
skill. Habituated to scientific research,
historical facts, and deductions, my
letters became stiff and lack the
easy practical flow which pleases
the imagination of the Circumstances.
In this way we made of writing,
delicately instructed females often
will even bear away the warmth
from the abstract philosopher.

8. Wednesday. Mr. Fair, arrived 3 W.

the day was a pleasant game.
Died yesterday, Mary, wife of William
Dear of Mary Briggs, of this village of a consumption
Briggs. She and her husband had been
my housekeepers for some time while
she was in rather a feeble state, and
they were attending to her wants.

Last evening I received a letter from 2514
Newman

Dear Sir, Daniel S. Hayt, dated 79
at the City of Mexico, October 31st 1847,
a soldier in Gen. Scott's army. in the
Sith- Siege Train Corps, numbering about
63 men, forming what may be called
D. S. Hayt an artificer corps, whose principal
employment is repairing the ordnance
co. munitions ~~of~~, and the implements
of war. He says "we have in the Com-
pany, carpenters, Blacksmiths Gun-
smiths, Painters &c. who are employ-
ed ten hours each day. and that he
keeps a journal. He says the climate is
delightful; the thermometer on the 1st
of October 79° - on the 2^d 74° - on the 3^d
74°. Details of several battles are given
in which many men were lost. On
the 8th of September, Gen. Worth attacked
the Mexicans. at Chapultepec, with
500 men who were reduced to one
half, in half an hour, and he compelled
to give ground; but reinforcements com-
ing up on the right & left, he cleared the
place in about 2 hours, losing 66 men
out of 2200 engaged - the Mexicans stat-
ed at 16,000. By another mail
he thinks he can send me something
interesting.

In most of the attacks of our troops, in
this war, it appears to me a rashness has
been displayed, which regular experienced
troops would have avoided by more
cautious movements, dictated by cool and
calm reason & time. But our new fledged
commanders seem to think, that a chivalrous
spirit is ^{all that is} required in the field, and that
to carry fortification places, the cut of the En-
gineer is useless. Raw troops sometimes per-
form wonders, but they often misguide ^{a fair} where
veterans succeed: at the best they can maintain troops

DD
Dec 8.

A letter from my son Arthur, at Burlington of the 3rd instmt, received this day, informs me that the New road is progressing regularly - that his letter of 52 miles is a beautiful one -
From the grading will be done next year
Son Ar. some a point put in operation - that
them. we are well except little troubles, and that they enjoy themselves well. Steam boats, he says, have stopped running come we shall soon be land locked -
Abshe thinks of a visit to Deerfield in the winter, but is doubtful about it. He mentions the contest in the Legislature of Vermont, concerning bridging the Lake at Davis's Point - which he says was a warm battle in which Judge Gallitt President of the Board, took a part. Says we have a good board of Directors, some of whom from Boston, lately viewed the work, and were pleased with it.

9 Thursday. M. cloudy - wind S.W. all of the day generally the same.

Speakers We learn from the papers, that the House of Representatives has elected Robt C Winthrop of Massachusetts for its speaker, by a small majority. Mr Winthrop is a vigorous man who was expected to be a gentleman of good political requirements, and probably will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the true friends of our country. But notwithstanding this favorable symptom, I am not without apprehensions that the House will lack that firmness of action, now

Dear necessary to relieve us from
9 the every position in which we have
been placed, by Mr Polk and
Chambers party. Such are the charms
of what is called military glory
that, among the whigs, some will
be carried away by the bubble,
in which case terms of peace, just
and honorable to Mexico, may be
refused. She is not conquered
so not so crippled that further de-
fence must be feeble. Had she
money & other resources, with an
army of veteran infantry and

Depot of her cavalry, relying less on her cavalry
she might ^{have} taught us that conquest
is still not a distance. But unlike
most other nations, she seems not
to increase in power by military
experience. When a nation is
unable to defend herself against a
neighboring power, it may ^{at once} sw-

Bleed lose its independence, and ask
Congress for the privilege of vassalage.
In granting money & men to Mr. Polk,
to wage an aggressive war, Congress can
mitigate an equivocal blunder, even if
it feared that they may not ~~do~~
commit it at this time.

If Mr Polk's course be considered as
a precedent, we may be plunged into
war, on every national dispute.
The same wars in the North-east
bordered by disputes, would have thrust
us into war with Great Britain,
for a useless piece of land.

02
Decr In the Oregon dispute Mr Polk
9 might have played the same game.
but he and his supporters
brought some speculation in
Mexico would be more eligible
and profitable

10 Friday Mr. cloudy - wind S.W.
and the day cloudy throughout.
Mr. Polk's message.

Pres. I have this day received this
circular document, a great por-
tion of which is occupied with the
Mexican war; and we regret
to see him still persisting in the
most false policy, that Mexico
commenced the war by invading
our territory. Setting out with
this gross assertion, he attempts
to show that the whole of his
subsequent movements were
dictated by necessity, and that
the war, on our part, is really all
just. Some of the friends of
Mr Polk have expected, that in
his private character he ad-
hered to moral obligations, and
was inoffensive. Granting
this, it is to be regretted that he
is so biased by his party, as
to risk his political character
in an assertion so obviously
untrue. His address to Gen. Taylor
to advance from his unimpaired
position on the river across the
the disputed territory to the Rio

Dec^r Greene, former Legation 03
10 dispute, his intention to wage
war with Mexico, for the
Object of the country between Texas
and the Pacific Ocean, as for
since the Pacific Ocean, as for
sunk in his office to the
Mexican Government in the
late attempts to negotiate
through Mr. Grist. In private
of doubt exists, respecting his
plan of obtaining possession of North
California & New Mexico, it is re-
mained by the claims he presents
in his present message, to that
territory: and he does not at-
tempt to disguise this plan, which
Brazier admits was known so long
ago as the Mexican Administration
Mr. Menzies retired by himself, in his
first annual message. But the extent
of this wide territory, so convenient
for communication to distant States, is not
all which his cupidity demands.
The Mexicans for opposing his
incroachments, must pay an in-
demnity for the cost & trouble they
have occasioned him, by resistance.
The scheme of Mr. Polk reminds me
of the anecdote of the Frenchman
of the Frenchman, given (if I am
not mistaken) by Dr. Franklin. The French-
man being denied an opportunity to
try his reputation as an Englishman
by throwing him into a cleft
part of the body, indignantly replied "Sure
you will then pay me for the trouble
of beating the poker". Mr. Polk's
message

PL, message clearly indicates that
Deerpointment on his own, and the
10 question is how to get rid of
it? But he seems to be determined
to commence pay for beating the
broken. The document shows
many weak points, which it is
believed will not escape the
notice of the friends of the coun-
try, both in and out of con-
gress.

11 Saturday In cloudy, wind SW.
and our women P. M. Proctor
Charles, and several others to W
come N.

Mr. Polk's Further notice of Mr. Polk's Message
message as a proof of his true feelings
again towards the offending Mexicans, and his
disinterestedness, our President pro-
poses to hold out the Olive Branch.

His Olive Branch says: "What an ominous advanced
from victory to victory, from the com-
mencement of the war, it has always
been with the Olive Branch of peace
in their hands; and it has been in
the power of Mexico, at every step
to convert hostilities by accepting it."
But let us take a glance at this pro-
posed Olive Branch. The Commissioner
of the United States was author-
ized to agree to the establishment of
the Rio Grande as the boundary from
its entrance into the Gulf to its inter-
section with the southern boundary
of New Mexico, in N. Lat. about 32°
and to obtain exception to the U. States
of the Government of New Mexico and
the Californians, and the privilege

Deed of the right of way across the isthmus
11 of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the
New Grenada and the cession to the U.
States, of New Mexico and Upper
California constitutes an ultimatum
which our Government was reluctant
no circumstances to yield"

"That it might be manifest not only
to Mexico, but to all other Nations,
that the U. States were not disposed
to take advantage of a public power
lying upon us, nor to turn him
all the towers and cities we had con-
quered and held under our mili-
tary occupation, but were willing
to conclude a treaty in a spirit of
liberality, our Government was con-
taining to stipulate for the restora-
tion to Mexico of all other conquests."

Softening of the demand
"As the territory to be acquired by
the boundary proposed might be es-
timated to be of greater value than a fair
equivalent for our just demands, our
Government was authorized to stipu-
late for the payment of such addition-
al pecuniary consideration as was deemed
reasonable."

This is Mr Polk's olive branch held out
to the Mexicans; and truly its branch
is spread over a considerable territory
which Mr. Monroe had in view, and
Mr Polk attempted to grasp, whereas he
ordered Gen Taylor to advance from the
Gulf to the Rio Grande. But the trade
in Polk's presence to the Rio Grande. "It has ever
been our consistent policy to cultivate
peace and good will with all nations;
and this policy has been steadily pursued
by me". When he ordered Gen Taylor
to advance from the Gulf to the Rio Grande,
then to construct participation, did he have
in view the "good will" of Mexico, and hold
out the olive branch? Distinguish the motive
in view, the design is obvious.

Dec^r 12 Sunday M. cloudy, wind N.
and the day generally cloudy.

12 The ground is now ~~entirely~~ free
from snow, and I like from frost
and the weather moderate. A
continuance of such weather
would be agreeable to my feelings,
but perhaps less beneficial to the
vegetable kingdom than ordinary
winter snows and frosts. For
an investigation of this subject, see
Chap. Book 1 of Whewell's Astro-
my and General Physics, page 78.

13 Monday M. cloudy, wind S.W.
and day cloudy throughout.
Clear last night.

Call of Mrs. ^{Cynthia} Arms of Glen Falls, widow
of the late Jacob L. Arms, called on me
of Glen Falls. She says that village is
increasing in business & is great place
for trade. She informs me that the
frame work which was erected
across my Demuths Grave, is the
remains of that plan, is gone to decay,
and that nothing marks the spot.

State of my ^{Daughter} ^{has} ^{been} ^{at} ^{the} ^{place} I think of proposing to my son,
now at Burlington, the erection of ^{suit-}
able monuments to preserve the
spot. Monuments of this kind
are generally erected by connection
and afford a soothing satisfaction
in visiting the last home of dear
friends. Mrs. Arms offers her aid
in seeing the stones placed. A stone
cutter works in the village, and she
thinks will procure a piece of stone
at a reasonable price - say 15 dollars.
Under the expectation that they ^{Demuths} ^{will} ^{be} ^{erected}
Demuth & Decker would procure a
monument the price is to be estimated.

Dec 14 Thursday, Mildly, wind NE, of
an cloudy & foggy. ^{Remain}
Write a letter to Son & Father at
my Burlington St., with proposals for
Son meeting grave stones at my Daughter's
grave at Glen. Falls, the former
work first erected, having gone to decay.
She died at that place January 12th
1817, aged nearly 23 years, ^{was} wife of Dr
J. M. Dickenson Esq. of that place;

born May 29th 1794. Time exact
dates the pregnancy, but not the re-
membrance of deceased friends.

In the Spring succeeding the death
of my Daughter, I visited Glen Falls
with my wife and Mrs (Col.) Dick-
enson, the mother of Sam's husband,
and became acquainted with several
gentlemen of the place; and to el-
evate my mind from depressing
visited Lake George and looked over
the old battle grounds of the war of
1755. in which many people of Mass.
suffered but their lives, and their
bones rest in obscurity. Since which
I have made frequent visits to the
same memorable grounds, even
with the aid of old letters, journals
of officers & soldiers, and verbal ac-
counts. I have since collected, have become
extensively acquainted with (as I believe)
all the military operations in that
section of country, both of the war
of 1755 and our revolution. To
minute has been my reminiscences
that I can, from recollection, sketch
with considerable exactness, all the
fields where battles & skirmishes
have occurred on that section of coun-
try, including those about Lake George
and Saratoga. To be remembered
may be deemed, by the busy coast, as

00 a useless employment; but I
 Dear cannot but agree with Dr. Johnson
 14 son when he saith - "I am in firm
 in my friends, such fugitive phantasies
 as may enclut us; indifferent in
 Reflec-
 tions } manner, over my grave that has been
 elegiacal by wisdom, unassuming, or
 virtue. That man is little to be envi-
 ed whose futuism would not
 Dr John-
 son's } gain fame upon the plains of Mar-
 senti } than, or upon pity would not
 ments } grave me among the ruins
 of Tana." Indeed with these senti-
 ments, this American Hercules
 never ceases to commend my
 attention, once the country of
 Glens Falls, my poignant grief.
 As I am, another visit to
 to these graves, would be
 highly interesting. On my last
 visit to L.B. Lincoln, president
 of our Academy, 1846, I found a
 young man at the Falls, who
 knew little of the ~~of the~~ old
 military operations in that part
 of the country, one who partook
 little of the sentiments of Dr. John-
 son.

15 Wednesday. M. cloudy, wind SW.

P.M. mostly fine with mild air

Death of Old
 engravings } We hear of the death of Joseph
 00, once also of that of Chancellor
 of New York City, aged 85 -
 two firm pillars in our nation-
 al edifice. Mr. Lyman, once sur-
 teined important stations in the
 State, once ~~was~~ a member of
 the House of Representatives; 00

Dec 15 much vituperation by our 89
Democrats. Chancellor Kent
Brief was celebrated for his Legal
Notices for marriage, evoked comments
of Sen. the laws, which are held
in high estimation. I had the
pleasure of an acquaintance with
him at Guilford. Being at
Albany, I met the Chancellor
at a Boast, and he invited
me to visit his office, then in
that City, to view his library, which
was very extensive & comprised of
new works. With his great power
of mind, he pursued an industry, not
every spare moment of his life,
could turn his attention to
any subject of importance. I thought
him an extraordinary man.
Coincidentally meeting him at West
field, in this County, after his age
of 60, prohibited his reading the
Journal of the Chancellor, a provision in the
Constitution of his State. I rallied him
on his inability to exchange the duties
of his last office. He pleasantly replied,
"my constitution is now better than
that of the State of New-York".

16 Thursday. Mild day - wind N.
and the day perfectly fair.

We hear of no important move-
ments in Congress, up to this time.
Since with a loco fero Senate will
look for no important connections
of Mr. Polk's inconsistent studies
Delenda est Couthage, will still be
the motto of democracy, since Mexico
must cease to exist as an independent
nation for the plain reason the she
cannot defend herself against our rapa-
cious

90 Friday. m. cloudy, rainy, a
Dec little snow last night, whilst
17 ing the Gale, and wind N.
the day cloudy, & some rain

Death of the death of a Dr. Weirwright
from the City of N. York, from
of a Snake the bite of a Rattlesnake.

A prince in Chelamca sent
1. Dr. Weirwright, a box
of some salents, inclosary, also
a live rattlesnake of 6 feet. To
Dunty, he hit the reptile to his friends,
where the Dr took the box to a public
of.

house, in the evening, and knocking
off the top of the box, the snake
was let loose upon the lawn on
floor, where he threw himself into
a coil and seemed to ^{be} inclined
to remain quiet. He was teased
with a stick without betraying
much irritation. After being
some time, the Dr

Dr. Weirwright to return the snake in
inclosure to the box, by seizing ^{him with} his two
best hands, on which the reptile
struck his ^{long} tail. The Dr. held him
between two fingers. To prevent the
spread of the poison, the flesh about
the wound was cut away. The Dr

himself returned to his house, where
was in ^{effectual} medical & surgical aid was called.
Some energetic measures taken to pre-
vent the spread of the poison, but
with no effect; the intense pain soon
became most piercing, and the virus entered
the body, and death ensued about
midnight. The

91
The body after death, presented the
usual appearance of these animals, it being light
bulky, swollen and mottled. The
medical applications are not consid-
ered in the account.

In Dr. James Thachens Journal
of an Oculohumy cure, we find
an account of a successful treat-
ment of a similar lesion of a rat
the snake, at Grandenoque, in
Sept. 1776. A soldier foolishly seiz-
ed the snake by the tail, and
the reptile threw his head back and
struck his fangs into the man's
hand. In a few minutes a swelling
commenced attended with severe
pain, and it was not more than
half an hour, when his whole
arm to his shoulder, was swollen
to twice its natural size, and the
skin became of a deep orange co-
lor. His body, on one side, soon be-
came affected in a similar manner,
and a nausea at his stomach ensued.
Dr. Thacher & two other medical
Olive oil men, were in close attendance for sev-
eral hours. Having procured a quanti-
ty of Blue oil the patient was di-
rected to swallow ~~the swelling~~ it in
large doses, till he had taken one
quart; and at the same time they
rubbed into the affected part a very
large quantity of mercurial ointment.
In about two hours, they gave the
scurticator to procure the same
like effects of the remedies. The alarm-
ing symptoms abated, the swelling
and pain gradually subsided,
and in about 24 hours the man

92 was returned to health. (See
Deer page 63. of the Journal.)

17 The elder Dr. Williams of this
town, I am informed, was sum-
moned to see a snake in a similar position
of Dr. Williams. Within my recollection, there
have been dangerous reptiles none plenty
in our northern country woods,
some sometimes found in
the open lands. I have killed
several of them and have ob-
served some of their habits.

Habits of the snake
In moving along the ground
they are slow, and appear
rather clumsy; but on ap-
proaching them, they present a dif-
ferent character; throwing their
body into a coil, the head &
tail with the rattle, projecting from
the center, the latter in swift mo-
tion, giving a sharp, pricking
sound, they present an object,
from which one is willing to
remain at some distance, until
provided with a proper weapon
for an attack; but a few slight
blows dispatch them as they
generally attack in erratic ways, they would
be more dangerous were it not
for their peculiar signal for battle.

Given which, in a full grown one, may
signal be heard at some distance. The
notion that they possess the power
of charming birds and some other
animals, I have always considered
as without foundation.

Where these reptiles are numerous
caution is necessary to avoid
being bitten. I have seen one
near a house. I fear it is not safe to go near.

94 43 man graphic, ^{appearing} striking
Pursuing his route with a companion
and a guide, up the Ingham
Wilson meets with one of these reptiles
in his path.
Turns from new deep now, the windy path-
way led,
ing one Beneath tall maples, near the river's bed,
Where moss green lags, in moulding ruins lay,
And spice a daggered firing to the narrow way;
The scarlet berries clustering long around,
And mixed with yellow leaves, lustred the ground,
There glistening lay, extended o'er the path.
With steadfast pining ^{eye} gazing our path,
A large grim rattle snake of monstrous size,
Three times three feet his length enormous lies;
His painted scales in regular rows engraved;
His yellow sides with warts of dusky, wave'd;
Fixed to the spot, with staring eyes we stood!
He slowly moving, sought the adjoining wood;
Tossing of dusky ^{orange}, he seemed to say,
Pass on or pass, let each pursue his way.
But when the uplifted musket met his view,
Sudden in sounding coils his form he threw!
Trine from the center rose his flattened head
With quivering tongue and eyes of fiery red,
And jaws extended, vast, whose threatening lay
The fangs of death, "horrible array;
While poised above, invisible to view
His whizzing tail in swift vibration flew.
Back springing and leaved, and aiming to let fly.
Glanced o'er the dusky tube his venomful eye;
And now destruction seem'd at once decreed;
But Duncan, pleading, checked the barbarian deed.
'O spare the man! our German pilot cried,
'Tis money Sir! let justice now decide;
This noble pair, so terrible to sight,
"Though covered with death, yet never provokes
The slanders of Duncan ^{the fight} murderer;

95
Dear Mr. Lence Lence his mus hit and
17 summitt the matter to ensp into
the woods ~~unmolested~~ - a further
we would have granted. See
opponcin to my ~~trav~~ journey to
the Genesee country in 1807. - Sketch Book
No 8.

18 Saturday. M. cloudy - wind N.E.,
soon fair. Last night snow fell
2 or 3 inches. P.M. wind SW. Bluffs
run through our streets.

19 Sunday M. fair, wind SW. 2
in cold. P.M. cloudy wind SW.
wind again SW. with indication
of rain.

20 Monday. M. cloudy wind SW. The
day proved mostly cloudy & cold.

Plan. A committee appointed at a
meeting of the people of our village,
to take measures for preserving the
old Hall which escaped the
destruction of the French and Indian
war 1704, are now printing a hand-
bill containing a plan for that
purpose. It is proposed to raise
a sum sufficient to purchase the
whole parcel (about 6 acres), &
repair the building for use, in
future times. The owner, Mr. Henry
Hart, will sell it for 2300 dol.
less. Whether there is an antiquar-
ian taste among the people to con-
serve the place, is to be seen. The pro-
ject has been encouraged in the place, from
letters received from gentlemen in various
parts of the country, desirous of preserving
the building. The success of the plan

will depend on the taste of the people for antiquarian relics. True it is, many possess this taste; but others, ^{who} calculate by dollars and cents, are totally indifferent to them. Which are the most useful members of society? is a question. For myself, however, I cannot but give the preference to the former.

Those who lack this taste would readily omit the erection of monuments to the dead; but in general, nothing is more gratifying than these monuments. A writer who seems to possess the refined feelings on this subject, says -

"There is a singular pleasure in contemplating the mighty dead, who slumber beneath you. It is a pleasure which resembles the Ecce homo - habeo, ~~habeo~~ amidst the respiration and tranquillity of night. The mind is thrown off its pin and floats along the stream of time, mellancholically charmed by retrospection. The scene of a great man's journey every thing connective with him passes into oblivion; and while even the sites of magnificent cities are forgotten, we are familiar with the insignificant village that sheltered some humble philosopher, or the hill that quenched the thirst of some indigent hero." This taste is often found existing in young men, who are gratified with nothing but novelties, which they express more views with indifference.

By a herald bill dropped in my country, our people are invited to settle in sections. This evening we were completely swarmed at the town

Dear Sir, by Dr. Th. Tubbs, Junr
20 Hertford. He rejects the use of
minerals, as mercury & arsenic &c.
Lithuine, bleeding, blistering, emet-
ics, steaming, as the employment
of either vegetables or mineral poisons.
The Analytical System of medi-
cine, he says, differs widely from
all others. Thus it appears that
all systems from Galen down
to the present time, is to be cast
aside, for some theoretical scheme.

He connects in the head or tail
of some wild innovator, whose
knowledge of medicine, and of the
human body, may be limited to the
narrowest bounds. Analytical Medi-
cine! Much depends on a new man-
ner of the most effectual for innovation.

Impar-
tance of
manners
{ Some than least understood. Some long
Greek terms is the best, especially if
wholly unknown to the people.

That medicine owes to ^{con}spicuous ^{com}ment
is no doubt true, and it has ^{been} ^{impro}ved
and is improving under philosophic
hands; but to set it aside et c. stroke
is a futile attempt. If ever it is to
assume a new form, it must be by
the hands of scientific men who are
deeply versed in its study. Attempts
of this kind, however, accord with the
spirit of the times, and I should not
be surprised to see attempts to set aside
mathematical reasoning: all old systems
must be repudiated, under the pretence
of improvement!

21 Tuesday. Mr. Fair, wind N.E. and
at 12 p.m. in the evening through out
the last evening a little from Dr. Th. Tubbs
all well. The

9th

Dec^r
21

The sun now at its greatest S.
elevation, and the days short-
est - a favorable time for General

Scott to spread liberty among the
Indians, and teaching them the
rights of nations under Mr. Polk's
policy. Alone branch - viz. the export of
merchandise north of the latitude of 32 degrees -
or moderate slice for the first essay!
But it "has ever been his" policy to

Mr. Polk's
Dupli-
city cultivate peace and good will with
the nations! Had Mr. Polk this
peaceful policy in his view when he
ordered Gen. Taylor to invade Mexico

with an armed force? Let facts decide:
The California & New Mexico were
then cithacting territories, and he well
understood the designs ^{of his} elections, and
has steadily pursued them.

If further proofs of the first de-
signs of the war, were necessary, the
message of Mr. Polk to the present
Congress, would furnish them in
the clearest manner; and his policy
crimes is well understood:

22 Wednesday. M. cloudy, wind N.E.;
some snow last night - air cold &
winter-like; the day cloudy & rough.

Mr. News
Recent accounts from Mexico
state that the Government of that Coun-
try still has considerable military
forces in the field; from which it
appears that the war, may continue
for some time; and Government
pursists in its demand of territory.
But elements for incommensurate, and
false to be just, by dissemination. For Mr. Polk
must be responsible for creating the problem.
(See page 23. for representation) W.

Dec 22. We learn that the dwelling house
of the ~~Q. V.~~ Alameda of Guispucl
took fire, and was consumed last
night; the furniture not ruined.
Confignations of this kind, often hap-
pen from ill placed stove pipes. To
much care cannot be bestowed in fixing
them in wooden buildings, and in
can should they be in contact with
combustibles, or near them. A pipe
becomes full with soot, and some-
times takes fire, and falls from the
suspending wires, setting the floor on
fire. This is particularly the case
in long horizontal pipes carried through
rooms; and it is a good precaution, to
cleanse them, in the fall season, before
they are put in use.

23. Thursday. M. fair, wind West in
the day partially fair. empty paper says
I ~~write~~ from a Mexican.
A General Worth 2 Pillows, and Col. Deen
sergeant, have been arrested by order of Gen.
Scott, charged with reflecting in an
improper manner upon him, the
commander in chief of the Army. The
charge is founded upon their cor-
respondence, which has fallen into his
hands.
This may be a mere camp rumor,
but we think it not altogether
improbable circumstance. Young
Generals, especially those who have
been to regular service, are often
too free in their remarks on the
commander in chief. Confident of
their ability to command, they criticize
and condemn the chief for his more
merits and camp police. ~~They~~

creating insubordination in the
 23 troops, running to an army.

In general, great Commanders are
 able to resist slander from their sub-
 ordinate, by a steady and digni-
 fied course, as in the case of Wash-
 ington, when a calumny intended
 to destroy his reputation, and plan
 Gen. Gates at the head of an army.
 By such a course Washington first
 drove his opposers, triumphed
 over them, and became the great
 good man, who at that time
 was the only one that could lead
 an army with success.

Gen. Scott is undoubtedly a
 great tactician and a brave man,
 but whether he possesses the sub-
 lime art of Washington, in man-
 aging the human mind, is still
 unknown. In his younger
 days it was thought he had too
 much chivalry for a command-
 er; but experience & reflection
 has, as we believe, made him a dis-
 creet and scientific commander.

But his new-fledged generals, protesting
 of his former chivalry, may criticize
 him for his septimic operations.
 Gen. Warth has seen regular service
 some time prior to the present war;
 but his rapid elevation to his present
 station, may have led him to an
 important course to encounter his com-
 mander.
 Of Gen. Pittman we know little, but
 have supposed he was faithful in
 to his office by private influence
 without

23 part through a systematic course
of instruction in
Gen. as well as generals, it is true, are some
times found among such men,
but they are those who possess
extraordinary genius, such as Can-
de, Washington & a few others.
who have commanded armies, but
there are none; and in general
those who have gone through
a course of military instruction, are
to be preferred.

Gen. as
supplies
want
of instruction

True indeed, we had in our revo-
lutionary war, several distinguished
Generals, who learned their duty
in the pursuit of the enemy; but ~~they~~
~~they~~ obtained it, in the first
instance, by repeated defeats.

General Scott's command of divi-
sions and brigades, seems to suppose
that desperate fighting, in every situa-
tion, involves the whole art of
war, and the loss of men seems to
be of little consequence. A military
writer says - "a battle is the last re-
sort of skillful commanders." This
course of warfare is civil
warfare, fortified places are car-
ried by ^{assault} ~~assault~~, and a wa-
terloo slaughter is but a
prelude for enlightened and
lives of the modern school.

Gen. Scott's military fame com-
menced its growth at the battle of Rums-
hook in 1812, and continued to flourish
until the day of the ~~unhappy~~ ~~at the~~ ~~con-~~

182 - monument of the Mexican war.
Dunbar was commander of regular Army's
23 From some cause democracy was
disposed to distrust from his mili-
tary talents. Some his successes
in Mexico his opponents seem
disposed to take him into favor.
But it would not be an uncon-
mon event, even he to find new
opponents among his sedulous
opponents, who are enemies of his
fame, and who look to their own
advancement more than the good
of their country.

24 Friday. M. fair, wind S.W.
very hot & dry.
This day M. Russell & J. Soler
came from Leon on the south side of
the River at Shiloh Falls
Leon came from a great distance to
at S. Falls. Horace Benton residing there.
Our people have been this
evening at the Unitarian Church to
commemorate Emerson's - a service
recently introduced, from the Epis-
copal Church. Our Primitive fathers
rejoiced the observance of this com-
munion, as saving too much of Church-
form; but I perceive nothing
in it repulsive to the majority.
ed on the day; and perhaps it
may be useful to those who are
not susceptible of a religious of some
sentiment. In our Episcopal
Churches, it becomes rather disgusting
from its extravagance & from
which is apt to lead the mind from
essentials.

25 Saturday. M. cloudy, wind S.W.
the day cloudy.
My friend Joseph Henry Esq. at
Halloway

104

Decr
26

Sunday. M. fine & broken clouds,
wind W., and air cold; the day
fair and cold. Mrs. Callin's re-
marks were submitted to the court
under the Church commands, of which
she was a member.

In the last fifth and acquaintances
or, the nothing more powerfully raised
loss of my sensibility to them to be placed a -
family of young children because
of a tender mother. Thus

little innocents do not feel their
loss, but however kind these
friends may be, they cannot
possess all the solicitude and
patience found in a mother;
nor is it possible for a father
however fond of his little ones
can afford all the care their
wants demand. His own
exclusive solicitude of the mother, is
a fine love of nature, essential,
no doubt, to the human race.

27 Sunday. M. fair, cold & windy.

The day clear & pretty cold

Mr. { A kinsman who resides at Middle-
bury St. called upon the day says he
saw my son Arthur & his family.
Saw a creek, at Burlington and all
were well. are doing well - the road
in steady progress.

In the National Intelligencer (Which
Lipson) of the 14th instant, the following
of D. of is offered for sale "Life of General Marshall
The Duke of Wellington, by W. H. Murray, in
3 vols octavo, beautifully illustrated with plates
of water &c. 4th London edition.

Decr A full account of the Life of 105
27th Duke of Wellington has been a closed
matter, which, it is hoped, the foregoing
Requiem has supplied. It may be some-
times perhaps, that as it is written in his
own life, it may, ^{be} too flattering; but
if this is the case, it is more likely
to ^{be} correct ~~than~~ than if delayed
until, his decease. In running through
for a edition, my maternal errors
must have met the Duke's eye, &
would have been corrected by him
or his friends. Under these cir-
cumstances, an error would be avoid-
ed to his reputation, ^{and he} to admit into
his work, erroneous details from con-
fession or design.

The Duke is now in his 79th
Duke's age, and holds a seat in the British
House of Lords, and I believe is
commander of the British Army. He
received his first commission as En-
sign on the 25th December 1787. & af-
ter passing through various grades
was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the
33rd regiment, at about the age of 24.
His first service in the field was in
1794 under the Earl of Minto, in
the St. Vincent. See Clarke's Life of
the Duke, republished in this country 1814.
with a continuation to the taking of Bon-
aparte by William Dunlap.

28. Tuesday. M. cloudy - wind S.W. Some
snow in the morning, weather cold and
the day cloudy & far alternately.
29. Wednesday M. broken clouds - wind S.W.
and a clear day, and pleasant.

106
Dec 29 No yet no decisive steps have been
taken in Congress against the Wane

29 but some resolutions have been
Congress introduced, which may call out
nothing the strength of sentiment; but I
imply from little expectation that a
majority will be formed in both
houses, who are disposed to
take an honorable course and
do justice to the injured Mexicans.
My paper is concluded it will
be on the condition that the Cato

Non-
of Demo-
cracy. }
to United States, equally to the
Union of democracy when Tex
as was annexed to us, and in
equivocally developed when Mr.
David Polk ordered Gen. Taylor from the
Mexico to the Rio Grande. The plan
however extends back to the Adams
extraction of Mr. Monroe in 1823.
who in his message to Congress at
that time ^{declared} "that no foreign
power shall, with our consent,
be permitted to plant, or establish
any new colony or dominion on any
part of the North American Continent"
and this declaration is reiterated by
Mr Polk, with the injunction that the
principle "must be maintained."
And Mr. Monroe in his eye, the Calif
Iberian, new Mexico, the Island of Cuba
and other contiguous European possessions
Be this as it may, the governments of
Europe are not at all, as to the
intention of the interfering principle,
are readily understood ^{Mr Polk's} explicitly
when he says "It has ever been our
policy to cultivate peace (and)

Dec 29. One good view with all nations;
 one this policy has been steadily
 pursued by me. was he in error?
 30 Thursday. M. thinly cloudy, wind W.
 the day fair & pleasant.

Letter Write a Letter to Mrs Cynthia Ann
 of Glens Falls requesting her to
 have my Grand Stone to be placed
 at my Daughter, Jenny's, Grave in
 the cemetery of that Village.

Propose inscription for the head stone.

Jenny Hoyt, wife of David G. Dick.
 in her 23rd year. died January 14th 1817,
 in her 23rd year.

"Over the cold turf where they pale
 relics sleep,

"I have found remembrance oft resort to
 recess.

I left it optional with Mrs. Arms
 to insert the two lines of poetry,
 or omit them - My Son to convey
 the request, and to visit Glens Falls
 about the 10th of May, to place the Stone.
 if his business will permit. To
 reflect upon an monument for the dead
 see page 96.

31. Friday. M. cloudy, foggy and
 heavy - wind SW. Day
 cloudy - 1899 with some rain

This day closes 1847 and comes
 to me my 83rd year - an eye not
 dimmed by more than two or
 three persons in our village
 or in the town. Born Decem.
 ber 31st 1765, at the time of
 the

108 the opposition to the British Stamp
Duty act, my first printed recollection

31 Toon of events is what is called
Epiphany museum in Boston 1770.
recall a printed handbill, posted up in
hunting my father's love-room, beginning
with this line -

"Awake! awake! my muse,
"Awake O Earth's tumbler at the muse's
candle" a view of Kings Street. &
Capt. Preston's execution, is still in my
memory; as are nearly all trans-
actions of the revolutionary war.

If my memory is now improved it does
not effect the recollection of former events
that came under my observation.

During the last year Mr. Polk's Law
of 1847 version, once came with Mexico,
responsibility commended much of our other
situation; once future prospects present
nothing favorable, until the Exe-
cutive branch of the Government
is taken from the hands of the
present Democratic party.

But let us hope that another year
we will correct existing errors, and
restore a majority of the people in
these States, to ^{the principles of} morality, justice,
honor, & humanity. With these vir-
tues, and a steady pursuit of the
peaceful arts, the United States
may become a great and happy
nation, where the arts and sci-
ences shall flourish, the condition of
man be ameliorated, and the evil
and good shall delight to dwell. By
an opposite course all these blessings
will be reversed, and our nation
be brought to a low point in the scale of nations.

Sketch-Book No 22. 1

from January 1st 1848, to
January 1st 1849.

1848

Saturday.

January 7th } M. cloudy, wind
S.W. foggy, and some rain

last night; the snow much
reduced, and the street nearly
clear. The day continued cloudy & foggy.

The continuing rainy season will

Introductory sketches, it is my intention
to leave to notice such occurrences
as seem most events as I deem
important and interesting;
and as I write in a sort of
off-hand style I not fear
for the public, I shall express
my thoughts & opinions, in an
apologetic language, resting satis-
fied, if any of my friends who
may ~~ever~~ look them over, shall
comprehend my meaning &
in many instances it will be seen
that I have emphatically admitted let-
ters in words, and in others, partly
orthography, especially where clear
consonants occur, the reader will
wonder, I presume to be, by the way,
arbitrary. In general I aim to follow
Mr. Webster, and whether his orthog-
raphy is the best, I care not. With me
it is enough that we have a standard
to appeal to; and his definitions,
I think, are generally considered as
correct.

Nothing more. In my notice of the works of the
Public

2.
June 1.

Polk's declaration was with respect, I
shall endeavor to give them the chance
in their choice.

Gen. Scott's operations may be
strictly military, but I cannot
avoid remarking, that some of his
General battles have been rash, and at
Scott's times, with unnecessary loss of
operations. men, which a prudent com-
mander would have avoided. The

mode of attacking strong forti-
fications, with troops recently
landed from the peaceful scene
of domestic warfare, is novel, and
of attack. so far from much of Napoleon's
his impetuous Subordinates,
who considered the loss of men
of no consequence, provided a battle
was won.

It is a commonable such dis-
regard of human life may be in
a defensive war, in one waged for
the conquest of a neighboring nation.
which asks only for its existence,
under its established form, it is
elsewhere of no more respect than
the restraints of Attila's his hands,
when they rush from the
wild regions of the north, de-
vastated wherever the Roman Em-
pire. In such war General
Scott will look in vain for
an evolution to his military form.

His family already, if we may rely on recent ac-
counts from Mexico, his reputation as a
commander, has been specified by two
of his subordinate generals, through
an unwillingness to believe, without
sufficient grounds, for the success
of their operations.

Henry In continuing the journal see 3
1. Shall also, keep an eye on the
new glacier-hill course of the federal gov-
ernment, while in the hands
of democracy, and note the
course of utopian schemes launched for
their career under the sanction of
political improvements.

To the term democracy we have
three objections, provided it is used in
its legitimate sense a Government
by the people; but whose use we
to designate a political party, whose
object is to overthrow the whole
series of our institutions
to replace the wisdom of former
times by a mad necessity to adopt,
it presents a character which
no patriot can esteem. In

this ^{last} sense I use the term when
I speak of it, as reprehensible.
But let it be understood that a
partisan of the democratic party
is not held in this light, but as
incited by demagogues, who are
regardless of the public welfare
and would sacrifice every thing
that obstructs their wild schemes.

At the commencement of our Fed-
eral Government, Washington & his Co-
adjutors, were esteemed, and in
their hands prosperity & happiness
flowed in upon the people in an
unprecedented manner. At that time
the people were called freedom-lovers

to once Christ's Telemachus, but the
Jenny latter was small, & soon given

10 up their opposition to the Carthage
Effect of Telemachus; but at the commence
of the French revolution a
movement democratic hindered in our country
which has continued to the pre
sent time; since the name of
Anti-Telemachus is changed to that
of Democritus, or more properly

During the latter part of Reverend
Washington's administration, his cha
racter was equalled, his military
talents equalled, and one that
was excellent in his life
replicated. To those engaged
in the history of the time
it is needless to recite the exten
sive facts. But they are con
siderable to a great portion of the
young at this time, and the
origins of democracy is kept out
of view.

In continuing our journal these
facts shall not be smothered by
extraneous demagogues, who tell
Political their depress, that they are General
corruption lies. That corruption is so high
a degree as we now see it, should
have prevailed, all points of vir
tue, can be replenished & re
freshed the fact, that the people have
lost their good sense, and political
virtue has sunk to a low level

Jan 7 Sunday. m. cloudy wind N. 5.
2 and the day clearly throughout
The snow has now left the
ground { gone and intensely bare. and winter
seems to have disappeared. At
noon the clouds broke away,
& the sun's "everlasting
light" gave us a short glimpse.

During { "Whence can they becom. & how
ever { "they everlasting light?"
lasting { But how long, perhaps. like
light { we, for a season; they years we
have an end."

This prediction of Opposition
is opposed to the result of
Laplace's calculation, which
he { relations to have demonstrated
marks { the stability of the solar system.
one { The poet enquires from analogy,
the mathematician from the prin-
ciples of gravitation & geometry.
But before the stability of the solar
system is proved to be eternal
it becomes necessary to show
that the laws of nature shall
never deviate from their first
design. The same power which
created the laws, may for our
purposes, beyond our comprehension
soon, alter them; but who can
say that the laws of gravitation are
inherent in matter. The maintenance
of the solar system would be that of
the universe is no doubt perpet; but who
could say that it will now be altered
in the first of the universe?

6. Monday. M. fair, wind N.E.
Jan 27
3. day fair & pleasant

Letter of Lest coming my friend I. B.
McLincoln of Hingham, gave me
coln 2 a call; he came his family well.
notice He informs me that my ingenious
of C. O. friend Charles O. Boutwell was re-
Boutwell cently at that place, on the trigo-
nometrical survey of the Sea coast,
and that he was to remain
in that quarter during the winter.
I am pleased he was employed
on the unhealthy coast of the
Southern states. As a Geodesic
surveyor his talents are of a
high order & his prosperity adds
to my enjoyment. His survey of
the Sea coast is a noble acquisition to
American science. It would also be grati-
fying to hear from my old friend
Esq^r Simon Borden late trigonometrical
surveyor of this Commonwealth, who
has my best wishes for his prosperity.

Re- If I have passed among my friends
marks men of science whom I have held in
on the high estimation, I have also passed
value others, though of less attainments,
afforded yet not less deserving of respect. For
experience give me more enlarged
view, warm hearts, & social feelings, and
I could not but be the ~~benefit~~ of those
who are called good men, men by
whom their supposed excellence
in some estimate of prosperity.
But the esteem of truly good men
is a good of inestimable value, and
should be sought for by all; but it
be remembered, that goodness as well as
greatness are necessary to constitute the
great man.

January Tuesday. M. fair, wind N.E. 7

4 The day fair & cloudy wind varied variable. The aspect of the ground is similar to that of Spring - not a patch of snow to be seen. - Is this caused by the intense heat of the earth or a flow of the air from the torrid zone, in the upper regions of the atmosphere, producing a gyration motion, as suggested in some of my preceding numbers. That such a motion exists, there can be little doubt. This gyration of the atmosphere appears in every season of the sudden change from extreme cold to a warm air, more often observed in the winter - as are, and indeed, seems to be the necessary consequence of hydrostatic laws.

5 Wednesday. M. cloudy, wind N.E.

The day mostly cloudy severe storm

Our State Legislative assembly meets at Boston, this day. Of the Senate only 17 members, ^{members of the Senate} come elected by the people, while the House is supposed to consist of about two thirds conservative, or whigs. As a whig Governor is elected by the people, and

It is a point of ballot of the two houses, ^{where} the 23 members ^{of the} Senate, ^{will be} whigs also; and all the three branches, the second: As the 17 members elected in the Senate are whigs, that branch will be seen

Jan 4 The legislative session was night
5 Suppose wanted be short; but much
local business generally obstructs, and
the projects for new roads in Sturges,
Sept. I think, we believe, no new chart

ers are necessary within the state for
public convenience. The project
for one from Guilford, up Deerfield
river to Hascok mountain, though
Dr. R. G. which a tunnel is to be cut for 5
Chambers miles to Adams, & thence to be up
tens tunnel to Gray on the Hudson, is
too wild a project, to be entertained
for a moment.

other business may come before
the legislature. We have heard of
N. H. a committee, appointed at the last
session, to report on the condition
of the militia, but know not the
object. That our militia is in an
unimproving state cannot be denied; but
with the power of regulating it resides
in Congress, any State efforts to mod-
ify it, may be useless. The old plan
of making every able bodied man, a sol-
dier, must be given up, since a select ba-
taly provided, and stationed on the
several states.

6 Thursday. m. fair, wind W;
last night as we fell asleep
or two deep & a brisk wind prevailed,
the day fair and cold.

Death of a soldier this morning, Col. Thomas Ash-
ley of our village, aged 71, Grenadier Co. of
the 1st Regt. Genl. James Ashley & son of Dist. Co.
Ashley of this town. Col. Ashley was
a farmer, & noticed for the great man-
ner he carried on his business. Possessed
of a much valued genius, he kept up

10

sort of work-shop, furnished with the
 tools proper for repairing implements
 of husbandry, or for constructing them.
 His major emergencies - a penitence affecting
 chemist much due to the farmer, whom pro-
 ductive of his own workman are not to be found.
 He commanded a regiment in the
 4th company of militia, and studied
 the tactics of the French, and has
 left several industrious sons and
 wives.

7. Friday. W. fair, wind N. E; the
 day. fair & cold.

Young Devin Bryant from Chicago -
 brings me a letter from Elizabeth
 my daughter - all well.

Three days of the Legislature ses-
 sion, and yet I have nothing di-
 rect from its proceedings. This
 is tantalizing to those residing
 in the vicinity of new roads.

8 Saturday. W. cloudy & foggy; wind

NW: snow falls over cold;

the day. cloudy & cold.
 Employed Devin Bryant, of Deer
 Creek, to clean my clock, which
 is subject to quartz in cold weather.
 He says the machinery is in
 good order and the stoppage owing
 to faulting, and want of good oil.

Evening: Received a letter from

Lewis L. Arms of Glens Falls
 in answer to one to his mother
 of the 30th inst, concerning a pair of
 grouse skins for my daughter Devin's
 game at that place. Mr. Arms has
 obtained from Mr. Breen, the
 Store-keeper, who he says is a good

Jan 2 workman, the fullness of 11
D. turns: The staves of whole man
like; the name of the deceased to
be used in revised letters &
of Gene A stone 4 feet 6 ^{inches} long & 1 ^{foot} 9 wide
Stones } for 16 dollars.
est } One 3 feet 6 inches & 1 ⁱⁿ 9; for 12 dollars

The above to cover the expense of
placing the stones. The two lines of
hasonry set to Mr. Arms, with the
inscription, would perhaps, cost to
the expense about one dollar. Can
ecclesiastical expense of 2 dollars, be
thinks, would cost much to the
expense of the stone, by putting
on at the distance of perhaps one
inch from the edge, a fluting or lead
ing, which gives the effect of a
pane, on which is placed the
inscription; the pane thus made
express distinct more perfect, as it
does plain & substantial. Offers for
their assistance in the matter.

9. Sunday. Mr. particularly poor, cold & W.
Some snow fell last night; the
day much the same & a day.
The weather is now pretty severe &
calls for ample supply of fuel and
clothing; can let us recollect
the poor families who are now in
want of both. In this I fear we
neglect our duty. O Poverty! Thou
art a bitter pill, especially in cold
climates, where more is seen in his
most miserable condition, if without
property.

10. Monday. Very cold, wind N.W.
the same through the day.
Wrote a letter to Lewis & Arms
of Glen Falls, asking him to
return

procure a pair of Gravestones
 for the grave of my Daughter Fanny
 in the cemetery of that place; the
 price not to exceed 19 dollars, to be
 paid on or before the 10th of May
 next, my son Arthur to be at
 the falls at that time, or before
 to place the stones and pay the
 money for them.

In the afternoon David Bryant
 our visitor left us for Greenwich,
 where he is to return Spring field
 by rail-road.

Of the proceedings of our Grand
 Court } Court we hear nothing, excepting
 on the first day of the Session, and
 Congress proceedings are equally ten-
 ety. The war with Mexico con-
 tinues for the conquest of territory
 even nothing short of that, will
 will satisfy us. We have
 to look for a magnanimous
 cover in a majority of that body
 is in view. Delenda est Carthago
 is the rallying motto. War is con-
 sidered to stop here. No foreign
 nation is to obtain any new pos-
 session in North America. See
 Monroe & Polk's messages to Congress
Texas is the next bait, and
the Island of Jamaica is within
 the grasp of the pack.

11. Tuesday. Mild & very cold, and wind
 N. The very first
 thermometer the moon - said
 to be 10 to 20 degrees below zero.
 This is like the winters of olden
 times, when the snow was from

Severing
 cold

Departamento

Seccion

Letter from D S May +
 Mexico December 1847.
Notes logically . observations
 covering the month October of
 that year.
 about the Siege of Mexico
 City. The army in Mexico
 City.

A Report of the Weather for the Month of

the Clouds, and the Thermometer, taken at the

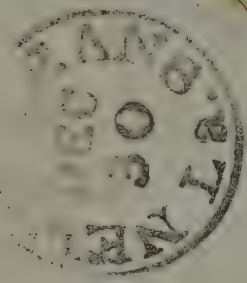
By David S. Hoyt Artificer of Ordnance in the U.S. Siege Train in Mexico.

October 1847. Compiled from Observations on the Winds, the Citadel of the city of Mexico;

Days	Temp. at Sunrise	Temp. at Noon	Temp. at Sun Set	Air Temp. Day	Weather	Wind	At Sunrise	Weather	Wind	At Noon	Weather	Wind	At Sun Set
1 st	56°	79°	66°	67°									
2 nd	56°	74°	66°	65°									
3 rd	57°	74°	66°	66°									
4 th	59°	74°	66°	66°									
5 th	59°	73°	63°	65°									
6 th	53°	79°	63°	66°									
7 th	58°	79°	58°	65°									
8 th	53°	77°	59°	63°	Foul	Cum. Total.							Foul N.E. Fr. A Rain Storm
9 th	50°	71°	58°	60°	Foul	A Rainy Morning. Wet hands out of doors ache with the cold							
10 th	54°	74°	62°	63°									
11 th	56°	74°	64°	65°									
12 th	57°	72°	69°	66°									
13 th	57°	77°	68°	67°									
14 th	57°	72°	66°	65°									
15 th	55°	70°	64°	63°	Fair N.W. Lt. Cum. fl.			Fair N.E. Cir. in N.W.			Fair N.E. Lt.		
16 th	44°	68°	54°	55°	Fair N. O. Cir. in h. pts.			Fair N. Lt. Cir.			Fair N. Lt.		
17 th	39°	69°	58°	55°	Fair S.W. Lt. A white frost, in places.			Fair N. Lt.			Fair N. Lt.		
18 th	40°	69°	60°	66°	Fair S.W. Lt. A frost.			Fair N. Lt.			Fair N. Lt.		
19 th	41°	67°	61°	56°	Fair N.W. Lt. Some Cir. Strat. from Terecua			Fair N.E. Lt.			Fair N.W. Lt.		
20 th	48°	70°	69°	62°	Fair S.W. Lt. Strat. from Terecua			Fair S.E. Lt. Cum. fl. N.			Fair S.W. Lt.		
21 st	50°	70°	65°	62°	Fair S.W. Lt. Cir. Cum. in S.W.			Fair S. O.			Foul S.O. Wind in N. passes in evening		
22 nd	51°	70°	65°	62°	Fair S. O.			Fair S. Lt. Cum. in h. pts.			Foul S.O. Heavy Rain in the morning		
23 rd	52°	72°	66°	63°	Fair N. O. Cum. & Cir. Cum. in W.			Fair E. Lt.			Fair E. O.		
24 th	53°	63°	65°	60°	Foul N. Lt. High Strat. total. Heavy Rain last night			Foul N. Lt. High Strat. total. Heavy Rain last night			Foul N. Lt. High Strat. total		
25 th	55°	71°	57°	61°	Foul S.E. O. High Strat. total. Very heavy Rain last night with fresh wind			Foul E. O. High Strat. somewhat			Foul N.W. Br.		
26 th	51°	59°	53°	54°	Foul N.W. Lt. High Strat. & Cum. in W. total			Foul N. Br. Cum. total			Foul N. Br. Cum. total		
27 th	49°	56°	53°	53°	Foul N. Lt. High Strat. & Cum. in W. total			Foul N. Br. Cum. total			Foul N. Br. High Strat. total		
28 th	49°	56°	56°	54°	Foul N. Lt. High Strat. total. Clouds of clouds during all this foul weather			Foul N. Br. High Strat. Ch. to Cum.			Foul N. Br. Cum. total		
29 th	49°	70°	59°	59°	Fair N. Lt. A few birds of cum. fl. W. Fair N. Br. Scat. Cum. fl. W.			Fair N.E. Lt. Cum. fl. W.			Fair N.E. Lt. Cum. fl. W.		
30 th	55°	66°	63°	61°	Fair N. O. High Strat. & Cum. abundant			Fair S. Lt. High Strat. Ch. to Cum.			Fair N.W. Lt.		
31 st	51°	60°	59°	67°	Fair N. Lt. Low Strat. rising from land & water			Fair S. Lt. Light birds Cum. fl. Fair S. Lt.			Fair S. Lt.		
at Sunrise 52° At Noon 70.16 At Sun Set 62° (41. of Day by 61.3 B. Fahrenheit's Graduation													
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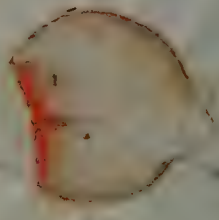
10



General E. Hoyt
 Deerfield

Massachusetts
 U. S. A.

James D. D. S. Hoyt, at
 Myer.



11 two to the full in depth and fre-
quently drifted into tufts which in-
tensely blacked the rocks and render-
ed them impenetrable.

Rec'd a letter from David S. Hays of the

U.S. Army, in the City of Mexico, con-
cerning thermometrical observations, on
the weather there, through the month
of October, with notice of the winds
and clouds. The observations were
made at sunrise, noon, & sunset, at
the citadel of the City of Mexico. He serves
in the artillery corps of ordnance, in the
rank of sergeant. The highest point during the
month was 79°, and the lowest 39°. Average
of month, at noon, 70.16; at sunrise 52
by Fahrenheit's scale.

The young man has a taste for science
and his equipments, I think, are much
in advance of many of the officers of the
Army. I wish he were engaged in a no-
ble cause - the defense of his country;
of the operations of the Army he gives
no details; the duty of a soldier, being
implicit obedience to orders.

12. Wednesday. M. fair, wind SW
and weather less severe; the day
fair & wind became W.

Received a letter to son Arthur
at Birmingham, giving the arrange-
ments made with Mr. Lewis L. Adams
of Glenn Falls, for gravestones.

Gov. Briggs' message to Legislature, is in

of record in the Springfield Daily of the
day. It was delivered yesterday, from
a printed copy, by an intelligence of
condemned good sense, and some
mythology; the latter is better in its respective
character.

114. Thursday. M. cloudy, wind NW &
June 4 air cold, even every cloudy. -
13 Reports in the papers say General
Worth & Piller, and Col. Dineen
of Genl's are under arrest, come to be tried by
court martial at Fort Leavenworth; and that
(Piller) Gen. Scott is to be recalled from the
command of the army in Mexico.
That Mr Polk came his cabinet,

by Genl's willing to put with Gen. Scott
is pretty clear, since he is not prop-
osed with the President & his party
who want a commander less sym-
pathetic in his operations, and more
adapted to the wild chivalry of
western volunteers. A military
machine constructed by elements
is necessarily liable to confu-
sion and clashing of its parts.

Worth & Piller may be brave
but at the same time unfit for
commanders of large bodies; &
if Gen. Scott expects to lead to
his force while under the dic-
tation of the present Cuban in-
surrection, he will be disappointed.

115 Friday. M. cloudy, wind NW; some
rain fell before noon; the day con-
tinued the same.

History of the Town of Shrewsbury

History of Shrewsbury
by Amos H. Went. 1 Vol. 8vo. pp.
500. Printed at Boston 1847, including
a Genealogical Register.

In this work is a short Biography of
Gen. Artemas Went, born in that town
Nov. 27 - 1727 - graduated at Cambridge
1748. He was an officer in the militia
under the provincial government. In
1758 Lt. Colonel in the regiment of foot
commanded by Col. William Williams.
He was for the invasion of Canada.

Army and was in the camp on June 15
The 209th in 1758, under General Abernethy
lie... From some loose leaves of a journal
In the next happy time, the writer gives the
Camp following: "Great irregularity prevails
among the troops (16000 regular and
11750 provincials) who on their march
from Lake George to Ticonderoga.

The way was woody & otherwise dif-
ficult; the enemy marched in four
columns; the guides being unskillful
the troops were soon bewildered, the
columns broke, marching & counter-march-
ing became general, and "all was
confusion, confusion!" In this disor-
derly manner the enemy proceeded on
its march, column falling upon col-
umn, some driving before them and
killing many of our exhausted general.

Landed the enemy. An ill concerted at-
tack was next made upon the fort;
after 4 hours of hard fighting Gen.
Abernethy ordered a retreat. Nearly
2000 of the regulars were killed
wounded or taken prisoners. Among
the fallen was the excellent Louis
Hawes, who had command of a regi-
ment. The fort was defended by
cannon & manned by French & British
Thursmen. The rough sketch of the
in front of the work (about 100
yards) is mentioned.

In this account the common ex-
pression, that Louis Hawes was killed at
the works is interesting. His general
position fell in a skirmish, about
half a mile from the north end
of Lake George, on the day the enemy
landed, some about 2 1/2 miles from
the French lines at Ticonderoga.
From the present valley of Ticonderoga
This appears to be the only campaign in which
Gen. Hawes served, prior to 1775. at Cambridge
Mass.

14. His appointment by the province
 army at ~~Langley~~, to the command of the
 14. New-England forces, placed him in
 an exalted station, in which he
 continued until George Washington
 was appointed by the Continental
 Congress, to the command of the
 army, when Gen. Warrall was
 appointed 1st Major General in
 the army, on the 17th of May
 1775. In June 1776 he received
 Congress to grant him a discharge
 from his command, on account
 of bodily infirmity, but was con-
 sidered in ~~the service~~ ^{the service} until the
 close of that year; and subse-
 quently was in various offices
 in the civil department. He died
 Dec. 27th 1800, aged 43 years.

Gen. Warrall's orderly-book is pre-
 served, and from it may be
 seen his plan of the -evony estate
 under his command.

15. Saturday m. cloudy with rain,
 which prevailed last night, & rain &
 the day cloudy & foggy & some rain.

Iron wood has now become com-
 mon article. We pay 2 dollars 75 cents
 for dry 4 feet wood cleared at the door;
 and it will continue to rise in the
 price as the country increases its
 habitations. One century hence, the hills
 & mountains will be stripped of their
 woods, and no ample beds of iron
 ore and coal are found in New-England,
 must be an article of distant
 to procure. Coal from a distance
 must be transported; and it becomes a
 question whether forest trees may not
 be propagated by sowing & transplanting
 ever a supply of fuel enclosed.

Drury

19

Reflections on
the State
of California

great
labors
expected

Saturday. m. fair, wind NW; the
 day fair & milky, very clear w. NE.
 Last night the ice in our recess broke
 up by a rise of water. Can hear the
 lumbering

16 Sunday. no. few, wind NW; the
day sun & milky, very clear when NE.
Last night the ice in our recess - broke
up by a rise of water. Can hear the
combustion

18 temperature with that of Monday
geny but on the night following, and
16 then comes the problem. Why this dif-
ference while the sun has about the
same position in the heavens? Will my
hypothesis of a gyration ^{motion} in the at-
mosphere solve it?

17 Monday m. cloudy; soon breaks
wind NE: the day fair and
wind changed to SW. The snow is now
diminished, especially on the hills
having a western aspect.

18 Tuesday. m. fair, wind SW; soon
cloudy with some snow gusts &
intermittent sun shine.

19 Wednesday. M. fair, wind W; cold
clear, the day clear & rather cold.
We have little snow at this time
and wheel carriages run instead of
sleighs

20 Thursday. m. heavily cloudy;
wind S. & fluctuating: the day

My esteemed friend Henry Capett. of
Boston, sends me Letters on the Masonic
Institution by John Quincy Adams.
2. Adams a handsome 8vo. vol. printed at Boston 1847.
on masonry. In the Preface of 40 pages we have a histo-
ry of masonry - its elevation & records
of William Morgan, and the manner in
which the institution triumphed over the
Corrupt & Lascivious of the State of New York.
The work consists principally of letters from
the Adams, to individuals on the subject of
masonry. The publication is timely; for the
movement begun to renew its head, carrying
the inconsistent & superficial young men
in the State. We have lately seen a noble
man on the platform at meeting of masons

21
January His object in the invasion of Mexico
was well known to the party who
22 elected him; they had an eye on
them the extensive territory west of Texas & Mr
Polk was the agent to carry out the
scheme, and secure possession of the
promises. The first step in the pro-
cess, after the annexation of Texas, was
its junction with Mexico; Gen. Taylor with
a regiment from the army to the Nue-
ces river, was to secure, would effect the
object; but finding the Mexicans not
disposed to contest that position,
Gen. Taylor's force was ordered to ad-
vance to the Rio Grande & fortify a post
on Mexican ground. This it was
Bait line for Congress
group { impossible, would be resisted, and of course
the desired even impracticable. But here
a difficulty was presented. Mr Polk
knew that he had no constitutional
power to make war, without the con-
sent & concurrence of Congress. To remove
this difficulty, he, or his cabinet, can
have a statement to submit that body
in his scheme. Gen. Taylor was to
make his advance without a supply
of provisions, and of course he placed
in a critical position. Certainly, he
would not suffer the troops to starve
for he captured by the Mexicans. The
first task, and 50 thousand volun-
teers were directed to be raised, & 10
millions of dollars, to begin the game,
and "engage in peace". Thus Congress
by a blind course, fell into the chess
master's plan continued for the consequence
of the event.
At that time the occupation of the California
& New Mexico was considered as secured.

January came soon after, Mr. Polk's aggravated
22 regiment was raised, & shipped round Cape
horn to take possession of the desired territory.
The West the Mexicans proving refractory,
when the invasion was continued southward of
city. (Rio Grande to other parts of Mexico, and now
a claim is set up, for the whole of Mexi-
co, as an indemnity for the full sweep.
At any rate, Mr. Polk and his party must
be punished for hating the poor. (Page 83 N^o 21)

23 Sunday. No clouds, but soon fair, with N.
E. wind, some few clouds; very little
snow on the ground. & weather moder-
ate.

In the proceedings of Congress it is stated
that Mr. Hale of N.H. presented the petition
of 2900 Unitarian clergymen and laymen,
asking the withdrawal of our troops and
the appointment of commissioners to treat
with Mexico. (Wednesday Jan'y 12th).

Unitarians believe that injustice & immorality
are incompatible with true religion.
Little useful effect can be expected
from petitions, unless they become so
numerous as to be felt in the lowest
rank of governments or to be felt in the lowest
rank of clergies, when they become powerful
for good or evil.

But such is the charm thrown around
military achievements, especially to the young,
that moral considerations have little or
no effect; and nothing short of a heavy
direct tax will open their eyes to the
wickedness of the expedient. An epicure
let and a cockade eclipse every other
object, and chevaliers feats, all the am-
usements of civil life. Such is man
enchanted by the powerful arts: no vice
can cure so long as this disposition pre-
vails.

24 Monday. No rain, some N.E. and the
day very clear, calm and pleasant;
but at evening cold.

June 24

The Rattle Snake (*Crotalus Horridus*)
 at page 92 N^o 21 (of my sketches) I have
 have noticed this reptile and given
 some account of its habits, and stated
 that its serpent, was and plenty in
 our woods. In a communication
 from Dr. Stephen W. Williams to the Med-
 ical & Surgical Journal (Boston) Jan 5
 1848, I notice the following in rela-
 tion to the ^{same} prevalence of the reptile in
 this territory, and to be taken from the
 columns of the Mass. Historical Society.

A Mr. Jonathan Hawks was plough-
 ing not far from the mountain
 called Sugar Loaf, near the ferry leading
 from St. Simons Island. He saw a number of
 turkeys coming into the field; he got his
 gun in order to kill them, but before he
 was ready the turkeys made off up towards
 the mountain, and as he was following
 up the same, he was surrounded by a
 number of rattle snakes; and he being of
 a heroic spirit, came man like. With a
 turn his back and rear, though surround-
 ed by such spiteful & malignant serpents
 (as those serpents are the most spiteful
 that crawl upon the ground) he sat
 down ^{his} gun (as they had none) and took a stick
 that lay handy, stuck in ground and
 fought them, killed 34 of the serpents on
 the spot; the rest were so frightened, at
 the valor & activity of the man, that they
 commenced to quit the place of battle, and
 hid themselves in the holes under the
 rocks, and became the terror in the pos-
 session of the field. He took 33 eggs out
 of them he killed, at that time; he destroyed
 67 of these serpents. Of course killed 34.
 with his wooden ^{weapon}

Long On mountain Rattle snakes congregate 23

24 gods in dens & cavities of the rocks during
the winter season, and remain in a
state of dormancy until the return
of the season of copulations, when they come
out to bask in the sun's rays, and
range at some distance. The Hawks
must have frequented one of these
dens, and in slaying them have
relieved the neighboring settlers from an
inconvenience of no trifling
character.

Other haunts of these reptiles were
known in our woods, generally in
the green stone range in our eastern
woods. The old hunter, Sam informed
us that he often dragged them from their dens, by
means of a pole, prepared for that purpose,
and killed many. They have never been
seen nearly extinct in our town.

In the creation of these poisonous rep-
tiles, we do not readily perceive the economy
of nature; but as all creation is the
work of infinite wisdom, we must suppose
they consume some useful purpose in

the scale of being, in which so much
benevolence is displayed, as well as
throughout the universe.

But of human happiness be the great
end, the Poet enquires:-

"But was not nature from this generous end,
" From luxury, wars, when lived cloaths disused,
" When earthquakes sweep us, or when tempests sweep
" Towns to a grave, whole nations to the deep? -
" No ('tis implied) the first Almighty cause,
" Sets not by partial, but by general laws."

Unwitting man can forthwith the design
of the Creator, it would be vain to seek
imperfection is seen in his works.

The Poet closes the subject with these lines:

"All nature is but art unknown to thee;
" All chance, confusion, which thou canst not see;
" All disorder, harmony, not understood;
" All partial evil, universal good."

24 Tuesday. M. cloudy, some SW wind.
Jan 25 the day the same.

We learn that our Adjutant General
Oliver, has resigned his office and that
Capt. [blank] is
appointed in his place.

Adjutant Gen. Of General Oliver I have entertained a
favorable opinion, and thought him
well qualified for the office he sustained.

But his resignation excites no sur-
prise; for I was well convinced
that the military machine of this Com-
monwealth, was too defective to at-
tain to the efficiency of an office of military
science. The present system
I consider an improvement of the old which
attempted to make every able bodied
man a soldier; but it is still miserably
defective. The time consumed for instruc-
tion is totally inadequate and the in-
structors, in general, unacquainted with mili-
tary science and the first principles
of tactics. Annual encampments, by reg-
iments or battalions, attended by well
taught teachers, and the pay of gas-
sioners place the select corps of militia
on a respectable footing, and render
a large standing force, in time of peace,
unnecessary. But before an adequate
plan can be adopted, there must be
a total change in the public mind, in rela-
tion to military discipline.

The victory won in the Mexican war,
by undisciplined corps of volunteers, will
give no doubt strengthen the belief of some
people that discipline, as such, is unnecessary,
and that a blind
chevalier spirit is all that is important
in war. Hence our undisciplined corps
have first led against disciplined veterans
such as were commanded by Wellington and
Bonaparte, the results of the battle would
have been of quite a different character and
that something more than valour and
is necessary in war.

25
Sunday Wednesday in cloudy wind NW.

26 The day generally cloudy, wind variable from NW to S. and thence N. and inclination of rain.

Adelphi I have just completed the penning of John
Littell's Adelphi's Letters on the Institution of
Slavery. The work was recently
published at Boston by patriotic indi-
viduals, for gratuitous distribution. It

The Mass. ^{young men} ^{know little} ^{of the} ^{young} I have elapsed since the murder of Henry
Wangam at Fort Mifflin, by the insti-
tution; even a race of young has arisen
who know little of the outrage. Nor
will they readily conceive that so cor-
rupt an institution should have existed
in our country. The facts were all known
to Mr. Adams, & others who took pains
to collect the truth, soon after the murder.

Mr. ^{Adams} ^{know} ^{very} ^{of the} ^{fact} The Institution to the work, as well
as the letters of Mr. Adams, give a pretty full
account of the institution. And its various
sections. History it is believed, will not be
silent on the subject, though it will be a
dark chapter in our annals.

In no part of Mr. Adams' life has he
displayed more energy & patriotism than
in the suppression of this anomalous and
poisonous institution, which by its semi-
influence, had spread over every part of
our country; even well nigh paralyzing the
secure rights of the people. And nothing
short of murder, in obedience to its bloody
orders, would have roused the people to
their danger.

Since ^{the} ^{has} ^{is} ^{of} ^{murder} ²⁴ The designs of the Brotherhood were
secret; nor was it known to the com-
munity until the members of the first
second degree in the Catech. to which
from the combination had arrived
in every State of our Union. Now
we and then its creators, conspiring

24 in its supremacy, impressively
I am portrayed its features. so stark
24, singly erect, as not to be mistaken
by ordinary intellect.

Amongst these creations Wm J. Braintree
is one, an address to the craft in July 1825,
from New London, presents the power
of the institution, in the following, ^{indignant} com-

Three guage. - "It (Trummary) is powerful
because it comprises men of rank, wealth,
of men of power, and talent, in power and not
power. It is power, and that in almost every
place where power is of any consist-
ence. And it comprises every other
classes of the community to the law-
est, in large numbers, active men
emitted by other, and capable of being
directed by the efforts of others so
as to have the power of concert through-
out the civilized world. They are
not constituted too with the means of
muting one another, and the means
of co-operating, in the craft, in the legis-
lative hall, on the bench, in every
gathering of lawyers, in every society of
pleaders, in every clerical circle, in
peace and in war, among enemies and
friends, in one plan as well as in an-
other."

Believing this to be a true represent-
ation of the power of the institution;
of. Stimulus men began to think. That
the only security of their rights, was
in becoming members of the craft; and
when some of the murderers began
to be brought before the Courts in the
State of New York, it was soon seen that
Mr Braintree have not associated the
power of the nineteenth century.
But the power in the New England
States, through grants, and at length
not down by the people, and the craft.

24 Jan'y of a law in Massachusetts and I have
 been in Vermont, against other judicial
 courts. I am that time to the fine
 sent; the craft have generally sus-
 pended the whole of this sum-
 mer, and commenced in "Oligar-
 chical silence". But a substitution
 in the name of odd fellowship, has
 recently spread to a considerable
 extent, which if less pernicious, is
 not without danger to our politi-
 cal institutions. The Adams' let-
 ters, and the accompanying intro-
 duction, has appeared at a favor-
 able time, and it is hoped may
 enlighten the people on the proper
 institution of freemasonry as it
 now exists in the United States.

The Gentlemen who have been at
 the expense of the publication, are rich-
 ly entitled to the thanks of their coun-
 try.

27 Thursday. m. cloudy, with rain
 and N.E. wind; the day continued
 rainy - wind changed to N.

By the last account from Congress
 it appears that the two regiment bill
 in the Senate, would not pass that
 body. I have seen Mr. Polk's interest
 to conquer the whole of Mexico; there
 are many, and more, will be wanted
 to have the people in subjection, and supply
 the ^{young} loss by sickness, which is no
 doubt, greater than is presented to the
 public eye. One symptom of this, is
 the receding of officers, retired from
 this country, or leave of absence,
 a summer campaign in Mexico, we think, must
 have melted down the spirit, they for-
 gave when they left their homes to be
 engaged in the hell of Mexico
 and in defence of their country.

28. Gen. Scott's reputation as a Commander
in Chief, seems not to be firmly es-

29. established in the views of his subordi-
nates, who have frequently complained
against him since his arrest of Gen. Scott's
Worth and Pillage. The common
notion of an army consisting of undisciplined
corps is not a task a scientific
General would choose. Scott's Gen-
erals and their plans to Mr. Polk, and
it would be singular indeed, if he
is a competent judge of military quali-
fications. Gen. Scott may be re-
called, and a commander more
congenial to democracy appointed
in his place. And, if we can rely
on hints of the late papers, this is
the plan of Mr. Polk's cabinet.
Under such an administration, General
Scott may find the part of honor &
private station.

The evening patriots { It is also hinted that the General has ex-
pressed a willingness to be recalled from the
command of the army in Mexico. This
may be correct, for we believe he is
not very desirous of making another
campaign under the vertical rays
of a Mexican Sun; and it is probable
that some of the warrior patriots will
cheer him, feel the same aversion to
a second campaign, where melancholy
is more formidable than Mexican bullets.

Gen. Cushing, however, may be an excep-
tion, since he has not had an opportu-
nity to try the goodness of his steel in
a battle; and his readiness to accept
of the gubernatorial chair in Mass. as
chivalrous saviors, not a little of a fore-
see to civil life, where revolution may
be qualified at a chance from the common
mouth. Let it not be supposed that we doubt
his steel. We mean only to say, Belmont besides
Belmont may not possess the charms to
have anticipated while at his peaceful home.

And others who sought glory under the
27 burning ramp of a Mexican sun, we believe,
participate in the same feelings, and
with the same pleasure, would
return to their proper employments of
domestic life.

28. Friday. M. Sun, - since W. the
day fever & emaciation.

As the son, Arthur, has been in the
Gullin's room; he died of a consumption, aged
1000. This fatal disorder makes sad inroads
on our young people, or those of mid-
dle age, and no effective remedy
is known for its prevention or cure.
It seems to be peculiar to cold and veri-
cable climates, such as that of New-
England & other Northern States. In
the South, fatal fevers take the place
of consumption, & which is the most fatal
is a question. And why are not other
countries, furnished with lungs, subject to
similar diseases?

Since writing the above, I am in-
formed that the funeral notice, was
not that of Mr. Gullin but of Mr. W.
D. Rogers South Deerfield who died
of a chronic unproven disease.
Mr. Gullin died yesterday last, of the
disease mentioned, & this day is buried
in the family cemetery of Mr. Gullin.
Further, at what is called the Barn,
at the side of his mother, who died
of the same disease: as I was informed.

Mr. Sheldon was with my son who
employed on rail roads in the State of Illinois,
and then suffered severely with the fever
and ague, & which probably broke his
constitution, & brought on a consumption,
in our cold region.

30

29. *Saturday*. m. cloudy, warm. A
 Gen. 29. a flash of snow last night; but most
 of the day fine, and snow gone.

We have various rumors of peace
 here with Mexico, but all considered ground
 less. That a just and honorable
 of Peace might be made with her
 within a short time, is not
 certainly known. We were so
 disposed. But so long as Mr.
 Polk insists on a cession of so large
 a portion of her territory to us, she
 may remain in her present con-
 dition, and at the risk of the con-
 quest of her whole country. Should
 Congress refuse to grant men and
 money for further operations in
 Mexico, Mr. Polk might relay his
 demand of territory; but should
 he give up his excess on the Cali-
 fornia position, & now Mexico, his party
 would down him to everlasting fame.
 There is no better between his duty to
 his country, and his obli-
 gation of his party; he will ascertain
 between the two, and become fixed
 only when the struggle is over.
 To suppose he proposes that decision
 which a wise course would have been
 much easier, would be granting him
 more credit than is often found
 in him who uses his place to pro-
 duce elusion. If Mr. Polk is an hon-
 orable man, his position, at the head
 of a party, who "feel pain & forget
 right", is an unfortunate one to say
 the least, both for himself & his country.
 But the elusion of his outrageous course
 of policy will never be wiped away, nor
 the blame of Congress, in sustaining him
 in the first instance forgotten.

Jan 30 Sunday. M. fair, - Sunday; 31
the day low, but hazy at the close.

Left night received a letter from
my son's wife Elizabeth, enclosing
a letter from Burlington Jerry. 24th inst. "all well,
very well". since the weather there, much
as it is here & no snow; the Lake still
open. She notices a few cases of the
small pox, at that place, but says she
Arthur & Charles have been vaccinated
some time ago. Perhaps, however, no
quarantine, may be a good precaution
especially in Church, who was young
when he was subjected to the pox.
The time pox seems to be mitigated small
pox, even when slight in its effects,
may not be a certain security against
the virus of the genuine small pox.
She says she is in the practice of washing
with Chamber's in cold water, in the morning
ing, and that it appears to be beneficial
to him. Arthur, she says, is very busy
and of course, they cannot visit as
until next spring, when they think of
coming to Deerfield, by the way of Glas-
gow, where they will see to the putting
up the monumental stone to their sister's
grave.

The cold very, very severe; - Frosty.
The thermometer 27 below zero, at
Middlebury 30, and at Rutland still low-
er. The road gets along about as usual,
but it is intricate to drive the work
sown. To hear of the welfare of our
friends is gratifying; even when we see
them employed in lucrative business, the grat-
ification is enhanced. Many my friends
always find such employment, and at
the same time feel a regret for the welfare of
others.

"Honor & shame; from no condition rise;
"But still your part, thus all the honor lies."

32
Jan'y.

Monday. Mr. Joice, since N.E.
31 The clayton; straight line.

In looking over the proceedings of
The General General Court we regret to see
that Court } such a mass of petitions presented
some for the refusal or alteration of
laws which have been tested by
large experience. Among the petitions
presented } are many for short rail roads
for the accommodation of a few con-
tingent turns, where the business
would afford them no support.
All roads of this kind must prove
futile, excepting a few on the vicinity
great trading marts. Where a small
number of turns are in want of
fence very commencing with the great
Short } numerous, graded ways for wagons
and roads } &c. may be good substitutes. Good
road without sufficient business for
its support, is miserable property,
and will ultimately be given up.
The expense last year was the same as the
fertility } many of our Turnpike roads cannot
see a few years ago.
This rage for Short rail roads will
at length subside, & the people return
to their true interests, - the cultivation
of their farms. Would it not be a wise
precaution, on the Legislature, to require
of every } a subscription, in some cases a qualified
aid } the contribution of a road, to accompa-
ny } ny petitions for them? This would
put at rest many futile projects, which
now divert the people from their proper
business. But as a considerable portion
of the Legislature are new members
something must be brought forward, to
show } their superior knowledge over
on laws } their predecessors: Hence the constant fluctu-
ation of our laws, - an evil of no
small magnitude. The Legislature pre-
sented medals & instructions to appear.

Jan 2 In Congress, the Mexican war 33
31. is the chief topic, and the clamorous plan
of conquering the whole of Mexico, is no
longer discussed, though not included
in the first plan for seizing the
two Californias & new Mexico. It now
becomes the duty of the friends of or
der and justice, in the two houses, to de-
fect the vendicative design, by withholding
men and money, from Mr. Polk; then
we have little expectations that a
majority in either house, will take this
honorable course.

This day died Mr Charles Sheldon
of a consumption, at our Academy
of whom we have kept the vacancy room
for the students - a worthy young man
of 35 years of age. This is the fourth
case we have sustained by the same dis-
ease, since the commencement of winter.
Oh fatal disease - the bane of the young
and middle aged!

February (1848.)

7. Tuesday. M. cloudy - a snow fell
about 8 inches deep, wind N.W.
yesterday not a patch of snow
was seen; the day generally fine.
Thurs & Howard, send me N. 2. of
the Albany Cultivator for February, con-
taining (at page 47) an extract from a
letter of mine, in relation to Deepford Meadows
Mr. Howard visited our farm last summer &
took some notes on our cultivation. &c.
The Cultivator is a cheap & useful publication
(the price 1 dollar per year) and should be
permeated by every farmer.

We hear of the Small Pox from various
parts of the country, supposed to be propagated
by Irish immigrants, who carry the virus

34 in thin clothing. This should stir
Liby relate all who have not credited them
selus of Dr. Jenner's great discovery, to -
1. submit to the process of vaccination;
and in all cases where the pro-
cess was performed in infancy; a re-
vaccination is a good precaution.
But we now and then find, even
parents, indifferent to the subject, and
suffer their children to be exposed to
the fatal disease, which, we think,
is a sin. It proceeds from a want of reflection.
~~common~~ ^{common} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~salutary~~ ^{salutary}
effects of re-vaccination, no more
doubt remains, in the minds of men
of science, than that gravitation ex-
ists. even comes the full of bacillus.
It is more reticence to all parts of
the civilised world, and, in some
instances, to the uncivilised parts.
Like other things it has its evils,
which must not be disregarded. If
for instance, it is found that vaccina-
tion in infancy, is not a security
in adult age, then a renewal of
the process becomes necessary; but
still its benefit is not to be doubted.
It is a fact that since Dr. Jenner's dis-
covery the small pox has ceased to be the
dread of the world, and we have be-
come indifferent to its former ravages.
Let the practice of vaccination cease,
we should soon see the dreaded
pestilence return with whistling vigor;
Death his vent set the with sweet ^{evil} ~~error~~ ^{error} ~~now~~ ^{now}
And shuddering pity quit the pestiferous ^{field} ~~field~~ ^{field}
And where contagion is ripe, ~~men~~ ^{men}

by fearful of his fellow men, from 35
1. apprehension of the looking face, shunning
society, to escape exposure to the
secret malady. Contrast this with
the confidence now felt in the effica-
cacy of vaccination.

2. Wednesday. M. fair, wind N.E.
and the day clear with moder-
ate air and good shipping. We may
yet have a month or two of steady win-
ter. But I avoid predictions and leave
them to our moon philosophers, and
Shorner's Almanac, which still gives
us the signs that govern the human
body, come of course, the times when
to castrate their animals; and also
to wear their babies, & oil their
sacks, and sow their crops. Let us
not, however, smile at the publisher,
for he gives us a knowledge of vulgar
prejudices, & publishes the celestial
to sell, like Peter Girardin's nostrums.
Perhaps however, it is as well for a
portion of the ignorant to believe in this
nonsense, or to make them philosophers.
That an eclipse should predict
the time & quantity of an eclipse,
is as strange to them, as to predict
the weather from other phre-
nomena. But it is a fact that men
who claim to be learned, still adhere
to their prejudices. Instances of this might
cite: See remarks on this paper in
ignorance, see Trago on Comets &c.
translated by Harvard.

3. Thursday. M. fair, wind N.; the
day fine, but hazy.
Joseph Henry Esq. & wife, made me visit.
Henry Hallifax, M. He is still lame in one of
his limbs, otherwise well.

36 Mr Henry brings me a bundle of
Luby Gales & Seaton's Washington papers,
B. containing full proceedings of Congress;
J. Henry { Speeches of the members, and much
my 2 { some political matters of the Editors.
wife's { I run thru papers we may learn the
visit { Plans of Mr Polk come in pretty, with
out disguise. A man searching paper
is not published within the U. States.
With such omniscience at the farm
can hear Mr Polks ^{murmuring} ~~schemes~~ for
"unquenching a Peace", will not pass
noticed, nor his clonagages ~~to~~ ^{at} ~~the~~
maintain their political elusions.

4. Friday. Mr. Clanchy, eving N
 over the clay. The same & spurs of meo
 This morn our friends, Harry & wife,
 left us for Halifax. Such friendly
 visits promote good feelings.

visits provided for
In the Congress house of Representatives
Direct Tax
It is proposed to raise a tax of 6 mills
lay and assessment on the property of
the people. Should this pass into
a law, it will, as Mr Jefferson said,
in another emergency, "set the people to
rights", and the war would at once
end. Judge John M. Lean in a late
letter just published, advises to this step
as essential. So long as money may
be obtained by loans, the people will re-
main blind to the cost of military
glory. I think the step is a wise one,
though but a portion of the tax could
be used for the treasury. If people will
run a grave war of invasion, they must pay
the expense of it, even this without
quibbling. War is thus felt. The
people will inquire who were its orig-
inators; and these pseudo patriots will
soon fall back into obscurity, & grace
our fairer day.

Feb 5 { Saturday... M. cloudy with 37
N.E.; last night 7 or 8 inches of snow
fell; the day sandy with some snow
much more appears in its in-
cidental gusts.

The numbers of peace, circulated
The fund clearing the week, seem to be with
out foundation, even the war hawk
can still determine to jump the wave
to the conquest of the whole of Mexico,
but one serious obstruction lies
in the course: Where is the money
to be found to defray the expense?
The people will hardly submit
to direct taxation in an aggressive
war: Come if Mr. Polk and his
party are forced to this step, their
schemes are at an end, and
the war will soon terminate.
History will relate the disgraceful
tale; and may future generations learn
from it, the folly of the present
extraneousness. Folly rather
vandalism, I might have said
more appropriately.

In looking over the editorials in Con-
gress, it appears that Mr. Polk's
unconstitutional strike is well
understood by honorable men
here, who have stripped off
the disguise of his invasion
of Mexico; and neither he, nor
the sophistry of his supporters
can create doubt in the minds
of discerning men of the real design
of the war: viz. to conquer the whole
of the northern part of Mexico.

38. Sunday. m. cloudy, some W. some
The day snow falling; the day can't mind
cloudy throughout, never rather cold.
with more and then a sprinkling
of snow.

Monday. m. cloudy - wind W;
the day generally cloudy cold.

The Report of the joint Committee
of the two houses of our Legislature, on
the Mexican war, was made in the
Senate last Wednesday. Mr. Buckingham
Chapman. It is a strong document,
unrefutable in its premises, and con-
cise in its conclusions.

After defining the various kinds of
war, in which nations engage
it asks: "Is the war in which our
country is now engaged with Mexico,
a war of defence, or is it a war
of aggression?" The solution of this prob-
lem, they say, may be obtained by ref-
erence to facts. "The committee would
not espire, with language severe
or disrespective, the acts or declarations
of the Chief Magistrate of the Union;
but it is a fact, too notorious to be
kept out of sight in this report, that
the causes he has assigned for the com-
mencement and prosecution of hostili-
ties on the acknowledged territory of
Mexico, have been shown to be ground-
less or frivolous".

Mr. Poth has told us his object in
the war was peace, and for that pur-
pose his invading armies have carried the
"olive branch" on their standards. The
peace now sought, the committee say, is
like the peace which exists between the
beasts, when the lamb ceases to struggle
under the paw of the lion - when the dove

Feb 9 has done fluttering in the grasp of 39
the culture. That ^{is} such a piece which
our government purposes to make with
Hague, there is some ^{very} apprehension, if
not too much evidence to admit of
doubt or disbelief." Taunting slavery,
the committee say; "They cannot doubt
that it is the intention of the authors
of the war, and of those who are in
favor of continuing it, to pursue the
course of conquest for the acquisition
of territory, and to acquire territory which
is to extend, establish, and perpetuate
the institution of slavery."

In conclusion, the committee call upon
Solemn our Senators & Representatives in
Congress, to avail themselves of every
proper occasion to present to that body
a solemn and decided declaration
of opposition to the war and the
extension of slavery, and to do all in
their power to maintain the principles
herein expressed."

The remonstrance, though powerful,
will probably have little effect on the
war hawks in Congress, who have lost
sight of national honor and justice.
A more powerful check is ~~needed~~ to the
war is now seen in that body - a direct
star on the people, which, if carried
out, will soon put a quietus on the
war spirit, and bring back the san-
est part of community to their interests
and happiness.

If the ^{motion} made of raising money were adopted
for expensive wars would be waged, and
none of this disposition, long continued.

Practically this war the friends of peace
thought themselves that the war spirit
of every nation was subsiding; but
the war has shown how little peace
there is for their benevolent hopes.
The bubble of war, still has its
center for young men, and the battle

piece is the test of glory.
 7. Should another thirty years
 of peace produce a different race of
 appearance, then the philanthropist,
 ground might boast of progress in the
 life. Successful arts and industry in
 the hopes of an improved race.

But alas! the present condi-
 tion of the world gives no promise
 of such a race; and it is
 Science that nations will ever
 come to clutch their empires by.
 The common manhood who jus-
 tice is silenced, and humanity gives
 place to ferocity.

8 Tuesday. M. fair, wind N.
 and the day clear with cold
 W. E. Slighting is more good &
 the snow of a convenient depth.

9 Wednesday. M. fair, wind N. E.
 and the day clear & cold.

The proceedings of Congress, and of
 our General Court reach me very tardily
 from the want of papers. Washington
 and Boston. If the country papers
 give us details, they are very short.
 and few of the extended speeches are
 included.

10 Thursday. M. fair - wind W.
 the day clear & pleasant, though
 windy in part.

11 Friday. M. fair, wind N. E.
 last night very cold: the day
 clear & wind changed to W. & S. W.
 an cold.

12 Winter fishing. Several of our young
 people are in the habit of fishing
 with their traps cast in holes

July cut through the ice with canoes
11) would suit up. A party went to
ponds in Mantague a few days ago,
Mantague took several fine pickered &
some other fish, among which I
saw a clace of nearly 3 lbs. These
fish I believe are not often found
Laguer ponds, but in running waters.
These ponds, surrounded by sandy
bluffs, are found to contain ve-
ry fine water, in which river
fish are sometimes found.

• Pickered are great devourers of other
fish, & perhaps even they are troubled
from their ponds, other fish might
be found in abundance.
Venison, other fish are found
in these ponds, among which I
can in former are perch & trout
About 60 years ago I visited
these ponds, then surrounded by
woods, now presenting a solitary
picture which I have not for-
gotten

12 Saturday. M. cloudy, soon fair and
wind N.E. the day fine, but hazy
and partly cloudy.
Another week has elapsed without
knowing any thing important from the
South. Perhaps many rumors in Mexico, or
from Congress. The ten regiment bice
heros in the Senate with doubtless
accept. I am General Count Putnam
and still passing on, for various projects
and many other utopian real raids to
the land of Nack. I am from me
a

by in counting the slave expiring 43
13. days of his enlistment, without en-
recompense of unexpired at his cancellation
of conscription to the service; and if he
finds himself in the midst of sweeping
sickness in an unhealthy camp, he
is not at liberty to seek a more healthy
station, though one he found in the
vicinity. In a word his duty is com-
plicit obedience to orders, and he is
at liberty, when certain death ap-
proaches to seek safety without the
command of his officer. Were there
conscription of the soldier, much power
by the recruiting officers would
be the various forms on his
roll. To this total ignorance of
military service, the South is indebted
for the wild fables of volunteers, in
his invasion of Mexico; and may
young men from the South who have
acquired by battles & sickness, that the
merciful acts are their proper employ-
ments; and that nations which forget
the rules of justice & humanity cannot prosper.

14 Monday: M. Clouet, - winey N. E.
and the day soon fair & continued the same
A case of small pox. A young lady
of this village having recently visited the Head
of the village having recently visited the Head
of the village, was there exposed to the small pox
some soon after her return home, the
infection appeared. She had been vac-
inated at Hartford, after her exposure,
but it failed of its preventive effect.
His father I have for an physician to
explain. We now hear of varicella, which
Mr Webster defines a disease like the small
pox; and if it be like the small pox, why
not give it its legitimate name?

44 The varioloid, I am informed by Physicians
Heb y will communicate the genuine small
14 pay. If so, why multiply terms?

would not the terms moderate.
Re gentle violent small pay, be more
marks } appropriate? In the Spring of 1777 I
on the } was inoculated with the small pay, and
him or } has it very lightly. Wrote this, the
varioid } varioloid, on the true sense of the word?
But I have since been amongst the
disease with impunity.

Dr. Jenner's epistolary discovery of the prom-
tive effects of the vaccine virus is still
important, and ^{any} prudent people will
avail themselves of it.

Quest. to Physicians: Is the varioloid
a preventive to the small pay, and
vaccination to the varioloid? A pro-
to Phy } ci, we should say, better.
vaccin }

The occurrence of a case of small
pay in our village, well, I trust, in-
duce many to vaccinate, who have
expressed indifference to the subject.
merely from inattention to its
importance.

Two young men John Savin &
Otto C. Ficht, the former of Greenfield,
Case of 2 } the latter of New-York City, made
yarn } me a call, and exhibited a drawing
men, } they had just taken, of our old Indian
winter } house. The scene was taken from the
a close } north room of Augustus Wells' house, &
view of } included a view of Dr. Willard's house
view } on the opposite side of the street. The view
was painted on a post, a card sheet, and
I think is pretty good. The painter also
views of } Artist came Drusco painting & Ficht.
the old } says, that I am a topographical plan of
house } this part of the village, exhibiting the local
features of the buildings, & elevations in the
style, he could, without difficulty,
throw the whole into a perspective view
If

Feb 25th of the mode proposed to sight.

14. It is practicable, we may yet obtain a good view of the old Fort and included buildings, at the time the village was destroyed by the French and Indians, in 1784. The only difficulty in the way is, a want of an exact knowledge of the position and extent of the fort, which we know was a starlike work, probably with some flanking points for the defence of the long curtains. A view of this kind representing the houses on fire, would be an interesting object. We have such a delineation in prospect.

15 Tuesday. m. fair, wind NW. m. pretty cold. at 3 m. rose; the day clear. m. cold.

General Court. The report of the ^{joint} Committee of our State Senate & of the House, on the Message from Slavery, passed the House on Wednesday the 2^d instant, by yeas & nays, 35 to 1. This honorable unit, from Hampshire, is true & faithful to his party. In the House no doubt every democrat will vote in the negative; and it is well that their names should be recorded, that the people should receive to them when called to the ballot boxes. In the Senate the people find a motion in the war, — slavery wants no territory, and no other democrats must support it. "right or wrong", or prove relevant to their trust.

16 Wednesday. m. fair & wind West; the day clear & a bright day.

The Springfield Daily Republican of the 15th instant, inserts the following

4C From the N. York Tribune, commenced
Feb 4 From Washington, which the Editor thinks is
14 substantially true:

"I have just learned something further in re-
lation to the early unlucky intensions
of Mr. Park } It has come out in evidence before the
Committee on military affairs, in the
Senate, that Capt. Gillespie of the army
was dispatched in 1845 to Col. Fremont
then in Upper California, with a letter
in cypher, directing the Colonel so to
shape his course there as to excite
a rebellion against the authority of
Mexico, of which ~~part~~ he could take
advantage so as to effect the independ-
ence of California, and prepare her for
annexation to this country".

Notwithstanding this proof has been found by the
Committee, that such a letter was sent
to Col. Fremont, is not certain; but
it has been the plan & design
of Jacksonian-democracy, from the
time of the establishment of Mr.
Monroe, to the present, is too evi-
dent to admit of reasonable doubt
in the minds of those who have
carefully watched its progress.

And though checked, once & again,
during the administration of J. Q. Adams
or it Jackson and Van-Buren, it revived
under that of Vice-President Tyler;
and Mr. Polk was elected to the
Presidency to complete the scheme.
Hence the orders to General Taylor
to advance upon the Texas and
invade the Mexican territory, is at
once explained.

47
I beg to say, doubts entertained on this
subject, evince a blindness, which
no sane mind can harbor for
a moment.

There is the present views of this democracy.
is the conquest of the whole of Mexico
under the pretence of indemnity. Now
is this all: the same party have fixed
an eye on the Islands of Cuba, if not
on the other West India Islands. The
British colonies on our north and
northwest quarters, are less inviting, but
they at length, are to submit to the

pretensions of the United States. I am the more
concerned in her present condition, for
she is clearly subservient to our
views. But the time may come
when retributive justice
shall raise from its repose and teach
us that other nations have rights
as well as we have, and that to
be prosperous & respected, a nation
must adhere strictly to the rules
of morality, benevolence & humanity.

In the present case with Mexico
it would be unjust to ascribe the whole
of the turpitude to Mr. Polk, since it is
known that the plan was formed
long, prior to his coming from obscurity.
He is, in fact, but the agent of his party
and was selected to carry out their
plans. If however in his zeal to ensure
the designs of his party, he in fact
instructed Gen. Fremont to endeavor to
create a rebellion against the authorities
of Mexico, as reported by the writer of
the note in the Tribune, he is clearly
particeps criminis, and justly charged

40
July 16 The slender reputation from all friends
of our country. Mr Polk, it is believed,
expected to obtain possession of North Mexico
without much opposition from
the Mexican government; but his claim
to the whole country under sentence of
condemnation, was heavily anticipated.
This probably is an after-thought,
with which his party, he well knows
would readily comply. Whether Congress
will afford further aid to his
measures is to be seen.

17 Thursday. in fair, wind North
and cold air; the day continued
breezy & clear.

From house of representatives, the
Mexican war bill, as it has passed the
Senate, came up on Tuesday last.
Mr Bryant of Boston proposed some
amendments & delivered a speech of about
an hour in justification of the war & of
the Administration, not forgetting the
reasonableness of opposing either.

Mr Dwight of Springfield followed &
spoke against the war, contending that
it was wicked at its origin, and wicked
in its object, and he gave a character
castigation to the whole number of Congress
who vote men and money for
the support of Mr Polk's numerous imman-
sions. He said "If there be guilt in its
commencement, be assured that the
whigs of the last Congress were involved
in it, with the exception of the frontier
glorious & immortal men who voted against
the war bill; the whigs sanctioned it,
and live it into existence. If democratic
hands are embroiled in it; the damned
spot of blagativeness also on the whig hands".
After a few remarks, he said "No Mod-
erate men will ever again vote for
a war because to oppose a war is unpopular".

July This was a severe cut for some of
17. of an accommodating members, in Congress,
who lacked the firmness of unyielding
hatreds. Let them be remembered.

Mr. Doughty speaking. Towards a hour, the house
adjourned, and Mr. Doughty was to continue
his argument, when the subject should
be called up, which it is supposed will
be on this day. The vote of the whigs in
Congress, to which Mr. Doughty alludes, was
an anomaly which can be explained on
no other ground than their inattention or
to the subject, or a ^{more} criminal neglect of
duty.

In extenuation of the blunder, it is
The Whig
motion
Congress
blunder
said. Gen. Taylor, in executing the or-
der of the President, plunged himself
into a dangerous position without
a supply of provisions for his troops.
Be it so: But what was his plain
course but to have fallen back to his
magazines at Pointe Beville, which
he at length evaded; but the
error was a second advance, since to
a declaration of war; and when
Congress acted to this blunder by great-
ing to Mr Polk 50 thousand volunteers to
every one in design, they fell into the
snare set for him, and he triumphed in
his unconstitutional course. To find
such men in our Legislature, as Mr Doughty
is charging to the patriots, and be
trusting that the effects of clannishness
to cover over Mr Polk's designs will
be effectual.

10 Friday. m. fair, wind N.E., cleared
air. The day very clear and the
bright sun dissolves the snow - some of
the roads are level.
In the evening see little from South

50. Arrived Burlington the 15th winter.
Feb'y inform y^e that all are well and —
18 that he & family intend to visit us —
S. the 2nd or 3rd next, by the passage of Lake —
from George and wishes information —
concerning in relation to the old military oper-
at Burlington in that quarter; requesting also
a copy of my Antiquarian & the
secretus; says he has purchased
Buckingham's Tracts in Commencement
of Vol. — a beautiful work with plate
which he intends to bring with him
on his visit to Deseronto.

19 Saturday. m. fair, wind N.E.
much of the day clear.

20 Sunday. m. cloudy, wind N.
the day continued cloudy; in evening
a 2nd of snow last night. During
most of the day moderate snow
fell.

21. Monday. W. fair, wind a
 brisk W. wind prevailed; the
day fair and windy. Snow thaws
made up a bundle consisting of
two books and a letter of 12 pages
from an Author at Burlington St.
to my son — to be forwarded by Richard C. Brown,
who leaves tomorrow. The letter
contains notices of the old mil-
itary operations about Lake George
and the vicinity, which he intends
to visit next week. No part of our
country is more interesting to a
man of military taste than this, ex-
tending from Stillman on the Hudson
to Union Point on Lake Champlain.

Friday. Tuesday. 22. 51. cloudy; wind S.W.

The snow much reduced since
last time; the day cloudy &
some snow fall.
Dr. A. sends out for Burlington
to join Art. Lewis & Corp. of Engi
niers. He says a plan and
profile of the whole route of the
road from Burlington to
Bellows-falls is now with the
artists at Boston, and soon
will be done. The two cables
from Burlington to Boston
will be several routes, and which
will commence the business
of Lake Champlain is to be seen.
The Rutland route is said to
be the shortest, and of course,
the most direct. Can both
be maintained? Doubtful to say
the least.

Water from Lead Pipes.

A gentleman at Worcester, says. During
the last year he has been in the
use of water pumped from a well through
a lead pipe, and the result has been
dyspepsia and much of most intense suf-
fering; and he cautions people against
the use of water that has been in contact
with lead. In this proof of our vil-
lage water is brought in such pipes
and, as yet, I have known of no ill
effects from it. Perhaps when the
water is kept constantly running, the
deleterious effects from the lead, may
be less injurious, than when occasionally
stopped from wells. The hint deserves
consideration.

See Peirce's Chemical Geology
page 337, where he shows the
effects of lead on water, and how
to detect it. I have long been

suspicious of drinking water from
these pipes, especially when it
remains a long time in them, or
in lead vessels. Formerly our

dining tables were furnished

Terrible
furniture
to me
furniture
by
with ^{cup} plates, platters & spoons.
From their not wholesome? The
old wooden furniture, I think ever
preferable. Modern chemistry has
brought us the spots of metalline
exits upon the human body, and
metalline paper may at length be laid
aside. as deleterious ~~as~~
the old furnished well with its
seats, full of wooden buckets &c
furniture preferable to all of our hy-
gienic machinery. It is some-
times happens with our boasted im-
provements.

23 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
severe. severe before noon. P.M. fair
and bright. Snow, obscuring the snow.
a some of the hills are bare.

Predictions
of the
weather
are
"An Almanac in Philadelphia (say
the papers) predicts that March will be
colder than any month this winter."
I am tired with such vulgar preju-
dices, the results of a total ignorance
of the solar system, & the laws which
govern it. Because an Almanac can
calculate eclipses & the place of the
newly hatched, the stars, ^{stars} suppose
to many predict the weather. I see
the effects of popular ignorance see Arago in
Cuvier's page 60 - I never translate.

Feb 23 of Sunday from. Wednesday say 53
that General Scott has made treaty
of peace with the Mexicans, and sent
it to Mr. Polk, for his acceptance.

News } If this treaty cedes to the U. States
the Californias, New Mexico and
all the territory north and east of
the Rio Grande, it may be acceptable
to Mr. Polk and his party, for the
beyond a doubt, was ~~his~~ his design
on first inventing of Mexico.

News } This treaty accomplished, Congress
will not parcel out the territory in
Districts, or States, convenient for
the institutions of our Southern Govt.
and where the colored men
may continue to wear his chains
for centuries, while other parts of
Mexico may remain in repose
provided they enter into hands to
have the peace submit to our
future encroachments, ~~wherever~~
all claim and additional
territory, - always remembering
that their existence is a matter,
depends on the consent of our
democracy.

24 Thursday. W. cloudy, wind N.

over the day. occasionally fair.

The proceedings of our General Court
reach me very tardily, after 3, 4 or 5 days
in the mail. This ^{is} very tedious to me
in my view a rail road on which daily
passengers arrive from Boston.

News } By the last arrival from Congress we
are informed that John A. Aiken has his
a 2^d share of the pulpy which may end
in course of no speed.

54 Friday. M. fair, wind N.E.
July 25 } air cold; the day clear, and
the moon much obscured.

The Springfield clergy of the
Diocese, announced the Death
of John Q. Adams on Wednesday
evening last, at Washington
Adams.

Mr Davis of Massachusetts, pro-
nounced an eulogy on the deceased
in the Senate. In the House
James M. Smith spoke on the
subject.

His age is stated at 81.

The same paper states the Death
of Major Webster, son of Daniel
Webster, at Mexico. While we la-
ter lament his loss, we cannot but
regret his indiscretion in offering
his services in a sickly climate in
our Mexican campaign - a war
which will darken the pages of
our history, and mark with
blood the hands of its authors.

26 Saturday. M. fair, wind N.E. and
the day fair & pleasant; wind changed S.W.

Gen. Scotts treaty with the Mexi-
can Government has reached Washing-
ton. It cedes to the U. States the whole, or
nearly the whole, of North Mexico, where
the path here in view, when he or
Gen. Taylor to invade the country.
But whether his demands will be
satisfied without the whole of Mex-
ico is uncertain. To make the treaty
acceptable to them, an article of the for-
mer may be required: viz:
that we have no care to make a treaty

by of alliance with any nation of 55
26 Europe, nor to cede to them any part
of their country, without an express
sanction. Let other neighbouring na-
tions learn their fate from that
of Mexico.

27 Sunday. Mr. Fair, arrived W.

the day occasionally cloudy.

Our clergyman noticed the death of
Mr Adams, at Washington, in, he forenoon
discourse. This I think very proper,
since his political life has been so
^{exaggerated} ~~just~~ from errors. A critical Bio-
graphy & the portrait would afford
useful lessons for posterity; and it
is believed he has left numerous essays
in manuscript, worthy of the public
eye, and ^{would} serve as a History of his
own times. His happy & some
qualified gentlemen will take down
his manuscripts, and submit the
important parts to the press.

~~under~~ This day, saw a letter from David
S. May of the 15th of January, directed
to his father's family, from the City
of Mexico; in which he says he
enjoys perfect health, and is writing
in one of the Heads of Montezuma.
He notices two or three recent republi-
cans of establishments, but no fighting.

This season of the year no doubt is
fiery at Mexico; but I fear the ef-
fects of a universal war. Nothing of Gen.
Scott, nearly with Mexico, is so sub-
stantially not known there.

56 Monday. M. fair, wind NE, the day
become cloudy afternoon
28 Snow fell

at home
ph. let
Lam G.O.
Boutelle
My faithful friend, Mr. Boutelle, sends me Mr. Beebe's
Report of the Sea Coast Survey. I see
evidence of that work for the year, ending
October 1847, forwarded by Danl.
S. King M.C.

29 Tuesday. M. fair, wind NE, the day
clearing & calm; wind; West and
Last night 5 or 6 inches additional snow
which gives a good run for sleighs &c.

I am the Report of Mr. Beebe concerning
the progress of the survey of the
sea coast. It gives much satisfaction to learn that
a work of so much science is in operation.
The principal points on the coast, con-
sidered by triangulation, & the inter-
mediate points filled up by Plain Table sur-
veys. An accurate map of the sea coast
with the shoals, rocks & islands, is a hope
as well as the result of the surveys.
A dangerous shoal southward of Nantucket
has been discovered and partially surveyed.
This shoal, it is supposed, has caused the
loss of several vessels, while it was un-
known to mariners.

In the operations on shore, I find
that my ingenious friend, Charles O. Boutelle,
acts as a conspicuous part and his
talents, genius & experience are duly appre-
ciated by Mr. Beebe the superintendent.

Mr. Beebe's estimate of expense for this
year is 145,000 dollars. Can Mr. Polk spare
this sum from his war charges? Shooting
and plundering mariners the way seem of government
importance.

Feb 27 This method of Surveying, called 57
29 Geodesic, exhibits of great accuracy;
but it requires the most instruments
and observations, as well as the most
mathematicians & astronomers.
See a brief Essay on Geodesic Sur-
veying, see section 1.st Vol. 2 of Hutton's
mathematics, Col. Mudge's Account
of the trigonometrical survey in England,
and other authors then mentioned.
Aided by these works, and the ex-
act instruments constructed in Europe,
our Geodesic operations, it is believed,
will not fall short of the accuracy
of the English & French mathematicians.

March.
1. Wednesday M. fair - wind West,
and cold air; the day mostly fine
& cold, with a lively aspect.
2. Thursday M. fair, & cold, wind N.E.;
Sun's Declination 8° 5' (about). If Genl.
Scott's peace with the Mexicans fails
he & his army, will soon find a war
like Sun to deal with, which I think
they would be glad to avoid.
3. Friday M. fair, & cold, wind N.E.;
the day, I am generally, cloudy & warm N.
We learn (for June), that the Committee
appointed at the last years session to re-
view the military laws of the Commonwealth
(has made a Report of 91 pages. Is there
any person in the Legislature, who will
send me a copy? The subject has been
occupying much of my attention and per-
haps I might propose some amend-
ments. An efficient plan may be
adopted; but, it is feared, the members
of our Legislature, have not given it the
attention which the subject demands.
A proper military institution is required for
internal peace

50
March

3

Friday, in cloudy & snowy, wind
N.E., Sound index (405) fell last
night; the day continues cloudy. Some snow
Gulf Stream.

Gulf Stream in the appendix to Mr. Bache's Re-
port, we find the following:

"A Battle was picked up on the 27th
June last, on the coast of Kerry, the
commander Mr. Spotswood, M. R. C.,
Coast Survey, W.S. King, Warrington,
July 31, 1844; latitude 37 degrees 39
minutes North; longitude 69 degrees
West. G.M. Bache. Lieutenant comm-
manding, Gulf Stream. N.Y. Herald.
Ship news, August 23, 1844.

That the Gulf Stream is traced from
Cape Florida N. easterly to Ireland has
long been known, but its velocity is not
known. Probably it varies, with the
prevailing winds. The existence of such
a current in the Atlantic, is a common
fact in hydrography. It is well ex-
plained by the effect of the back current
they not the western flowing from the
Gulf into the Gulf of Mexico, and to the
effect?

In the Report of the Board, the prac-
ticability of determining the difference of
longitude of places by Moon's magnet
is telegraph is investigated, and the
results it may be achieved with
a great degree of accuracy. (See page 19)
Of the Shack is instantaneous, the only dif-
ficulty is in the accuracy of the observa-
tion the time between the observations
some differences will occur on each
observation on the heavenly bodies.
The determining longitude is now brought
to considerable perfection by observations
and are much more accurate.

Num 3 In short, the results of the practices
of this society are of a curious na-
ture, and they every stand to what
reputation men may come by the
explanation of the laws of nature and
mathematical deduction; the latter, as
a writer observes, "the only one re-
solving puzzle which God has vouch-
safed to man."

4. Saturday. M. fine & serene W. and
very cold; the day continued fair &
cold. ^{wind S.W.} We have mass considerable
coat of snow on the ground, and as snow
is a shrew conductor of caloric, it may be
most readily taken from the earth, and of
course increase the coldness of the air.
It is affirmed that the temperature
of the air in Siberia has been 70° below
the freezing point, the surface of the earth
fertilized by its covering of snow, has seldom
been 32°. May not this fact account
for the increase of cold which we observe
after a fall of considerable snow?
When snow lies deep upon the ground,
it is a fact that the frost in the soil
entirely disappears, which must be
caused by action of internal heat in the
earth. Hence then deep snow must
be preservative of cold weather. But how
- ever cold the atmosphere may be
the frost penetrates but a few feet be-
low the earth's surface; and the water
open rivers, ponds, & lakes are always
open temperature above the freezing
point; otherwise they would become
congelated masses. Hence it appears
that in our coldest weather the mercury
at 30° below zero, find some other aqueous
mediums exist in water at a temperature
62° below that point - temperatures
perhaps congenial to their nature. It thus
we see an adaptation of means to ends.

5 Sunday, m. weather cloudy, cold clear
 being warm at W; the day generally
 fair & windy. a lovely winter weather

6 Monday, m. cloudy, some SW & the
 day generally cloudy; some wind to W.
 Our annual town meeting for the choice
 of town officers for the ensuing year.

7 Tuesday, m. rather severe, no Report of
 Committee Directors of the Rutland & Burlington
 Road for annual meeting, Rutland Jan 12 1848,
 from which it appears that the work
 is progressing under favorable circumstances
 and that over 90 miles of the road is
 expected to be in readiness for the cars
 by the 1st day of January 1849, and
 the remainder cut or somewhat later
 period during the same year.

8 Tuesday, m. fair, wind variable,
 but settled on the S.W. The snow
 falls & clears, some the snow much
 impression on the snow.
 Our farms have commenced sow-
 ing the blue free settle to Brighton
 in the new road cars, a rapid
 mode of conveyance and perhaps
 a cheap one.

9 Wednesday, m. fair, some S.W. the
 day fair with some air.

The Report on the Mexican War. as
 they is it appears in the Senate of the Common
 Councils, has been accepted in the House
 report by a 72-21 vote. Do the
 in the of Democrats honestly believe that the
 General both have any other ^{through} views than conquest
 Court show be common the even? The instable
 great heart of the people were excited.

16th Sept Thursday. In cloudy with rain
and West wind; the day continued clear
- day 2 wind changed to SE.

Needham & Burlington Reid road Cam
pany. From the Report notice in last
page, it appears that the Capital stock of
this company is one million of dollars
which may be increased to an amount
sufficient to complete said road, and for
other necessary expenditures for carrying
out, which shall be divided into shares
of 100 dollars each, and shall be deemed
personal property, and transferable in
such a manner as such corporations shall
by their by-laws direct. The company
shall have power to construct a branch
road, or as near the mouth of the
river to the nearest wharves, of Lake
Champlain.

By the Treasurer Report it appears
that the money received on account
of the 31st of December 1847 = \$354,675.50
Less the payment to same = 240,258.88
Balance in deposit = 114,416.62

The road extends through a pretty
fine country except the height of land at
Mount Holly, where the descent to the
east is somewhat abrupt, but the
infirmity is easily reduced.

That part of the road, from
Vergennes to Corners River was formerly
much traversed by the Indians in their
excursions on our frontiers, and even
scarcely parties sometimes travelled the
same route, then wholly covered with
woods. The men of these days were
a hardy & resolute race, who were not
afraid to plunge into the woods, in quest
of the savages whose parties were
black & carriage. The scout sent out
were generally, but in accordance with the

62 ~~at the~~ backs, and then might come
mark in the snow or ground. In their
9. marches they were sometimes guided
by the compass, and at all times had
things combustible for sudden attacks.

These scouts often make the road
between the Connecticut & Lake Cham-
plain, in the present State of Vermont &
come the route from N. L. (Chamblaine)
up Black river to Otter creek was ~~well~~
known. Mount Holly, was called in
the light of lunar, and which was
an Indian path much frequented.

In 1740, in the month of February, John
Hawthorne of the town, accompanied by
Governor Shirley, out for Canada via
N. L., accompanied by St. Mathias Laper-
riere.

John Gayton and a French journeyman
Pierre Dambant, taken from Northfield
on the 11th they left N. L., and passed
up Black river upon the ice, and
over Mount Holly to Otter creek, and
thence to the great falls, and
thence to Crown Point. On their return
from Canada, the next spring, they
left the lake about 7 miles this side
of Crown Point, and traveling 20 miles
S. E. by S., came to Otter creek, 5 miles
below the great falls, where they crossed
the creek: one of which was good having

Indian paths } Thence they proceeded S. by E. 35 miles
where they came to the black river, and
crossed the river on a beaver trail of In-
dians made in passing down up
the western mountains; which 35 miles
they judge will make a good cart
road, without any more than
cutting away every the trees that are in
the way into the path, excepting a steep

Mount } Hill, just before we come upon the
Holly } last mentioned stream. Thence we took
a high } road almost down to the mouth of
of Lake } of Witham's river, leaving the canoe
above on black river.

The return route of Hawthorne's party, after
striking Otter creek, was nearly as the route
of the road - one hundred years ago.

In 1750 & 1760 a name was put out to name
the route to N. L. as Chamblaine.

March. During the week of 1755 scouts were 23

9. frequently sent out in this corner other
parties in the state of Vermont.

Historical
Notes
After the capture of Ticonderoga &
Crown Point by Gen. Amherst, in 1759
came the surrender of Canada to the
English in 1760, hostilities ceased in
Vermont until the commencement
of the war of our Revolution in 1775.
When settlements had extended over
many parts of Vermont.

10 Thursday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.

about 2 inches of snow fell last night

and the day continued cloudy with snow
but few showers, some

Dr. old friend, Daniel Stebbins Esq.

Sitting
from
an old
friend
of Northampton, writes me a letter
for my old age, with Secretary in
quency, in relation to my health
&c. Formerly I was acquainted with
many people in Northampton, and
my mother long from that town. I
have several correspondents there; but a new
one has come upon the stage with
whom I have no acquaintance. The firm
of Stragg, Hunt, Lyman, Pomeroy
Tappan, Brooks, & some others, are well
settled. Northampton has secured
a respectable rank among the towns
of the Commonwealth, and has chosen
commanded the particular notice of Paul
W. My thanks are due to Mr. Stebbins
for his calculations, remarks & observations
on the antiquary.

11 Friday m. fine, wind N.E.

the day fair and pleasant

Up to this time we have nothing cer-
tain of Gen. Scott's treaty with Mexico.
Probably it will be sent back with few
losses commensurate. In the mean time
our Army may have to sustain another
campaign under the vertical rays of the sun
in the sultry season. Each follows a little
else than I think of sweeping death, when they
fall their horses to the ground.

64
Thank My Daughter, Isabella Begg
11th Nov. arrived in the afternoon
Carrived from Bluecap Falls, the day there
of snow as snow at Springfield, while
the Isabella has been 4 or 5 inches - a variation
hardly to be explained by half a
degree of latitude. Isothermal lines
in mountainous countries, are very
sinuous, having little connection
with the lines of latitude: on level coun-
tries the variation is less. In all places
the temperature depends much on
the height of the land above the ocean.

12 Sunday. m. fair, wind N.W.
Soon became cloudy, and so continued
until afternoon, when the sun appeared
but most of the day continued cloudy.

Remi- with a winter expected
vining
of our
towns
since this town was sacked by a force
of French & Indians from Canada, con-
der the command of Hertel de Rouville,
and Mr. John Williams and most of
his people were carried off to that French
Province, a distance of about 300 miles,
through what is now the State of Vermont.
The snow then from 2 to 3 feet in depth.
What a scene of distress! I seldom re-
covered too by our young people. One
of the captives, James Hays, my good
father, I have seen in his advanced old
age, who died here in 1779, aged 92,
and about 16 at the time of his capture.
His father David Hays was captured at
the same time and died near Concord,
on the march, by starvation.

My Great Grandfather, David Hays
was a son of Simon, or Nicholas
Deane, Esq. of Windsor. Ct., among the 1st set
him at that place, came to Haverhill
& afterwards to Deerfield, where he
remained until the town was destroyed
in 1704, as above related. He had
several sons, one of whom, David,
was killed in the war of 1704, the 7th of

65

Monday. Great Grandfather's name
12. is found in the list of men who
went with Capt. Turner, in the Hull,
light at Gibraltar, 1674, then I suppose
an inhabitant of Hadley. At the
time of his capture at Denbigh
he bore the title of Decatur. Most of
his family were captured with him
and one son (Ebenezer) never returned,
from ~~Canada~~.

13 Monday. m. fair, wind West,
the day practically cloudy, and some
throwing of the snow.

Wrote a letter to Dennis Stedman Esq.
at New Hampton in reply to his of the
8th instant, in which I expressed my
dissent from the dogma of hereditary
despotism to which I was led by some
of his remarks.

14 Tuesday: m. fair, wind W. & cold
and the day proved generally cloudy.

We are informed that the treaty of
The Peace with Mexico has been ratified
by the Senate at Washington, with some
modifications. Mexico may now con-
sider a nation, provided she is submis-
sive to our democracy, and is always
ready to give up further territory when
demanded, under the international
law of annexation. The Secretary justified
in the treaty, may be considered as a sort of
fluent, subject, not to foreign rules, but
to democratic advance.
The Secretary in the treaty, sets off the U.S.
nearly the whole territory that Mr. Polk had
in view when he commenced the war
in his invasion.

46
Munk Wednesday. m. fair, wind W. & cold morn
15 the day fair & cold. (1)

The votes of the Senate on the Treaty of Peace with Mexico stand 37 ayes, & 15 nays; among the latter is Daniel Webster & 7 other whigs, & 7 democrats. Sen John Davis is among the ayes.

Mr Webster, it is presumed, can give the cause of his vote, but if Mr Webster was right, Mr Davis was wrong since this is the question to be solved. That Mexico has been forced to cede her vast northern territory is true.

But did Mr Webster suppose a more ^{truly} just ~~and~~ cause be obtained by continuing the union under our present administration? The democratic votes among the anti-slavery ^{in the negative} men, in their determination to obtain the whole of Mexico; but this could not have been the object of Mr Webster. I hope we shall see his reason, for his vote, and if they are found substantial, what shall we say of John Davis? Had the Rio Grand been made a boundary, namely the whole object of the war would have been defeated, and the whole of democracy been opposed to it. In one private view they have discovered from their original plan; viz. in leaving to Mexico the peninsula of California; but this will be an easy acquisition when wanted. Cuba is undoubtedly the next step, and then such other Islands as may be convenient. The British possessions in the north since without many more possessions for compensation. The receiving part of Mexico may be left for the next year, and also Central America.

Monday I have said, the most object of 67
15 our immediate capacity, would be
the annexation of the Island of Cuba
to our Union. But before this step
is taken it would be wise to look
into the condition of the Island. For
the interests of the English Government
must be secured, Lord Wellesley
Bentinck proposed, that in case
of the debt of £1,500,000 due
to Great Britain, by Spain, for which
the Island of Cuba stood pledged, that
we should foreclose the mortgage, seize
upon the Island & emancipate the slaves
there, and by that means extinguish
slavery forever, in the archipelago of
the West Indies. Should this step
be taken, or should Spain cede the Island
to Great Britain, our intruding element
everywhere find an obstruction to
its course, in carrying out the plan
of Mr. Monroe, as recently recommended by
Mr. Polk, when "olive branch" will
not be to all nations" would surely find
out or even with England, and not
witness of the character of that with very
little.

16 Tuesday. Mr. Fair, wind NW.
much very cold air; the day continued
fair, but rather cold for the season;
wind changed to NE.
It appears by the account the Major
General Biddle's command of our Army
in Mexico, and the position of General
Scott is a mystery. For Mr. Polk to explain
The General we are informed is to
be engaged by a Court martial on
charges preferred by some of his subordi-
nates. And who are to constitute the
Court? Of course some of Mr. Polk's
new pledged Generals and Colonels who

608 "Who never set a specter in the field."
Mark "None of Beards know more than Spinkers."

16. Gen. Scott, it appears, was aware
of this, when he took the command
of the army in the invasion of Mexico;
but perhaps he thought his "experience"
"at hand" would relax the hostility
after fighting desperately in their cause.

Gen. Scott may well have seen that
military discipline has no affinity
to democratic government; and
that even if the post of honor
is a private station.

17 Tuesday. Very fair, cold & windy & E.
The day very clear, but rather
cold. Our roads are becoming
less rutted, the tendency the case
in view of the cold weather, and
what coverings are generally used
for conveyance.

My son comes finally. I am in
greatly improved, intend to visit our
son in the course of the present month.
expect to leave of next day. I fear the roads
will be bad, and the passage unpleasant.
Probably at this time there may
be good sleighing in Vermont, but
it cannot last long after the
sun's declination becomes north.
The route I suppose will be by
Rutland, Montpelier & Bellows-
falls to Greenfield by Stage, or
travel by conveyance for several days.
who move 20 or more miles
per hour, and since intelligence
by an electric shock.

18 Saturday. M. cloudy, wind N. E.

The day continues
but my son. Beyond arrival at noon from
and I. Chicago fields.

March 18th An officer of a volunteer Regt 69
from Kentucky writing from home
co Feb 1- 1848, says: The Cossack, such
as in the army, is immense, and if
the good Glorious Americans come on
them of the Republic States could not
repel and victory of their sons, in this
in extent come in hospitalable land,
they would cry out with one voice
for peace; and then would not be
an honest advocate for another im-
mense war for half a century to come.
I do sincerely hope an honorable peace
will be concluded, and a speedy termina-
tion put to the calamities of this war
any more

In the evening my son, wife and
little Charles, arrived from Burlington
in a Bellows Falls.

19 Sunday. M. fair, wind N E, the
day continued fine and dry, and SW
Another Revolution in France.

This day we learn that a bloody re-
volution has ^{broken} out in France; Louis Philippe has
been expelled to England with the Royal family,
after dedicating his throne. The national
guardy joined with the people on the 28th
of July, and the Paris Regent was est-
ablished and within half an hour fallen.
The people were then proclaimed
and the Republic was proclaimed.
The mode of the R. States is proposed.
The Royal throne was carried through
the streets, and a new one publicly burnt.
We may now look for the bloody scenes
in the reign of Terror, and perhaps
for another war in Europe, in which
we may be involved. The news
was brought to New York by the steam
ships which left Liverpool Feb 27th with me.

J

70
March 19. It is. Some movement be rec-
Mark recent to, by the people of France,
19. the nation will again be
come the discipline of the peace
Reflex of Europe, if not that of the world.
The true policy of the other Govern-
ments of Europe, is to avoid any
interference in the struggle. But if the
same volcanic force in the form
revolution, shall burst upon the world
it will be different, perhaps im-
possible to keep clear from its
sweeping leaves. Nevertheless, Dan-
ton & Robespierre still intend
to execute its plans, even to
crush the country in the blood
of its last citizens. May the rest
of Europe, as well as the re-
flect, be saved from the hor-
ors of another French Revolution.

20 Monday. m. fair, wind S.W.
the day cloudy. At the Equator
Col. Breyer sent out for home
in the morning cases. Some news
at night.

21 Tuesday. M. cloudy, wind W.
the day, or P.M. fair
Depot } the day separate in the same
ite of } Bank at Gunpowder \$400 at 5 PM
Leah. } sent for an immense price small
printer Book, delivered me. Signed
by Franklin Disher, Treasurer. Myson
Author has called the witness.

22 Wednesday. m. fair, wind N.E.
wind day. fair
Myson sent out for Boston by
the cars, on rail road business.

23 Thursday. m. cloudy with some
falling wind. P.M. the day generally cloudy
with some rain. Some falling rain
thunder

March 23 arrived from Boston, in the 9th
coming cars. What rapidity!

24 Friday. m. cloudy, wind N.
at noon fair, & so continued.
The snow is now much diminished.
The ground nearly
frozen. We were here till 11
Langry & the General Court; and
the museum was is becoming stale.
The South district comes out for
is very war for war. Should
rather for contentment. Should
have adopted a republican form
of Government in the present war.
preparation of the people
the consequences could probably
be a general war in Europe, and
perhaps a removal of the power
the former revolution.

25 Saturday. m. fair, wind N.E.
a fine clear day.

Daughter Isabella, set out for
Chicago full, in the 6 o'clock car (F.M.)
about 2 hours will carry her home.
For Bryant expects to remove the firm
from Chicago to a firm in the
month of April or May, and have in
view some at agasson in W. Springfield
which he thinks will afford him a
firm support. He has engaged
for agricultural employment, and
entirely to its theory as well as in
some degree its practice.

26 Sunday m. cloudy - wind S.W.
day continued cloudy. The north
of March, has thus far been about
as cold as winter. Like as that of February.

72
Monday m. cloudy & raining;
Heavily wind W. came a cloudy day
27 followed

Reading Buckingham Travels in our
Slave States 2 Vol. over I am thankful
that I was born, and have lived in
the northern States where Slavery
does not exist, and even our free-
ly bought & the Buckingham account of the
southern people is as favorable as the
truth will admit; but his picture
of the land is repulsive and in-
deed horrible. Life, liberty and
property are far from being pro-
tected by the laws.

28 Tuesday. m. cloudy, wind S.E.
& some rain; the day the same
Sun & Moon set out in 10 o'clock over
the Burlington, leaving her wife & little boy
with the dis. mother she goes to her father's
at Halifax. French Henry arrived at
Halifax. to carry his sister to that place
The roads are now very muddy &
hard for travelling.

29 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
Sun soon seen and B.M. fair.

Elizabeth & her brother French & little boy
sent for Halifax in a single carriage
by the arrival of the Calcutta. at
Lester Botolph's creek, leaving left Simpson at
New March 11th we hear that France is co-
stituting a Republican Government
and that the nations of Europe are
not disposed to interfere with its
election. If the people of France
are determined on a better for a free
Republican Government who will object to their try-
ing the experiment. But I fear the
European, and even many with
the universal multitudes.

which should have seen it in 73
29 establishing a Republic on 900
might it for a few years, it needs not
know the gift of penmanship to predict the
fate of the night any monarchies..

The severe medical spirit which
now pervades France, will soon
be passed in Great Britain; and
her enormous public debt, her
to maintain it, & the reform of her gov-
ernment; will excite a revolution
as long as her army & navy retain
loyalty. She may maintain her present
government; but this ^{especially} is not
she will fall at once, from a
perpetual to a weak nation.

Under the workings of the present
radicalism, which is ^{now} ripe in the
civilized part of the world, peace
cannot long continue; and we may
look for revolutions among the
kings of Europe, whether for better
or worse, is to be seen.

Republics would be preferable to
monarchies, even all were inspired
with virtues; but when there are
lacking Demagogues, can lead a nation
by the nose into errors of the greatest
kind; and introduce the worst prin-
ciples. Good men may be respected
as enemies to the people, and igno-
rance may be substituted. This is
in a degree, the case in the United States.

Republicanism may flourish for a
while in France; but in a short time
Demagogues will mislead and mislead
the people to the greatest political errors
and ^{including} confusion & disaster of the worst
kind follow. But Europe must &
through the process, and the result we
are known. I hope however the world will
become better & more more worthy of its state.

74
March
30

Thursday. m. fair, wind S.W. and
the day fair throughout.

Birds of various kind have appeared,
and winter seems to have passed off.

31 Friday. In am wind S.W.; the
day fair & pleasant with occasional clouds

I yesterday spent the afternoon at
Museo Hayti in looking at curiosities
sent from Mexico by his son Don
Antonio Hayt, a soldier in the army at
the City of Mexico: among which
is number of Books in the Spanish

language. I observed several portable
cells portable in London, and
some other works printed in the
Books of the State: also several books of
2 imitations. Many of the works are in
prints of the elegant engravings, in
evidence of taste among the people. I
have not anticipated.

Among other curiosities were the club
of the Mexican troops & their arms
implements, such as swords, lances &c.
with a cuirass & helmet of leather from
by the country, and a uniform coat
& cap of the country. The country club
I think, too heavy & unwieldy, and
inconvenient with circumstances,
rendering the service of the troops
unusually great.

Had the Mexicans relied less on country
and more on specimens, their battles
might have been different in their results.

The Mexican Curiosity, may have
been taught false notions, or a false
first principle; but to bring them up
to a line of more correct instruction &
cultivation, under a better force, is not
easy. In the present, and more but the first
rate Curiosity of long experience, can pro-
duce a useful effect. For the change

March of Napoleon's last campaign, on the
31. Infantry of Wellington, in the battle
of Waterloo, they failed and were re-
pulsed with heavy loss. In general
cavalry cut in support of the infantry
; came that order of battle which places
them in the front line is unusual
In no instance in battle of Napoleon
have we seen a successful charge of
the massed cavalry; nor is it to be
supposed that there is cannot be brought
up to a line of fire.

~~April~~ Secretary. In nearly with same
of proceedings concerning the chief of the British
By the proceedings of Congress
it appears, there is no relaxation
of the proceedings for a further
prosecution of the war with Mexico
100. The two regiment will be
sent and it is proposed to raise all
additional volunteers. Has our
Government other acquisitions
in view? The Island of Cuba
is an attractive object, even the present
state of Europe offers a favor
able prospect for its acquisition; and
will our expedient stop there? No!
The plans of President Monroe and
Mr. Polk will not be completed.
we cannot glut the world with conquest.
France, many have flattered themselves,
and about to reign over the civilized
world; but, judging from present
appearances, that happy time is far
distant. Shall the nations of Europe
be republics, will they be inclined toward
the same course.

In a Republic where the Sovereignty
 resides in the people, it is extremely

1. apt to run wild, and a few ambitious & unprincipled men may lead the majority to the greatest excesses. Witness France in her former revolutionary wars on our nation in the pursuit of conquest with success, and we fear other similar errors will be found in the world, even if the people become republican without the virtues essential to sustain them.

2. Persecution. We particularly fear, and Mr. & the clergy was poor, but with sort-levy clauds

3. Monarchy. Mr. fear, and Mr. & the clergy conference held, with cord. W. through the case was not. Clauses at most

French Press & News. Papers are now filled with details of the French Revolution, from transcripts it appears as Republican Government is to be established in that country, and the title of nobility and every feature of royalty abolished. & universal suffrage permitted. Such a change in one of the most powerful nations of Europe, will doubtless produce great effects on that quarter of the world, and it is feared even a general war. From the late intelligence however, it seems that the other nations, are not disposed to interfere with the revolution, & were compelled it is believed.

If to support a free government & to see & intelligence come forth, then the question is; Can these found any the commonality of America? of diffident fear to counteract the evil designs of unprincipled leaders?

April 2 Perhaps no nation in the 77
world has carried the arts, sci-
ence & literature to higher perfec-
tion than that of France. But this
elevation is probably confirmed
to but a corrupt state, while
the uneducated part may remain
in a low station, and national
morality remain at a low ebb.
The excesses of the former Revolution
indicate pretty clearly what was
the real condition of the people
at that time; and on no other
ground can we account for the
horrible atrocities committed by
Danton & other profligate friends
of the people, during the "Reign of
Terror" in the early part of that revo-
lution. If the common people of
France have become enlightened, and
chaste, since that period, every great
evil will cease. But when we
look at the progress of crime and
the ^{the} delusion among our own people
since the adoption of the federal
constitution, the prospects are far
from favorable. If in some particu-
lars we have much improvement, they
are counteracted by others. In short
we find ourselves committed little short
of 1/4th of the monarchies of Europe.
When the people of a country are so in-
literate as to countenance the designs of
evil men, a republican government is
a beautiful machine, but if the peo-
ple are lacking in political virtue, it
may become the worst. If the people
of France possess this virtue, the revolu-
tion may be a blessing; but if this good
virtue have their doubts, and a similar
doubt is the same confusion that fol-
lows the former revolution, the proba-
bility of war, ^{and} will regret it.

70
April 4th

Tuesday. in cloudy, wind N.W.; the
day continued cloudy with some rain.

Letter from
D. S. Hayt
at New
York.

I have just read a Letter from
Daniel S. Hayt dated City of Mexico
the 29th of February last, about the
Smith Commission of the 2^d of March,
a news paper printed in that city.
He appears to hope to obtain a
commission in one of the ter. regi-
ments, now about to be raised
by act of Congress. Mr Polk, however
may not be disposed to look to the
very far & promised more, in preference
to his home favorites who claim
a right to "the spoils".

The army is at the Capital ~~and~~ at
other places not far distant, and is
represented as healthy; but the ex-
pecting but some were probably
put on a different aspect. From
the tone of his letter, I think he begins
to see the folly of wild young men
who look for happiness abroad
in the bubble of military show. If
willing to accept an appointment in
the army, he it is sensible has an
eye to the pay. His enlistment as a
soldier, has to me been a singular
step, in an educationally way.

He
remarks
on

The letter advises his brother to
remain at home & cook or waiter
this further. This may even
strike the eye. I have supposed that
after ^{the} novelty was over, he would
not find the life of a soldier there
with pleasure; come from some
hints in the letter it appears. The
current position of the troops are
turning the eye towards the little
inclination for further service.

The new spirit from among young
men is in regard to criticism in the

April Men fit for the hostile field. 79

4. The men with military shame at home
are raised by the stories of their fel-
lows who have seen service, on the ex-
tremity of events, they eagerly follow these
of 8/10 recruits upon the recruiting officers in
it, with a list, for the military chops
and bundles, and think themselves
of. happy; but as soon as they see and
see the hardships of the camp, their
spirits flag, and home & friends
and jobs with their thoughts; and the soldier's
life becomes chagrin; but they
then find it too late to return their
even, and submit to the iron hand
of discipline with all the patience
within their power; but still broody
over their unfortunate condition; and
at the expiration of their term of service
return home to relive their hardships
and sufferings. But after a peace
of 25 or 30 years, and a new generation
has come upon the stage, the
war spirit is again roused, and
the young men who know nothing
of war, are ready to enlist into
military service to experience "glory"
and probably this view can come
to be the case until our young men
are better instructed, and the peace
but evils are duly appreciated.
I would not however repudiate a war spirit
it in all cases, but confine it to defensive
operations, and the support of the laws of
the country. Military service in its ele-
mentary branches, should be fostered; but
it may be kept up in schools instituted
for this purpose or

5. Victimology. Mr. Jones, visited N. and day

leave with cool air.

Our General Grant has been in Sossion
3 months & is still full of business. Such
noticed

00 protracted session. I have supposed
April might be avoided by proper modes
5. of performing the duties of the two branches
Genl Under the present system the chief
efficient of the business is performed by Committees, while the other members are
unemployed. This I would correct by
a different mode of operation, which I

seriously I think would cut off, at least, one
third of the time now spent, or rather
of doing nothing. The great error, as it appears
to me, is in trusting so much of
the business to committees, and ad-
mitting lawyers to plead before them,
by which weeks are sometimes occu-
pied, while the two branches have
little or nothing to do, especially during
the first months of the Session; nor could
effluents, but to give this select body
an bills presented by the committees.

We boast of the security of our consti-
tutional liberty, from the full representa-
tion in the House, but it is a fact
that the business is performed by
a select few. Much might be
said on this subject.

6 Thursday. Mr. Fair, read NW; the
day clear & pleasant.

We learn that the Polkian faction
from Georgia to Texas is not likely
The to meet with success in the Legislature.
They } I have supposed a charter would be
will granted as the easiest mode of getting
will } rid of our Albany project; but the
being of a Superior State through Massachusetts
mountain was an improvement
not to be achieved by "three millions
of dollars". When men give loose to their
imagination, they forget the rules of
probability & reason.

April Friday. m. fine, wind W. the SE.
7 day clear, but rather cool in N.E.
to c. 4 m. } wrote a letter to S. G. Kellogg.
thruing } of North Wendellboro', concerning
Wendell } the Hoyt family, by request. The
ought } within is a stranger to me, and seems
to possess an antiquarian taste, so far
as relates to genealogy. The family
of Kellogg has been somewhat
noted in the Indian war in this
part of the country. A family of that
name was made prisoners when
Dorset was destroyed in 1704,
some account of whom I have given
in my antiquarian Pursuits, May
195 & 222, to which I refer the reader
of the letter.

~~Notes~~ The names of the Hoyt family
connected with the town were
destroyed were the following:

Besides the father, David Hoyt,
Abigail Hoyt (his wife) ^{David Hoyt Jr. (uncle)} ^{for a time}
Hoyt, Severus Hoyt, Eleazer Hoyt & the
youngest Hoyt Jr. Of the fate of the females
I have not been accurately informed,
but suppose they were slain on
the route up the Connecticut. Benja
min Hoyt, a son, partially escaped,
came sometime after, left Dorset and
2 plantations in the S.W. part of
Connecticut, I believe at Ridgefield, where
probably, he found connections of the kind
for Hoyts, and became a farmer.

8 Saturday. m. fine, wind W. some
the day clear & the roads are heavy
dew. We have nothing ^{important} ~~important~~ ^{to report} ~~to report~~
clearing the week. The country is pastured
vacant stations, and the men looking eager
ly to their homes. The last season is especially
done many may yet be perished, by the
ravages of the country, more fatal than
the ~~war~~ ^{war} ~~can~~ ^{can} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~imagined~~ ^{imagined}. The

brilliant will deeply explicate 83

9. The present movement is a prologue to a tragedy, fraught with destruction and misery to mankind.

In some many profound men, even learned, but, as in all old popular nations, a portion of the people are totally unfit for a free government, and liable to the imposition of designing demagogues, whose very existence depends on anarchy and spoil. When Europe is free from such men, and the people become enlightened & virtuous, she may be ready for a free government.

If in the present movement in France she finds no morals, Democracy & Liberty, she will be fortunate.

10 Monday. Mr. Fair, some evening SW.

the day fair with flying clouds. Edinburgh & Mr. Little & Co. arrived at 11 o'clock from Halifax; and received two letters from Arthur, written at Middlebury St. on his route to Burlington. The Rail road is now to be purchased with the hope of completing it this season. or by next January; but I doubt whether it will be so soon accomplished.

Should the movement in France produce a general war in Europe, the effect may be unfavorable to our real trade projects. by checking our trade & commerce & of course the money market in our commercial cities, which form such a great portion of the money in this country.

11 Tuesday. Mr. Fair, wind wind N.E. The day fair, some evening pleasant. Our business began to flourish this evening.

04 Wednesday. Melancholy with some
April rain, winds SW; Thursday con-
tinued cloudy.

From the latest intelligence from Europe,
it appears the revolutionary movement
in France is extending rapidly to other
nations. Italy, Austria, Prussia, Russia,
Germany, Holland & Belgium
are partaking of the whirlwind; and
even some of the Russian provinces
begin to feel its sweep. Such a simulta-
neous movement indicates that con-
tinental war has been for some time
collecting, and is ready for the fire;
and we think the time is near when
the hereditary monarchs of Europe
will be swept from their thrones,
and elective governments be substituted
by the people. Whether this change
can be effected, without a tremendous
war, is to be seen. We hope that such
a catastrophe will be avoided; but our
fears, our hopes, and our faint prob-
abilities. Should the movement reach
England, and overthrow the Government,
the rest of Europe would make but
a feeble opposition to the spirit of re-
form, which has now become so preva-
lent among the people. When this
spirit of reform becomes general in Europe,
monarchs may find it difficult to retain
their power, and retire to private life, leaving their
subjects the free and fortunate of the world.
Their enraged subjects.
Should Great Britain, we believe would ap-
pear to escape this revolutionary movement, we should
be free from her enormous public debt, which
it is certain never can be paid & must
at length be sprung. And however
repulsive this may be to our honorable
nation, the people will submit to it
rather than to the heavy taxation
with which they are now burdened.

12. to put upon them to sustain
the public credit.

The French will imagine they see the
marks of approach of a political millennium,
which is to correct the errors of the
old governments, and restore man
to his natural rights & forgetting, however
that unbounded liberty very soon
into excesses as fatal as they have been
under monarchs, as was the case
in the same revolution in France,
when the death of monarchs, and
the extinction of all distinctions in
society were deemed essential to liberty,
forgetting also that, that revolution ended
in the establishment of a monarchy
~~more~~ even beyond them that of the
Bourbons... But it is said the peo-
ple of France have become more en-
lightened & virtuous than at that pe-
riod & we hope this is the case, and
that they are now fitted for a free
government, and that Marquis & Dukes
princes will not ^{be any} the same as any other

But others, with more knowledge
of the nature of man, may entertain
different thoughts, not less depressing than
the one of M. Volney when contemplating
the ruins of Babylon. "Reflecting, said he,
that if the place before me, had been
substituted this enormous picture; who,
since I to myself, can assure me that
their present desolation will not one
day, be the lot of our own country?
Who knows but that hereafter, some
traveller like myself, will sit down upon
the banks of the Seine, the Thames, or the
Duylow sea, where now, in the midst
of enjoyment, the heart & the eye are too
slow to take in the multitude of mis-
ertains; who knows but he will sit
down, solitary & ^{in grief} silent views ever
west.

Of which a people inured, must -
expect their equities changed into con-
12. empty names?"

If this has been the fate of the ancient
Refined flourishing countries of the eastern continent,
how great but the corruption of the peo-
ple can account for the melancholy
condition of those nations; and
will not similar corruption produce
similar effects at this time.

The present state of the nations of Eu-
rope, presents a gloomy aspect, and
Gloomy what will be the result of the present
evolutionary movements, none can
expect. Let us hope that man-
is becoming more worthy of his
dignity in the scale of human beings.
and that future history will present
a more inviting picture than that of
human times. In the establishment
of Republics one essential seems to be the
recovery of manly political virtue, with-
out which all governments of this
kind are but empty names.

In the United States where all should
be harmony, and a purity of spirit at least
enable the people as rivals as much the
monarchs of Europe; and if the govern-
ments there, shall become republics
it is a question whether they will be
less disposed to ^{unjustly} war, the present gov-
ernments?

13 Thursday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
and the day generally cloudy.

My correction Col. Beyerot just called
and informed me he had gone to
purchase the Bryan farm at South Deer
field; at the price of \$3000. said to
be a very fine one. I hope the farm
will enhance his reputation & wish him
the best and prosper even the farm
and the deficit is small. He says
there is a large quantity of wood on
the premises.

April Friday in Jan, wind SW. and 07
The day cloudy & cool.

Great Britain! With a view of forming an opinion
on the stability of the Govern-
ment of Great Britain, since the
effects of the ~~present~~ ^{of England} whirlwind
now sweeping over Europe, we have
turned to its Geography & its sta-
tistics; and we have been com-
pelled to acknowledge, that not an
favorable symptom is to be found
indicating a recovery from this
Yew disease. The only hope of recovery
of. Starvation and contumacious as a na-
tion seems to be a complete spring-
ing of her national debt, and com-
mencing a Government de Novo
on economical principles. However
multiplying this step may be to so harm-
ful a nation, it is certain that nothing
short of it will satisfy the revolutionary
spirit now diffused among the people.

And In the History of Europe from the
commencement of the French Revolution
in 1789, to the Restoration of the Bourbons,
in 1815, by Archibald Alison. F. R. S. E.
Chap. 41st, inserted in the Appendix of E.
S. Gault, Librarian ^{of the House of Commons}, published in this
Country in 1843, we have a pretty full
history of the public debt of Great Britain,
and Mr Pitts plan for redeeming it by
a sinking fund, which seems to have
passed through the inspection of the Gov-
ernment. The subject is intricate, &
requires financial knowledge, ~~which~~ ^{which}
but a few have bestowed much attention.
The public debt of Great Britain, as stated
by Mr Alison, ~~amounts to~~ ^{is} the enormous

00 Sum (in the year 1832) of \$782,663.234
April 14 with the interest of \$28,341.463. for
amount of. With this load upon its shoulders

ers the nation must sink, unless she
throws off the load. Had the
plan of Mr. Pitt been adopted to,
Mr. Adams says, "the whole debt might
have been extinguished with ease
before the year 1840." Irretrievable
ruin, has thus ^{been} brought upon
the State; and, he adds. "In two
centuries the name of England may
be extinct, or survive only in the
shadow of ancient rumors." But
if this should happen within half
a century from the time he wrote,
^{his prediction} it would have come nearer to the
truth, if we may judge from present
movements.

The contemplation of the subject
Leaves a gloomy, and the lesson taught
is; that nations, as well as indi-
viduals, must keep within the rules
of prudence & economy.

Ought we of the United States to
express gratulations for the success
in Europe? Their character is to be
judged by the results; and they
ought the reverse of reputation & wish
as Prudence dictates. That we wait
for the results, and then act accord-
ing to circumstances. We ought to rejoice
at the amelioration of the condition of
our fellow-men; but that all the na-
tions of Europe are faithful to ^{their} govern-
ments is not to be supposed; and com-
plete freedom among such may excite
in another conspiracy. Who believes
that the ^{riches of the} people in all parts of Aus-
tria, Prussia, and Persia are preserved by
our governments?

Wm.

89
When a people are well in
the law, proper political virtues, and
the glory and happiness of the country
Laudable possession of the laurels of all,
which
Republican forms may be adopted
as preferable to others. Without these
essential qualities a republic may
be but an empty name. In the
United States we flatter ourselves
that the people are thus preserved,
for such; but we are compelled
to say, that in too many instances
demagogues are able to mislead
the people, by deception & selfish
views, to dangerous & disastrous
causes, which very ultimately
jeopardize the Government

15 Saturday. Mr. Jew, came N.E.
last so on changed to S.W.; the
day combined fair, with many broken clouds.
This day President Everett of the
Cambridge University, delivers an
address on the death of J. Q. Adams,
before our Legislature, at Boston.
The address we presume will be of some
and highly interesting. We shall look for
a printed copy, which no doubt will be
ordered by the Legislature. As many excellent
biographies of the deceased patriot may be written,
can we know no one more able to do it
juster than Mr. Everett.

From Congress, or elsewhere we have
heard nothing important during the
week; but much from Europe in rela-
tion to revolutionary movements, which may
involve that quarter in a general war & an-
nihilate

90
April
16.

Sunday. M. fair, and wind W. The
day fair and pleasant. The
nature is now preparing to
"burst into birth". Where this

Reflecting admirable circuit of the seasons?

turns} The reflecting mind perceives a
motor, ever provident to his
creatures, by uniform laws:

"To those whose temple is all space,
"Whose altar earth, sea, skies,
"One chorus let all living raise,
"All nations incense rise."

17 Monday. M. fair wind N.W.

and the day very clear & grand day.

His warm Elizabeth returned from
Chicopee falls, with her little Charles.
and had an agreeable visit at
Col. Briggs's. - Days continued
for two years. for myself

The day so fine and the roads
Inviting, invite to a trip about the
turn: But

unfitting now to travel the road,
or climb the hill with some speed.

The wind still continues to rage
Reflecting through vale, and frequent grove,
turns} Warm joy & peace and sport were found
Cuckoo brought its pleasing sound.

I delight in such scenes in one
of my eyes, many be brought out
of sleep. But "you be from me
or my friends such friends (children)
who would understand our feelings

April
17.

to the fine sensibility of our
yearly sleep;

When organs felt not time sleep.
And vigorous not with sleep.

Even in old age, while the mind
retains its recollections, visiting old
scenes, imprints a pleasurable
sensation not always expe-
rienced by the unreflecting mind.

10 Tuesday. m. cloudy, wind N.
and cold air. ~~at 4~~ a dark
A.M. a flush of snow; the

Effect of sleep generally cloudy, & cold, pro-
of cold being a draught. I do not
feel in warm air, which pro-
the aged ^{the aged} mates perspiration. Under this
diathesis I have little inclination for
journalizing, or exercising the mind.

In some animals cold produces
torpidity, and its effects on me
seem to be something similar. Is
this peculiar to the old of the hu-
man race? I submit the question
to the physiologist; and also to the

Ancient ^{the ancient} spirits are useful to the old;
Spirits ^{the ancient} from archery, by the way, that I make
use of none, not even wine. Occa-
sionally I take a moderate draught
of cider with my food, but prefer
it diluted with water.

I am a portion of ancient spi-
rits, and suppose necessary, and por-
tionary for sodium in the fuel, which
perhaps was an error. With ^{the} present
of our troops in Mexico I am not en-
gaged.

Wednesday, March 19. Mild & cloudy with snow falling, and forming the usual crust of 3 inches of winter clings. Ice on the ground; wind N, the day of snow. P.M. better & clear.

The humble summer birds, now have about our buildings to procure a pattern of food; but I fear they will suffer before the snow disappears: their instincts seems not sufficient to have forewarned them of this sudden change. I have known birds feel later fear of snow, but of never occurrence.

The usual crust of the morning, which was truly uneasy, has in some degree changed in the course of the day; the roads are better & some patches of ice on the hills begin to disappear, but the day continues rather cold, with a current of air from the northward. But while our roads are obstructed with snow & mud, we have a short facility of portable houses passing along with the rapidity of a raccoon's shuffling. What expediency in travelling! Fifty years ago our fathers would have pronounced the project, as the ravings of a maniac.

The success of these roads even this day is a proof of expediency in travelling. Some have the notion of effect for their construction & often without counting the cost. In their zeal, men now think of cutting down mountains, or tunnelling for miles through the rocks, as if the task was child's play, and millions of dollars & pretty soon.

April Time and expense with 93.
19 back in, there none but the great
criteries of trade and a few branches, can be maintained without
serious loss to their owners.

20 Thursday. m. fair, wind N. &
wind air cold. The day continued
fair and the snow nearly dis-
appeared. Wind changed to W.
and the air cool for the see
son ampiously looking for a storm
ship from England, with details
of the revolutionary storm in Europe.

21 Friday. m. fair, wind SW; the day
continued fair but not warm.

Our Common Court is still in ses-
sion and partially will continue into
May. That same matter on respon-
se for the performance of the State bu-
siness, I cannot readily conceive.
The great State of New-York, the
law gives it superior within
three months and the State of Ver-
mont in less than two. How is this to
be replained, without supposing
our State to have adopted a slave mode
of transacting business? See page 80
for some hints on this subject.

The House has passed an order
in printing 600 of Mr. Everett's essay
on John. D. Adams. Copy production
of this act, from the pen of Mr. Everett
will find action.

22 Saturday. m. fair, wind SW.
The day continued fair till after
noon when it became very cloudy

April Look at our view with Mexico. 15

22 What but a fanciful conception of true
Democracy even the primary object of
spiritualism ~~democracy~~? - What the pre-
sent movements in Europe, but
the prostration of all the legitimate
governments, for the introduction
of theoretical schemes, which the
practical wisdom of nations has
deemed destructive to the order &
wellfare of the people? If the nations
of Europe are to be charged to repel
lies, let us first look to political
virtue in the people, as preparatory.
When this virtue prevails, and
the people will govern their
minds happily & judiciously, they
may look to free governments
for welfare & happiness.

23. Democracy. m. fair, wind S.W.

the day fair, but heavy B. & M.
By the arrival of the Scotch Seren
at New York, 18 days from Liverpool
we learn that ^{the} movements in Europe
are likely to produce even between
various nations. Arrivals of Chinese
have are ordered to the field, and in
some, some opposition to the revolution
is seen. England, is said to remain
firm, but Ireland is in a blunder.
Let us hope that the storm will sub-
side, & ~~order~~ ^{order} ~~order~~ ^{order} in Strikes, and
the people ~~will~~ learn that repe-
lition obstructions is essential to libe-
ty.

24. Monday. M. cloudy and wind N.W.
but the sun soon seen; the day
warm & rather cool & windy.

April
24

In the revolutionary movement
 of France one remarkable feature
 is seen; it proposes to emancipate
 a family slave within their borders,
 while tenderly cherishing the liberties
 and freedom of the French
 people; they insist on holding
 fast to their notions of their fu-
 ture men in the Chambers of Bordeaux
 and consider any attempts to
 cut off the shackles no better
 than robbing of their legitimate
 property; and at the same
 time call themselves republicans
 of the first order. When men have
 arrived at such a pitch of absurdity
 it is vain any attempt to reason
 with them. They may be left
 to the operation of causes which
 will ere long, present something
 far more efficacious than arguments.
 If it be true that the Southern peo-
 ple cannot exist without slavery, then
 it follows inevitably, that their
 extinction is but short. By the
 acquisition of new slave states, Slavery
 may be prolonged; but retribu-
 tion justice will not always sleep,
 and the very spirit now awake
 in Europe, will at length give it
 the agitation. And whether men
 or nations or Republics prevail in Eu-
 rope Slavery must come to an end.
 Some men no longer be allowed
 to trade in human men, under
 the impression that he has
 that right. Let the advocates of the sys-
 tem, however terrible, & cruel to their fate.

April. Tuesday. M. J. 1848, run SW 97
25

the clergy and our merchants.

I am informed that the steam ship Acadia
News has arrived at Boston from Liverpool,
bringing ominous accounts of the rev.
European movements in Europe. Is
that part of the world, so
long noted for its arts, science
and civilization, to fall from
its glory, and like the old
cartoon nations, to be known only
in history? - the thought is
depressing. But we are told that
New Europe is just emerging from
its dark age, and that man is
now to be restored to his long lost
liberty - pleasing thought, were it
or reality. If, as history informs
us, the world has existed nearly
3000 years, and man has
made no progress towards rational
governments, what can we say
of an overruling Providence. whose
acts are kindness & benevolence
from the phenomena of man
there every where exhibited? If
man has thus long been immured in
darkness, is it to be supposed, he can
emerge from it, by his own efforts?
Enthusiasm may embrace the belief;
but so long as man exhibit no more
purity than is now seen, I may be
allowed to doubt whether they are
able to emerge ^{from darkness} to the full light of day
and banish error from the world. But
the governments of Europe require amendment is not to
be doubted, but to commit them alone, is a dangerous
movement and men are in error.

98

April 26

Wednesday. m. cloudy - and S.W.

cool cool air; day. cloudy.

News
by the
Academy

The most important news by the
Academy, relates to England and
Ireland. An immense meeting of
Chivalry is proposed at London & at
Dublin. The Government has forbidden
the assemblage in the former City, by
Proclamation, but the Chivalry per-
sist in the measure & bid defiance to

England
in a
petition
to the
State.

the Government; in consequence of which
strong military forces are ordered to
the capital, & the citizens persevere
with errors. Deeming it unsafe for
the Queen to remain in London, she
has been sent to the Isle of Wight.

If the troops remain loyal, there
may be no contest at the City; but
should they prove otherwise and
refuse to act against the people,
the Government of Great Britain is at
an end. Troops are also sent to the

Ireland
where
sent

time, but the people are ready for
any revolutionary movement. Never
before the British nation seen so divided
for time, once probably her glory is
about to fade, and her power pos-
sibility to fall into other hands.
We went with intense interest, the next
evening from Liverpool.

Perceiving upon their election and
fall. Alison says - "Nations like insects

Alison
remarks
Chapman
41.

were not destined for immortality;
in their virtues, equally in in their vices,
their greatness as their weakness, they bear
in their bosoms the seeds of mortality; but
in the passions which elevate them to
greatness, is to be discerned the unceasing
operation of those principles at once of
corruption and reformation, which are
continuous in humanity, and which,
universal in communities as in single men,
compensate the necessary decline of nations
by the vital force which has given
an unrelenting life to the human race.

July 24 Tuesday. m. fair, wind N. 99

and the air softened; the day
continued fair & the air agreeable.
The objects of the Chartists in Eng-
land seem not to have been generally
known in this country, but the fol-
lowing appear to be the substance of it:
Universal suffrage, the ballot in the
election of members of Parliament, - an
equal distribution of the electoral dis-
tricts, - the payment by Government
of members of Parliament, and a pro-
vision for common parliaments.

This renders the House of Lords elec-
tive, but the Queen may remain
hereditary. A petition embracing this
plan, is to be presented to Parliament of
200 yards in length. If the peti-
tion is refused, the Chartists are
said to be resolved on a Revolution
by force, which if successful will
result in a Republic.

If the people is determined on
this course, it is in vain for
the Government to oppose it,
even with its military force.

Whether a reform of the Govern-
ment, or a complete revolution
is the result of the movement, is
it to be supposed the national
debt will ^{be} maintained, when it
is known ^{that} it never can be discharged,
by any efforts whatever? -

A surge of the public debt must
reduce some of the creditors to poverty.
in such cases it would be the duty of
government to afford such alleviations
as it might be within its ability. &c.

100 In a word, I think the present con-
stitution of ^{the} British Islands for our com-
munity neither them our hostility.
As for ^{our} ^{country} ^{gratulations}. So far as
of the government of a country ~~are~~
~~constant~~ ^{unhappy} ^{of the} ^{people}, we may
rejoice in their ~~over~~ ^{well} ^{being}. But
let us remember that in old re-
gions of limited extent, where
there is an overgrown population
and land is cheap, numerous poor
people will be found, and this
will continue to be the case under
all forms of Government.

If in America we have ^{correctly} ^{regulated} ^{free} ^{pro-}
the ~~same~~, is it not owing to the vast in-
crease of ^{our} ^{the} ^{poor} ^{of} ^{old} ^{re-} ^{gions}.
Settled lands in the western regions,
where cheap farms may be obtained?
When these lands are filled with
inhabitants, will not the poor
multiply, as in the old countries
of Europe, and the people ^{be} ^{subjected}
to poverty, without the fault of their
governments? In this condition
the right of depositing their votes
at the ballot box, or the election
of some urgent clerical agency,
could not be deemed a high
privilege, while their human family
Powers are to receive no relief.
The truth is, poverty is the effect
of excess, luxury the contrast of gov-
ernments and civil communities where
one part of the people are rich, the other
part are poor: there is an equal
ly condition possible under any
form of government.

20. Friday. Mr. Perin, Miner SW.
The day hazy but the sun generally out.
Vegetation has made by little progress.
and the hills remain thin with exposed
and no green claws have covered.

April. Isabella & two daughters of 10 &
28 Col. Bygones arrived by the af-
ternoon train. The lot was from
Col Bygones the Trigun farm at S. Desper
and a man takes possession of it
& his for a residence. I hope the farm
family will be satisfied with its locality.
Leaving their former residence at
Chicago, many excited some
disagreements some others; but the
most the suspected when circumstances
require a change of situation
there. The farm concerns about
cows, part of which rather, even
more wet, but may be drained.

Village of S. Desper. The village has recently been much
improved & the new road and
clapnet give it an excellent spring.
It has two trading stores. One part
open and in excellent favor,
at which 5 or 6 ranches are situated
and a bridge over the creek connects
with the village of Semakom.

29 Saturday. m. cloudy & foggy
with some rain; wind N;
the day. cloudy till afternoon.

At 10⁴⁴ A.M. Isabella & Co.
left us for S. Desper in the
cars, to take possession of their
new residence. I am very well
informed and highly interested in their
prosperity, will not be doubted.
The farm will require care & labor
to fit it for profitable cultivation,
and is now in the hands of one
who has a taste for such improve-
ments, and has studied the ele-
ments of agriculture to some extent.

General Br. General Grant. This body
Court is now taking of closing its session
on next week, probably 4 months.

just unthings of a species!!
 April 29. The Committee it is presumed have
 been expedient in their business, but
 its longer the mean time, have some the
 report of other members been employed?

We mean nothing disrespectful; but
 would urge a careful revision
 of the Rules and Orders of the
 two Committees. These for
 treated session will be explained.

30 Sunday. m. fair wind, W and
 cold air; the day clear, but
 the sun's rays seem to cut hot fully
 on the atmosphere. The roads
 are dry & afford good traveling.

May Monday. m. fair, wind
 clear day, perfectly for a cloudy fall.
 We now enter upon a month in
 which nature exhibits the most
 lively aspect, adapted to our pleasure
 and enjoyment. What reflecting mind
 can view this scene of nature with-
 out admiration, and the con-
 sideration of the existence of an omnipotent
 agent, operating by himself, or second-
 ary of any laws. To say there explanation
 the same inherent in matter ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is}
 would afford no representation of the
 phenomena; for still ~~clear~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is}
 he sees, and thus being admitted,
 an overruling power is demonstrated
 Reflected, say some few, we ought not to
 trace up to this, because we cannot account
 for the origin of this power; at the
 same time they assert that matter
 has existed from eternity without
 its properties. But I must say, I
 perceive no force in their argument
 by admitting a Cause of causes
 all the phenomena of nature
 are at once explained.

My dear Boy an overview of a 103
1. I then ship ^{of N York} from Liverpool, and
show you information that the Christianist man
not met must at London, the 10th, 11th ult.
ing at turn out a failure, the people
of the city, knowing loyal to the
Government. This result may
in a time, correct the progress of
revolution in England; but it
may again rise, with increased
force, unless the expenses of the Gov-
ernment are diminished. The demo-
cratic spirit, caught from us, will
not rest until all monarchical gov-
ernments are prostrated; and then ^{may} ~~will~~
commence a reign of Demagogues not
less oppressive than monarchs,
in which men of power & eminent
talent, will be repudiated, as ene-
mies to the people, as is now seen
in some parts of the United States,
where a Webster & a Clay are less
esteemed than the vilest Stump orator,
or a vociferous Demagogue.

We wish for reform in ~~our~~ govern-
ments where the people are oppressed
but we think they should not be
attempted in a storm, nor outstrip
the ~~the~~ improvements of the people
in political science & moral prin-
ciples. Liberty without res-
traint is a false name: it ~~must~~
be regulated by wise laws,
laws which protect property &
well life; and to give them due
effect time and care and practice are
necessary.

In a change from monarchy
to a free government of universal
Democrat suffrage, the mass of men
of clay stone, having unlike unlike unlike unlike
their former rulers, are left to
their feelings of revenge which
lead

104
lead to violent excess totally in-
compatible with true liberty.
In the harmony of society?
Forming was seen in the former
French Revolution in France, in which
a portion of the people was
transformed to demons;
even even in our free govern-
ment, with all its reforms,
we see the parent patriots re-
pudiated, as the enemies of
the people. What then will be
the effect of unbounded freedom
in Europe, before the mass is
prepared for it? We say then
that the much talked freedom
is prophetic, even rests on the

inferior intelligence & virtue of the people.
In these changes of government,
the greatest danger even from the
influence of ~~the~~ demagogues in
propagating delusion among
the uneducated part of community.

That the present movement in
Europe shall result in correcting
the abuses of governments, is the con-
stant wish of the patriot; but if it
shall result in anarchy, who
will say the people have been ben-
efitted by it? In our own government
though election, abuses are sure, even
when the people become corrupt, there may
be as evil as in the governments of Europe.

2. Democracy - Mr. Clarendon, would I wish
more the clergy, mostly clergy & demagogues

J. Herd This morning Esq. Henry & his daughter
Mr. Elizabeth & little Charles, left
at the Hallway, he being somewhat
sick.

May 2. Write a letter to James L. Arms
at Glenwood Falls, concerning grain
letting slaves for my daughter Jenny, in
t. J. L. Arms' service at that place. My son Ar
them to ^{be} at that place about the 10th
instant. to see the slaves created and
pay the bill for them.

Since the arrival of the Agents of the
Anti-Slavery Society in Europe, we have little
to say of the treaty with Mexico. Now & then
we hear a little winter expresses her doubts about
the treaty will be accepted by the
Mexican Government. But what can
they expect from a delay. Are they
waiting for the winter season to thin
off our troops? Or do they flatter
themselves that Mr. Polk will re-
linquish part of the territory char-
ter in the treaty. Still he does not
Mr Polk { ~~know~~ he is acting for a party
whose object was territory from the
first invasion. Mr Polk will con-
sider this plan, when he
consults Gen. Taylor & receives from
the news to the Disgrace, and he
has followed up the plan further
fully: and the slave states, will
thank him for his perseverance and
probably reward him at the next
next election of President, if he will con-
sent to a remuneration, of which we
don't think there is little doubt; in which
case Mr Webster & Mr Calhoun may
remain in the back ground. The
idea of electing a man of high
talents is idle in the extreme,
and worse in ignorance of the nature
of democracy. Were a Washington
to be offered, he would be rejected
as an incumbent.

May

2.

Law

Statute

Public

Opinion

If this be a correct statement of public opinion in the United States, what high-minded, honorable patriot can contemplate it with complacency, or feel a pride in the name of American? Such a degraded condition of the public mind in a country where universal suffrage is the basis of the government, affords a verification of the predictions of the most violent contemners of the republican system. Let us hope a more enlightened period will eradicate such base prejudices, and render us more worthy in the scale of being.

3. Wednesday. No cloudy, rain last night & this morning, wind North.

The day commenced cloudy with some rain. ^{at 11 AM} Thus shut out from the Sun's rays, the air remains cool, and I am inclined to sleep; when the heat is so great day & night to produce perspiration the effects are quite different. During fits of languor in the eyes is a small dose of excellent spirits a useful invigorator. - If so I have it to thank, as it is not my practice. Simple broths and light meals seem to be the best preservers of health; but a moderate use of pure wine may not be injurious, or at least not often. I am an avowed Teetotaler; as ^{the} cost has been too great for general use, and cider is substituted as a beverage which is bought less than a gallon of fashionable wine. Ancient Spices are used there in great part, and whether necessary or injurious to health is a question.

4. Since the day fair & pleasant. Some
Blossoms of our maples begin to show blossoms,
A few of our pear trees also will clothe them with
flowers. : some of the cliff dwellers in
our garden, show the yellow blossoms.
But unlike most others, their blossoms
seem to require but little heat for their
production.

5. Friday. m. cloudy with rain;
wind S.W. or S. the afternoon
fervently fair. and vegetation make
a slow advance. The sun's elevation
is now about 16° N. ; and nearly as
high at the Mexican City, at noon. General
Buller's troops may soon find employ-
ment for their physicians & the thoracic
regiments, yet to be initiated.
Gen. Scott, Master of his Cavalry, it is
believed, wishes to include ^{the} man of horse
rather latitude, leaving his march
Gen. Pillane to his Spanish letters.
The history of this war will present
the singular spectacle of a successful Gen
and ^{yet} departed commander.

6. Saturday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.; Sun
out before noon. day, fair wind N.
The failure of the designs of the Chartists
at London, will probably give a shock
to the revolutionary movement in England,
and also to that of neighboring nations of
Europe; but a Government subservient to the
Army of a Paris mob. The Government of
England, it is stated, are engaged 200,000 lance
troops in London, who proved loyal and
electronic the Chartists. Europe may not
be so soon a revolution as we had anticipated.
our own hasty congratulations may
prove premature. Long established systems
of Government are not so changed at a blow.

108 They are men of great mind
May keep pace with the improvement
of the people in political knowledge
and virtue. To suppress an igno-

It is not
to be
wondered
at
in the
present
state
of
the
country
that
as a corrupt people can or
will elect a Government
unwisely for a great absence of
virtue to suppress men in such
conditions will elect agents fitted
to govern, is another absurdity.

In the old republican countries of Eu-
rope where a large portion of the
people are uneducated, free govern-
ments could soon end in anarchy.

Even in the United States where the
people are deficient of virtues in
structure, we find agents elected to offi-
ces for which they are totally un-
fit; and this will continue to be
the case so long as the people are

unable to discriminate between the good
and bad. In our new countries
we sometimes find worthy men
elected to office; but to insure success
they are compelled to be silent upon
the views of the people, who are to
elect them.

But in a Government of universal
suffrage no one, however im-
mense in talents & worth, can
long retain popularity, for every
quack will always be ready to rob
him of it. We need not go back
to the history of ancient repub-
lics to prove this fact. Our own
history will furnish instances in which
even a Washington and his co-part
riors were stigmatized as vile im-
ages of this country and corrupt
of the principles of republicanism.
Because they bore the federal tri-
bune of the political darkness
of the American revolution of 1790.

What progress these principles have
made in the U. States since the days
of Washington is known to the eyes
of all observers.

May Sunday. m. fair with pleasant
7 cur., and wind NW; P. m. cloudy
9 once a slight shower
Shower occurred from NW - the first (this
season). Four at sun set.

8 Monday. m. fair, - brisk W. wind
Glow and the day clear, - air rather cool
8.30 P. m. clouds begin to show, and
some of the maples, their foliage; but we
have, as yet, had, no hot weather, or
such as to render a fire in my room
necessary; but my animal thermometer
is not a very good discriminator.
In the afternoon the atmosphere
became hazy & the air cool.

9 Tuesday. m. cloudy and rainy,
Wind N. and the day mostly cloudy.
No current of the shore of the Sepuan
Gen. the General Court is yet seen. It has
Court however, occurred in the two hours, the
still in relation for the Civil Road up. Deerfield
Sepuan River, through Horse mountain to the
rent line of the state, towards Troy.
The grant no doubt was made on
Green the ground that the ^{charter} would be
the most ready way to put the pro-
posed test by placing it on the prop-
erty, - the raising of the money. And
then grant is, we understand, is made
for a road from Greenfield to Grants
corner.

We of Deerfield, would not lay a stone
Neque the way of either road; but we re-
sist to see men so far forgetting the rules
of prudence & probability, as to imagine
that a hole of bricks, or more, can be
bored through Horse mountain, suitable
for new road cars, & carriages passing
through without suffocation in the smoke
of the engines. The opinion of Engineers
has been taken in relation to the proposition
but every thing, is there, one represented
on such an undertaking.

May 10. territory, on which her party 177
have previously fixed their eyes, and
was ready to purchase, she exerted a
favorable opportunity offered. But
the blindness of the whigs of Congress, was
not anticipated. It was believed that
so violent an infringement of the
Constitution, would not be submitted
to in silence. But all this we
have seen; even in nearly every
measure Mr. Polk has recommended,
proceeding the request, Congress has
complied, by strong measures in
both houses. What patriot fears are there
now? We hope the President's
zeal for the Constitution, will
not be turned into a prejudice,
in future disputes with neighboring
nations. That honorable exception
now forms among the members, though
few, is gratifying; but that strong
majority in Congress, who bowed to
such blindly into the President's scheme,
is lamentable, once I recollect the
constitution of the Constitution, even
a disposition ^{upon} ~~upon~~ every principle
of political morality. History, we trust,
will not be silent on the transactions,
though there may be disposition in
conscience to gloss it over. The
address of General Taylor's name from the
news to the Old Guard will never exhibit
of escape. The movement was a calculated
one, the execution of the northern
part of Mexico, the object. Sophistry may
turn a hundred words at its pleasure, but
this object can never be disguised, or even
denied doubtful.

11. Thursday. Mr. Nixon, with wife & 2
The day continued generally rainy.
By the arrival at Boston, of the Steamer
St. J. Brittonia, we have intelligence of an
attempt in Paris to put down the present
government, on the 14th ult. There is the
influence of Leclerc Rollin & a club of social
ists, or more of 450,000, assembled in the Champs
Élysées, crying out "Down with Lamar
the Provisional Government!" The
military have been called out to the aid of

112 of 100,000 men to expense the Government.
Many by which the mob were intimidated and
11. at length dispersed. This may be the
beginning of a reign of terror. But at any
rate it proves that in the old populous
cities of Europe a portion of the people
lack the requisite virtues of freedom.

Thus mob men, no doubt made up of
the dregs of society, who, always, abound
in all nations, who, in France, of liberty and
of the most licentiousness were unrestrained as
France. If France can maintain a
free government she must have the spirit, and licentiousness must be re-
strained. The Prussian Government

Task may not be aware of the task it has
the new undertaking... Without a military force
they could not exist for a day.
must } Whatever confidence this Government
has reposed in the patriotism and
good sense of the middle class of peo-
ple of France we think that confi-
dence was shaken on the appearance
of the Paris mob.

The men composing the Government
may be intelligent and honorable, con-
sistent, as they suppose, for the well-
being of their country; but it is possi-
ble, that while looking at the bright
side of community, they have not duly
considered the dark cloud, which rises
from the sinks & stews of all old pop-
ulous cities, where hundreds of winter
are at a low ebb. That the middle class
of the people of France possess the know-
ledge requisite for a free government, is hoped;
and the hope would be strengthened were
the recipes of the former revolution for a
new and system of reform were more
clearly seen.

12 Friday. Mr. Pease, and Mr. N. were out;
the day given with strong cloud, broken
Glasgow } one General Levee closed its session
on Wednesday evening last, after sitting
124 days.

May. Saturday. m. fair, cool South. 113
13 and day fair, with fresh winds

Apple blossoms appear; also on the
blue cherry trees; but the weather remains
somewhat cool for the season.

The latest accounts from Mexico
co. say the ratification of the treaty
makes slave property. What can
she expect to gain by delay? She
must have license that to claim
rights, which she is not able to enforce, is in vain; and when Mr
Both ordered General Taylor to advance
beyond the river & invade her territory, she
ought no longer to have been at a
loss for the cause of the movement.
Perhaps she thought that the sober
sense of our people would recoil at the
injustice of the invasion, and restore
her rights: If so, she mistook our aversion;
but she must have seen the
readiness, with which our Congress ac-
ceeded to every measure Mr. Polk re-
commended for prosecuting the war he
had so wickedly commenced. If she
still doubted the object of the war,
the sending of the expedition of Gen.
Strom to California, ought to have re-
minded the claudet. In short, every
movement of the war are our front,
demonstrates the design of the war:
viz. the seizure of our throne or an half
of the Mexican territory: and Gen. Scott's
expedition to Vera Cruz, was to render the
Mexicans more subservient. In all this
Mr Polk has acted the part assigned
him by the party who placed him in
the White House. The plan was, how-
ever, of our deliberate, as is obvious
from the declaration of Mr. Monroe
when he was President, once since
reiterated by Mr Polk. If in any in-
stance Mr P. has varied from the wishes
of his party, it is in the purchase
many measures to be taken, which

114 when the whole of the climate of the
N. Y. Territory was to be held as an in order
13 nity for the purpose of "heating
the paper"

14 Sunday in Jan, and W. and
col. were very similar.

It would be difficult for
any human ears, to explain what
was in. I suppose to me to be a fact, namely
the decrease of the temperature
of the summer seasons; but if
my recollection for 40 or 50 years
can be relied on, the fact is clearly
established; and if this be ad-
mitted, is the change to be
replaced by the clearing of our
country of its woods? At the first
view of this proposition, it would appear
an that heat of summers must increase
by admitting the sun's rays to per-
chute the earth's surface; but I am
opposed to that evaporation
from the surface is increased by
opening the ground, and it is
known that evaporation always
lowers the temperature of a spot
far from which it rises. In
dense woods the sun's rays are
shut out and of course the evap-
oration is less than from the open
ground. For the effects of evapora-
tion on temperature, see the experi-
ments of Dr. Wells, as detailed in
his Treatise on Dew, which I think
throws much light on the subject.
As further evidence of the decrease
of our summer temperature, the
decrease of our thermometer shows
may be observed in the latter. I think
cannot be denied. by instant observation.

May. Monday m. Sun, wind W. 115
15 and brisk, air softened since
yesterday the day fair.

The Springfield Daily Republican
of the 12th instant says, "Opposition
to the Western Railroad Corporation
appears to be one of the great char-
acteristics of the past Legislature; and
thus probably operated in favor of
the Tunnel road as much as any
original love for the new project
itself" and, it adds: "Its friends were
fortunate in coming forward with
their request at a moment when
opposition to the rival corporation
was at its height. Another year per-
haps they would not have fared so
well". But the old Corporation
need not be alarmed; for many years
will elapse before a tunnel will be
ten miles through Hoosier Mountains, and
sufficient ventilators be prepared to car-
ry the smoke of the engines from the
suffocating hole. I am inclined, the grant
of the charter indicates hostility to the
western road, not sufficient to explain

But if the Legislature really believed
the project practicable with a cost
of three ^{and} millions of dollars, we think
they ^{have} ~~will~~ ^{have} ~~will~~ more knowledge of
Utopian than of Physical Geography
and the principles of engineering.
16 Tuesday. m. Cloudy and South. the
clear cloudy. Nothing interesting
appears from abroad; but we
look eagerly for events from the
revolutionary storm in Europe. which
is rising to penetrate all the old gov-
ernments in that quarter of the globe.
We of the free States in America
may express joy at the relief of
the Oppression in Europe; but with
what

14. What consistency proper of the
Many Slave States gain in the jubile, while
they have in the chains of bondage
from two to three millions of their fel-
lowmen, who are bought & sold
like cattle, and galled & lashed
by the whip of their masters, com-
pelled to witness the oppressions
of the most villainous tyrant in Europe
or Asia, and tender mercies.
Can "institutions" so fraught with
injustice & barbarity well not, and
cannot be long, be sustained by
the people of a republic.

17 Wednesday. m. practically fair.
wind N.W. ~~and~~ strong

Elizabeth returns from Halifax
with her Father Henry. (afternoon)

From the various accounts from
Europe, it is extremely doubtful
what will be the final result
of the present movements. In France
there is a variety of political sen-
timent, and whether the nation will
submit to the dictation of the
prime movers in Paris, is uncertain.
The Convention for forming a consti-
tution ought not to include the insti-
tution of the "social classes" of
that city, and it would not
be wisely in expediting it some other
place, where public opinion
might be more undisturbed
by the toison. But whatever provision
the constitution may embrace, it will
have but feeble stability without the
sanction of the dictatorial spirit of Pa-
ris; and when the people become dis-
satisfied, parties, under violent disagreements
their elections will partake of corruption
there will be no less ruinous, than our own
country now exhibits, in its present state.

11th of Thursday. M. fair, wind W.

18. fine day, clear & pleasant.

Mr Henry left in the morning for Halifax, and Bill my son & I have arrived by rail cars, about 6 o'clock. His route via Whitehall Troy and Springfield - a circuitous route from Burlington N. H. is preferred to the direct stage route via Bellows Falls and Mount Holly.

Distance of places has become a sort of negative quantity. But, as if electrical circuits of more respectability, we now attempt to convey intelligence, hundreds of miles by electrical shocks. Yet in these 2 other improvements in the mechanic arts, let us be careful in mind, that man creates no new laws, but merely applies those of nature to his purposes. The powers of steam, electricity, chemistry, gravitation, have existed from their first establishment by an omnipotent prisoner mobile, and man has only discovered them for application. When he attempts to go beyond this, he meets disappointment and at once perceives his littleness.

Let him then, with modesty for his guide, keep within his limits, and he will find no want of power.

1119 (11). Sunday. m. fair, wind S.W. pleasant air, giving life to vegetation. The day continued the same and

19. something like summer weather, much the same as we have had this season. Clear in the south, at some set, gave some thunder, but distant.

118 Saturday, on cloudy wind SW-
Merry, the day became fair before noon.
20 and this time we go with an or
thodox season of overspreading of clouds, with
clear sun & thunder.

General writer of the Hampshire com-
munes Franklin Express (Amherst) complains
of the expense of our General Court
expended the late session, which he finds
of the eleven not approved of \$86,000.
This state

incurred an enormous sum for
this small state. But the writer
seems not to be aware of the
cause of the expensiveness: Viz. The 1st
representation of towns instead
of districts, and the 2nd, slaves made
Two of transacting the business involved
causes the present Rules & orders of the
espionage for it. Two houses... under a proper
representation and judicious
rules, we think one half of
the time and expense might be
saved, and the rights of the people
well guarded. We
have tampered occasionally upon
this subject, and we think it
is time for the people to look
to it. The sum of \$6,000
allows, we think, handsomely covers
the expense of the session with
its expenditures. Errors that
admit of a remedy, should not be
continued because they have been
adopted; nor on the other hand
should innovations be adopted
for long practice without a
probability of benefit.

The great error in our Legislative
business I am sure to be the institut-
ing so many petitions to the dispo-
sition of committees.

May 21 Wednesday. M. cloudy. 119

21 }
wonder N. but soon fair. and
cloudy alternately, with some
occasional small showers, with
thunder ~~clouds~~ ~~and~~ 21

22 Thursday. M. cloudy, rain
N. the day mostly with some rain.

In the morn. my Son, wife &
Deputy Little Charles, with their Brother
and Harry, who arrived last night, set
out for Burlington St, via Springfield
and Green Lake, Troy and Saratoga
Springs. They take the
circuitous route in preference to
stage coach passages. From the
Springs they are to proceed to Glens
Falls to attend the erection of
Stones at my Daughter Tommy's grave
thence by Seneca Hill to Whitehall
& thence in steam-boat to Burlington.
Mr. Harry is on a tour of
observation, & thinks of visiting
Montreal. The party will reach
Saratoga Springs before sunset, where
they expect to tarry two or three days.
Observing the waters, which nature
pours out from her mysterious
laboratory, unobscured in its
carbon properties.

As the days may be agreeably
spent at the Springs during the hot
season, when the waters are
best relished & suited to which is
the intercourse with people from
all parts of the United States and
other parts of the world. If we can

120.
Nov
22

There is great, some of the deepest
elections of society can be made, they
are generally poor, even the great
Cheapest portion are respectable men
of the city, and such I have
of the city, some than in my visits to the
islands, not have very inviting from
its location on a soil neither too
in one forbidding.

23. Tuesday. M. cloudy, wind N.E.
The day generally cloudy.

Recent accounts say that
our troops in Mexico, begin
Sick
ness
of the
army
in Mexico
to feel the effects of their
climate, and that General
Tupper estimates the loss of
men about equal to a Regi-
ment per month. This is not
a greater loss than I had antici-
pated, among the volunteer
corps of the northern States.
Some of the effects of their
has seen on the Mexican army,
be willing to prolong the nego-
tiations for a peace. Should
severe sickness occur, our army
might be cumulative, or rendered
incapable of defending the con-
quered point. At any rate it is
not to be doubted, that the troops
The
were
spirit
common
to be
young
are looking with longing eyes
to their homes, which they left
while under the blind delusion
of imprudent democracy, con-
vinced only by fatal experience
the loss by sickness and may
never fully know, but after this
we can see these probably have
something of its effects, in ex-
hausting the army.

May will be lost. we must begin

23. nation who will again become

it by the same fatal process;
 The same soldiers will never be
 armed wanting in a war had
 our unjust & unnecessary. Even
 the people of Greece seem to

have forgotten the circumstances
 campaign of Napoleon, in Rus-
 sia in 1812, as well as the
 subsequent ^{events} of the war.

From this disposition in man, may
 we infer that war is not to be wholly
 avoided so long as the nations of the
 world form separate Governments and
 possess different interests? Have faint
 them, are the hopes ^{of them} who are looking
 for renewed peace, and even flattering
 themselves that the time is near, when
 the implements of war shall be beaten
 into plowshares, and spears into pruning
 hooks? Indeed the world seems
 not to have advanced an inch toward
 this happy consummation. That
 we in America, where millions of the

In America
 we } human race are held in the chains of
 slavery, are near this happy condition
 is too absurd to admit of a moment's
 indulgence; and our present war
 with Mexico, shows our sense of
 justice and humanity, toward
 a nation unable to defend its
 rights. If such injustice
 is to form the basis of our great
 rep. or political character,
 what Britain would caper with the
 mantle of its honors?

24 Wednesday in cloudy, cool S.W.
 The day weather commenced last
 day in the afternoon & has continued to
 this time. The day continued cloudy

122 until the day, with some rain
May

24 General Scott arrived at Elizabeth
town last Sunday, and joined his
family. He returns a victorious Gen-
eral, but a disgraced commander -
a problem to be solved by demo-
cracy.

25 Thursday. We still cloudy, wind
South. At noon the Sun looked
cloudy, but as ^{out of the way} the first
light from Sunday to PM to 12 o'clock
or thereabouts - 90 hours, during which the
Sun was seen but a few minutes,
and considerable rain fell. In the
shower which occurred later in the
afternoon on Sunday, the papers say
that the lightning struck in various
places, as far South as New Haven,
but no lives were lost. Such a pro-
tracted obscuration of the Sun is uncom-
mon, here of late years. During
most of the time I found a fine ap-
pearance. After so long an absence
of the Sun's rays, their return
is cheering. "O Lord, when shall
we see thy light?" (Psalm Cxxviii)

We are everlastingly light? (Psalm Cxxviii)
But their self-balamed in the
Heavens, or clasp them round
with thy planets, or some other
body unknown to us? When we
thus attempt to expand our
thoughts, we soon fall back and
feel our littleness, even our ir-
sistably lived to acknowledge
the existence of a great, wise
& incomprehensible Being, who
rules & governs the universe,
by moving laws, which require
no amendment by expressions

May 7 Friday. m. - cloudy, wind 123
26 SW. Some east at noon.

P.m. generally cloudy, with
some light rain from showers

27 Saturday. m. Fair, wind N.E.
The day fair with some haze.

The Lois pro convention, here

Lois { This week at Blithstone, for the
pro { nomination of a candidate for
con { the Presidency, made choice of
vention { Gen. Cass of Michigan as man
most { well calculated to carry on the
notion { scheme of democracy. The Con-
vention { vention were known this candidate,
of Gen. { and his hostility to Great Britain.
Cass. { We have supposed Cuba would

In the next object of acquisition,
but from this selection it appears
that { the Canadians may be the next
to { to receive the fraternal reg., and
of { than the British West-Indian
quest { Islands. Though the Slave States
are not very desirous of North
am acquisition, they do not
rest at ease, so long as Canada
remains an asylum for their
absconding slaves, and Delenda
est Carthago, is their motto.

The present condition of Great
Britain may repel the plan
and no one is more ready for
it, than the proposed candidate
Populey, however, the people may
shake off their blindness, and
leave less to their Demagogues who
would plunge them into ruin, for their
own ignorant pleasures.

124

In a letter to the Commons Mr
 May 27 Polk declined a ^{re}nominations
 came up & expressed a willingness to be
 time to private life, - the wisest
 act of his Administration, which
 has not been shared with suc-
 cess. To the extent he had antici-
 pated. Though faithful to his party
 loyalty he may have perceived that his
 popularity even not likely to
 continue through a second
 term, while so many eyes were
 even looking to his place,
 and numerous others to offices
 under a new administration, in
 which, in new set of favorites
 would be settling in their
 claims to the "Spoils". Un-
 der these impressions Mr Polk
 may have learned that faithfulness
 to his party is no guaranty of
 continued popularity; and
 that the "port of laurel is ex-
 private station".

Should the nominee of the Can-
 didate, succeed in obtaining the
White House, he will be sur-
 rounded by hordes of greedy appli-
 cants for offices, and finding
 it impossible to gratify the whole,
 his popularity will in time
~~be~~ gone even for another
 who will bestow, his favors
 on another class of sycophants; and

"The semi-constitution can destroy or save,
 And make a patriot, as it makes a slave."

May 20 Sunday. m. cloudy but 125
sun soon ^{out} with wind S.W. the
day fair, with occasional clouds
on a general haze over the sky.

29 Monday. m. Cloudy wind
S.W. cool and the day
fine with much sun.
Dedication of the Antiquated
House in this Village.

This old town, having been
become inconvenient for residence,
the owner, Mr. Henry K. Hoyt, is
now looking it down, to give place
to a room for erecting a new house on the
same site. The present age of the House
is not known, but we believe
it was erected seven or eight years
after Philip's war. When Lathrop's
camp was destroyed at Bloody-Brook
in 1675, the inhabitants left the village
to return to Haverhill, ~~and it was~~ ^{or Haverhill,} and
it was burned by the Indians in 1677
a small number of English attempted the
building of houses, but were attacked
and captured by the enemy. In
the winter of that year the General's
Order "That a garrison be sent to Deerfield
and that the inhabitants prepare ~~to~~
~~to~~ rebuild the town in a convenient
order, and that the inhabitants repair
them this winter, that 20 soldiers be
sent there."
But it appears no successful efforts were
made to rebuild until 1682. If the first
settlement was built in 1684 its age at
that time, is 16 1/2 years, it may be less.
When the people of the village saw that
the old house was to be demolished, they
immediately came together in a com-
mittee to paint ^{out} a plan to preserve

124 relia for future generations

May The Committee after various

29. plans proposed the one in-
cluded in the annexed printed

Plan } Sheet, and distributed as a
to pass } circulation. to sundry Gentlemen;
over it } sent through a few respectful to
the circulation. and offered their
aid, the sum was totally inade-
quate, and the plan was given up.

Finally The house was in process only
unq. by history & the views that have
it. taken of it. But it is intended
to preserve the Door containing the
murks of the Indian hatchets, &
some other interesting parts shew-
ing the persecutions of marked
cells.

State of } On taking down the building, the
the tim- } timber was found to be gene-
ber in } rally in a good state of preser-
the old } vation occupying a part of the
house } sills; the bench in the walls
and chimney, the same. For
the structure of the former preser-
its were observed, differing from
what the modern modes of framing. The
land } was wooden every on the side of the facade.
em crane house shoe was found suspended
by a spike or nail, which it is sup-
posed ^{had} some relation to the notion
that it was a protection against
the prevalent notion of the time
in relation to witchcraft. The house
was standing at the time of the Salem ma-
rice, and if the people here believed in the
power of the crane shoe, they would have
wisdom than summoning leaves of the County
of Essex

TO ALL WHO FEEL AN INTEREST IN THE ANTIQUITIES OF NEW-ENGLAND:

WE, the undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of Citizens in Deerfield, on the 23d ult. for the purpose of considering and applying the best means of obtaining the necessary aid in preserving and securing for future generations, that memorial of the dangers and sufferings of our fathers, in the infancy of our country, commonly styled, "THE INDIAN HOUSE," beg leave to address you on a subject, in which, to some extent, we have a common interest, though inhabitants of different Towns or States. That you may be able to judge whether it would gratify your feelings, to contribute a little pecuniary aid for the object proposed, we will state a few facts connected with the subject.

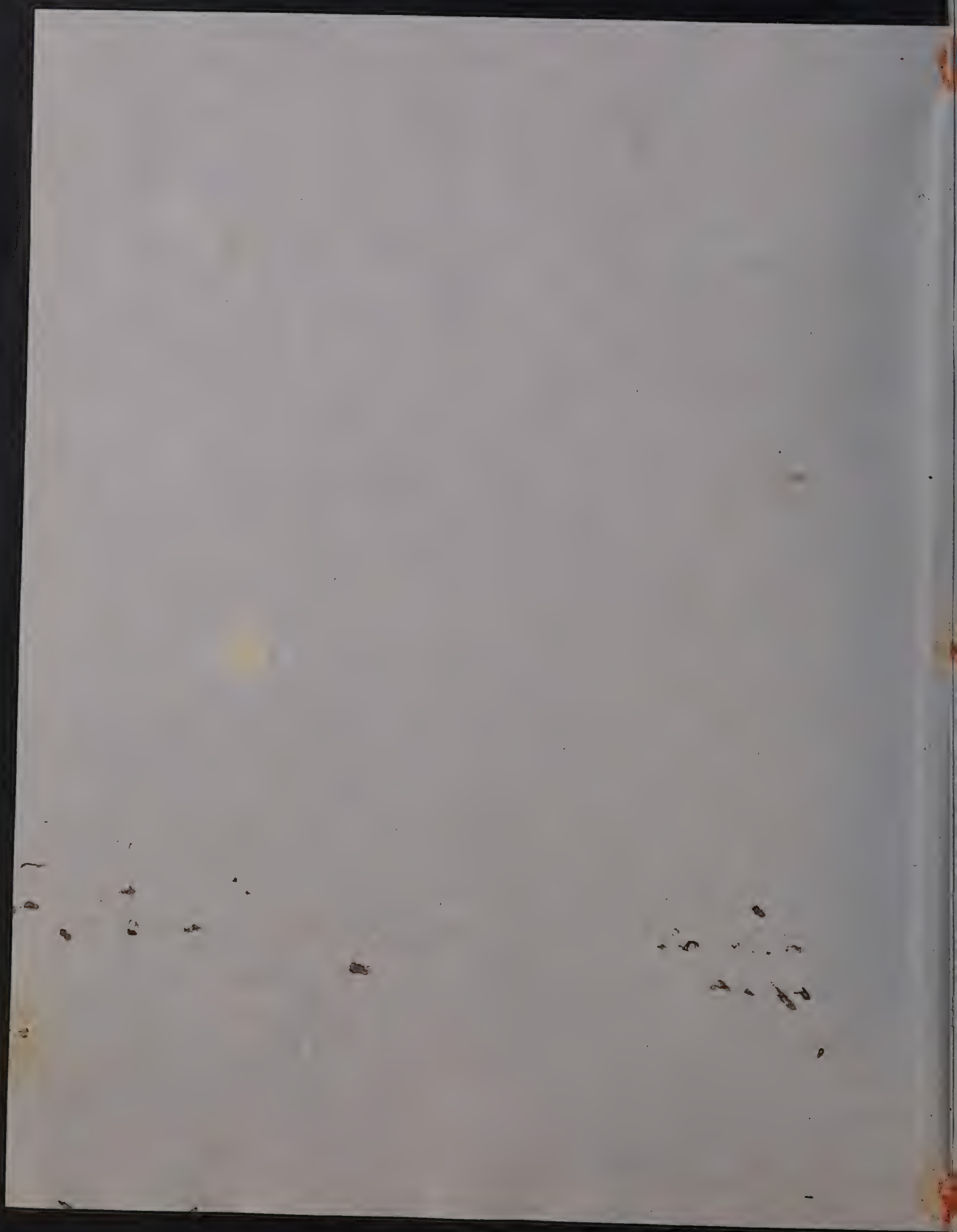
The owner of the Old House is on the point of taking it down for the purpose of erecting on its site a more convenient dwelling. He is willing to sell it for a Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and our first plan was, to procure another place and remove it. Two objections, however, have led us to vary our plan: First, The House would lose much of its interest, if removed; and Secondly, it may not be in a state to be removed without material injury. Our present object, therefore, is to purchase the ground on which it stands, if the owner will sell it. To this, he has had strong objections, which, though not wholly overcome, will probably yield. We cannot, however, accomplish this purpose without buying the whole lot, containing about six acres, as the Old House occupies the only good building spot on the premises. Should we buy the whole, our proposal would be to sell or lease five acres more or less, for cultivation or other objects, which would probably save from Six to Eight Hundred Dollars of the whole cost of the place, viz: Twenty Three Hundred Dollars, the price set upon it by the owner. This price we consider high compared with what other lots are sold for; but the family have a strong attachment to the ground so long occupied by their ancestors, and it is reasonable that the sacrifice of such a feeling should have some pecuniary compensation. This compensation we the more cheerfully endeavor to procure, when we consider how much we, and the public in general, are indebted to them for the cheerful and courteous reception, which for successive generations, the family have given to visitors at all hours of the day, although it has often been attended with personal and domestic inconvenience.

Should our plan be carried into effect, it might require Two or Three Hundred Dollars to put the House into such repair as would be necessary to its preservation, and in this state we suppose that the rent of the House and the acre of ground, would be a sufficient inducement for some decent family to pay the necessary attention to all the strangers who had the curiosity to view the antiquities. Such is our present plan, to which, however, we would add, that we intend to make it a repository of such Indian Antiquities as we can collect.

At first thought, perhaps it may seem that the people of Deerfield might, without sending abroad, raise the funds required for this object. To any suggestion of this kind, we would reply, that comparatively few have much of the antiquarian spirit. So little of this spirit, indeed, have a great part of the community in any of our towns, that they cannot trace their own pedigrees beyond their grandfathers. From such persons it were unreasonable to expect much. Besides, few or none of the present inhabitants of Deerfield, who are most able to contribute, are descendants of those who suffered in the destruction of the town in 1704. We add, that this memorial of what was experienced by our infant settlements, is, in a sense, common property; interesting to the antiquary, wherever he may dwell. If it be suffered to perish for the want of a little attention and exertion, it will be a subject of regret and self-reproach, more perhaps to the people of Deerfield than to those of other places; but not peculiar to them. We are persuaded, however, that we need not multiply words. With those who, on the simple statements we make, are not self-moved to aid in the undertaking, we shall not be urgent. We want nothing but free-will offerings from any, at home or abroad. Those who will be gratified by an opportunity for contributing to this object, will please to signify by letter to any one of the committee, what they will contribute. If the whole amount should be sufficient, it may afterwards be collected; if not sufficient, nothing more will be done. If, as may be the case, more should be subscribed than the object requires, abatements will be made proportioned to every man's subscription. We only add, that what is done, must be done soon, as the owner of the Old House wishes to be providing his materials for the new building, if he does not sell.

SAMUEL WILLARD,
EP. HOYT,
STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS,
JOHN WILSON,
PLINY ARMS.

DEERFIELD, DEC. 15, 1847.



day born in this old mansion (27)
On the 31st day of December 1765
was the residence of my minority,
it never failed to bring to my
mind intensely reminiscent. Here
I listened to the stories of our
fathers, of Indian depredations,
of suffering humanity, & of heroic
courageous escapes: Here too I listen-
ed to the thrilling events of our
revolutionary war, and learned
the name of Washington & his co. per-
voted, and ^{here} was taught lessons
from industrious & respectable
parents, whose commendations
I have been better regarded.
Here too, while my father kept
a public house, I met with the
ethos of various characters, - the
political gentleman, the indus-
trious man of business, and the
bar-room tippler, affording ex-
amples worthy of imitation, or
those to be shunned, all evi-
dence of the manners and customs
of the times. I might here re-
late many anecdotes, fresh in
my recollection, in connection with
the old Indian house. With these
recollections it will not be doubted
that I feel regret at the destruction
of the venerable monument.

30 Tuesday. so cloudy with light
rain, and S.W. wind, the day
continued the same. We
have a remarkable prospect
even of cloudy weather.

128 Accounts from Liverpool of the 13th
May instant, represents Europe in
30 a perturbed state, - war in Ita-
ly, Prussia, Denmark and insurrection
in a { in Prussian Poland, and it appears
from { that a general war in Europe cannot
be { long be avoided. France is making pro-
gress in the formation of a constitution
but her ultra democrats may
plunge her into war with some
of the neighboring nations. If how-
ever she remains in peace a few
years, and until her privileges
are organized like our own, she
will find a perpetual war at
the ballot-boxes; & if she is pre-
pared for a republican govern-
ment, then I am much mistaken.
The present leaders may be well
disposed, but are they aware of
the influence of designing demagogues
who will soon be seeking for places
of pre-eminence of the public? Then
doubtless our country for an example.
Under the blinding shout for lib-
erty the principles of radicalism
may be covered up and the
people be led to cry out they had
not dreamed of. When the peo-
ple of France become nearly equal-
ly balanced on political points,
it needs not the gift of prophecy
to predict their constitution.

The first step towards republi-
canism, is political virtue, and if
the people of France possess it, they
cliff from the other old nations of Europe

May I in our own country, under a 129
 30 Constitution strictly republican, and
 where all should be harmonious, what
 a spectacle do we see at the ballot boxes.
 and where the best informed men, ex-
 cepting ^{virtually} if they possess property, are
^{enormous} ~~enormous~~ enemies of the people, and
 the vociferous demagogues the
preference of his country. When
 a people are thus imbued with
prophetic corruption, they are
 evidently on the road to ruin. This
^{corruption} ~~corruption~~ began in our country in the
 election of Washington, and
 he was charged with having "con-
 trived the principles of republic-
 ism". Alas! sainted Hero, hadst
 thou lived ~~at~~ this day you would
 have ^{been} ~~been~~ almost unfit for a place of pub-
 lic trust. This grinning spirit
 is the curse of our country, and the
 enlightening put not far from the con-
 sequence. But "when ignorance is
bliss, 'tis folly to be wise", and a demo-
 cratic mission useless.

31. Wednesday. m. fine, wind N.W. &
breeze, air cool; the day cloudy &
rain by turns. We have little in-
formation from Congress or Mexico of
late, and whether the treaty
will be ratified by the latter is a
question, but what will they gain
by delay? Are they waiting for
the sickly season to further their own
views? Perhaps this is the policy.

130 Thursday. M. fair, wind burst
June 1 from W., and cold; the day
continued the same, & pretty fair
The sun & clouds, and wind burst
weather. To this time we have had
no hot weather, or such as
to render winter clothing in-
convenient; nor has the month
of May exhibited its usual phae-
ant aspect. But as the sun is
near the northern tropic and
increasing its northern altitude
we may look for a change to warm
air.

During it is true that our summer
temperature is increasing, the cause
of this is not to be sought in any know-
ledge of astronomy; for the mo-
tion of the Earth on its axis, and
its revolution in its orbit, are in-
variable, and the ~~slow~~ climina-
tion of the inclination of the equator
to the ecliptic is too slow to produce
a visible effect in a limited time;
and this climination, according to De
Belice, will not always continue, or
ever produce a coincidence of the
planes of the equator & ecliptic.

2 Friday. M. cloudy, wind NW &
air cold: at noon fair, and
continued, indicating more
equable weather.

The effects of this cold air on
my defective machine are un-
bearable, & I feel them more sensibly
than in the rigorous cold of winter
season.

Time Saturday. m. fair, but 131

3. hazy & cool, calm; the day
was mostly cloudy, but the sun shone
The Ashmun sermon his
speech on the Revolution in French
Ashmun's manipulation of its colonies.
which I have read with great
satisfaction. His reply to the sen-
sational exposition of Mr. Bayly of
Vengeance was cutting & truly ap-
propriate. Mr. Ashmun's whole
course is commended with the view
with Mexico has since a spirit of
peace in fact a few of the present
members of Congress. There have been
a majority of such men, in the two houses
is, Mr. Polk's unconstitutional view on the
Mexico, would not have been sustained
as a movement. But alas! but few
of his elevated character were found
in the two branches of Congress. The
Congress must be highly satis-
fied to his constituents, and explained
every part within the U.
States, and our Congressmen distinct
in a way well be proud of its Representative.
The latest accounts from Europe
show us from Fleeting, the revolutionary
state of affairs, some internal bloody conflicts
and some to have occurred. What view
the result is to be seen. The
National assembly of Mexico is
forming a republican constitution,
but if amidst the chaos of liberty
and equality, the last system is
adopted, it will be unrepresented.
But however view the plan may be

132 if based upon universal suffrage,
June one thing is certain: within a
3 few years, the people will divide

Thid into parties, and ambition leads
to civil and perpetual war, will pre-
vail at the ballot-boxes, proba-
bly more destructive than at
our own. This contest, by rous-
ing the passions, will increase
in violence. Unprincipled men
disregard of laws, will side with

Its $\frac{1}{2}$ of the party, as that which
is most easily managed by de-
ceptive means, and the enlightened
patriot, by opposing the evil,

will endeavor to check its pro-
gress. This will increase the
operation of the unprincipled
patriot who will find nothing
more powerful, in effecting his
designs, than to create an im-
pression in his party, that their
patriots are evasive, and
enemies to the liberty of the peo-
ple. This impression once forgo-
men of high talents and integrity

Repub-
lican ^{character} ~~character~~ ^{republican} ~~republican~~, once there of opo-
site characters be chosen to place
of trust. In a government where
all are eligible to office, is the closest
scrutiny, and the only remedy is in
the virtue & intelligence of the
people; and on no other basis
can the French people maintain
a republic in its purity. Another
question?

4 Sunday m. Jan, 1833
and air agreeable: the day much
the same.

5 Monday. m. cloudy, light no sun
and wind N. - and the
day continued cloudy. 20994.
We are informed that the peace
Treaty has been ratified
with the Mexican Government,
and of course Mr Polk and
his party have obtained the
territory they had in view, when
Gen. Taylor was ordered to invade
Mexico in the advance to the
Rio Grande. Mr Polk has attempt-
ed to disguise this movement
and design by, more pretences,
but none but the wilfully
blind have been deceived.
The money stipulated to be paid
to Mexico, by the treaty, may be
paid in good faith; but our
democracy will very readily find
means to evade it, by getting up
some new dispute with that
country; and that this may be
the case, is more probable than
that the promise will be fulfilled.
Citizens and democracy will
be slow in the payment of money
for a territory, which they claim as
an inheritance for the reward of the
war. ^{but} Mr Polk must be paid for
beating the Indians. A young demo-
crat the general school, has refused
to sign the terms of the treaty, and
no doubt he agrees with many of a
more educated age, who were the

134 following language; What! shall
June we, after so much brave fighting, and
57 the conquest of the Capital and
other cities, give them up to the
rascally, malicious, who audaciously
Lem-governed our invasion. and killed
guarantee many of our brave volunteers?
of course! No! We should hold the Mexicans
every in subjection until they have learned
the enlightened lessons of our demo-
cratic schools, and then admit
them into our Union; but should
they be allowed even to the ~~study~~
study, we should compel them
to embrace our notions of liberty;
Besides, their rule might not
be lost sight of, since they might
be convenient in furnishing "a hard
money circulation".
Other plans of conquest are kept
under the veil; but none
than United Good breaks
through the cover, and the
popularity of Cuba, Jamaica
since the British possessions on our
growth and northeast quarters.
is eloquent, in no equivocal
terms; and the nomination of
Gen. Cass to the Presidency, brings to
view some of the future schemes
of our other democrats, by whom
Ultra-parties of the people seem ever
clinging to be led, blindfolded. Should
every honorable man be restored to confi-
dence, other democracy would cease to
preval upon the public welfare.
But so long as the yelp of this party
is listened to by the people, a
revolution which will cer-
tainly to destroy the empire and
helpings of our country? Over it
52m

more since these yellowing pages are 135

5 years in all our countries, & who
believe that France under her new
government, will be exempt from
them? Granting L. M. Sarnetian

See the visitors it is said he proposed,
should be placed at the
head of the nation. I would his
prosperity, continue one term?

With the purest intentions came
the most faithful services, he might
have a powerful party opposed
to him, and be repudiated as
an Aristocrat, and an enemy to
the people. Even our Washing-
ton was thus vilified by
a party who were tired with
"harry him called the just."

Such is man when surrounded
by wholesome laws, and political
virtues, and moral obligations, of
too weakly an intellect, and
of those who have received a faulty ed-
ucation.

The republican doctrine, that all political
power resides in the people, is true.
but this power is not always
rightly applied; and a majority
may imbibe principles incompatible
to a just & rational government;
and when this is the case, the ma-
jority may become as despotic as an
absolute monarchy. History fur-
nishes examples of this kind,
and more more have there
existed in the first revolution of France
where the people knew nothing of
republic but the name. When a

134

June
5.

people become highly corrupt and
lose sight of political wisdom. They can
voluntarily support a republican ~~govt.~~
government.

In the promotion of such govern-
ments it is an error to suppose
unbounded freedom is to be est-
ablished, some some individual
rights must be relinquished for the
good of the whole. By thus re-
linquishing rights we can spare, we
enhance the value of the remainder
and in fact obtain new rights.
But in all communities, to be right
men must be just & virtuous;
and while these qualifications are
daily required society moves
smoothly on. Thus one of the United
States, however, in a degree, lost sight
of these preserving principles is evi-
dent from our present political
divisions, which seem to be in-
creasing as we become older.
Under the specious name of radical
reforms, we are in danger of losing
the sustaining principles of free
governments, the great threatening sym-
ptom of which is, the violence of party
spirit, kept up by the influence of
unprincipled pretensions of liberty,
who would sacrifice our clearest in-
terests to obtain the spoils.

6 Thursday in. cloudy, wind N.E. but
fair. In afternoon became S.W.
and the day. Fair, but very cloudy
the evening.

Whig The Whig Convention of the U. States.
is to assemble at Philadelphia, to ~~transact~~
business.

137

some for the selection of a candidate for the
Ly. Presidency, after the expiration of Mr. Polk's
Term. Mr. Webster, Clay & Mr. Lane
A Oth^{er} the prominent names. Mr. Webster
could doubt, is the man who should
receive the votes of the Convention.
But his residence in Massachusetts
and his eminent talents, will prob-
ably prevent his selection, in
which case Mr. Clay will probably
be the nominee, who being an
inhabitant of a slave state will be
more congenial to Southern voters;
For Vice President Gen. Taylor may
be named; but who will be the
next Executive, is very doubtful. In the
Loco furo selection of Gen. Cass, the
blows of the party no doubt were well
inculcated. namely, the exception of Cuba
Jamaica, and the British possessions are
the N. & N.E. of the U. States. The mo-
st Great Britain is shown of
lack by the revolutionary move-
ment in Europe, and democracy will
be ready for the execution of the plan,
and it will be easy to contrive a
scheme for the exception of Cuba and
such other W. India Islands. and
our credulity may require. But
the time may come when France will
claim a share in the spoils.

7 Wednesday no cloudy, cold N.E.
and cool air, the day the same.

Sent Louisa a letter from Eliza about
at Vengerous, giving an account of
the town & the place and the transaction.

They recollect recollections of
 y. this elevated name farably than
 any other testimonies. On entering
 a grave yard where some eminent
 men is interred, and eagerly search
 for the spot, even if no names
 real records it, we doubt the
 taste of his contemporaries.
 Who can visit the tombs of
 Washington, Franklin or other
 noted patriots, without un-
 der reflections? And in stand-
 ing over the last hours of those
 of life character works of life,
 who have sustained commend-
 able characters, rare, conspicuous
 with reflections of a useful
 character. On visiting Mount
 Auburn, in Cambridge, or other
 immediately associated cemeteries
 of the country, we feel these
 useful sensations to a high de-
 gree. In this view, memo-
 rials for the dead are useful
 to the living. But let them be
 mediated in their response and
 churches, and always within the
 means of those who visit them:
 extravagant structures and
 nothing to the solemnity of the
 view.

On Thursday m. cloudy, and a
 cool air, which renders a fine
 morning in my room. A perfectly
 fair, warm and mild day, with
 a shower of rain.

140 For about 14 days the weather
has been uncommonly cloudy
with considerable rain, and
our cool, penetrating air has
had a favorable effect on my health.

9 Friday. m. fair, wind N. and
the day was fine & cloudy
alternately:

Wrote a letter to my connection
at Vergennes, Vermont, concerning
Settling the receipt of them of June
to the 1st and 2nd from that place, respecting
my satisfaction at their opera-
tion at Glens Falls, in placing
stones at my Daniel's Grave
which almost obliterated & forgot-
ten by the people at the place.
Glens Falls village is now a place
of considerable business, at the con-
fluence of the river was of 1755
the country from Fort Edward to Lake
George, was a wilderness. Soon after
that was settled in 1763, at the time
when the first small house was
built at this place, which was
a settlement, under Major Leitch
in 1780; but most of the buildings
have been erected since the year
1783. No part of our country has
been so remarkable for military opera-
tions as this region, and a
minute detail of the whole would
fill a volume. ^{interrupted} Military men
"Set where there will, they feel
"None on a spot, unhallowed by the
dead"

10 Saturday m. fair, wind SW.

The day was fine & cloudy
with considerable unseasonable
weather.

June We are informed that (141)
10 Gen. Z. Taylor has been nomi-
nated for the Presidency by
the coming Convention at
Philadelphia. His qualifi-
cations are military, civil
and political, if elected, he will
find himself at home in
the White House. is a problem.
But he is supposed to be an
honest and honorable man, who
will pursue the welfare of
our country, without regard
to popular clamor. He may
look for vituperation from
democracy, who will never for-
give him for suffering himself to
be placed in opposition to their
favorite nominee who is ready
to carry out their plans & designs
to the point of victory. If the Gen-
eral should be successful in the Elec-
tion, and put a check upon the
responsibility of the dominant party.
He would richly deserve the thanks
of the patriots of the country.

There supposed Mr. Clay would
be choice of Sanctimonious Whigs, but
it seems that nothing can stand
before military elect. Mr. Webb's
Tribune comment upon to I had sup-
posed, would keep him from the
White House.

For the selection of Gen. Taylor the
Convention consulted expediency, he be-
ing the available small vote. We must
now try him, and hope he will not prove a disappointment.

142 Sunday. m. fair, wind NW
June 11. and the day fair & mild
brisk, & at night cool. Hot weather
seems to be landing in its approach
while the sun is near the tropic
of cancer, at its greatest de-
clination, and in L.D. at noon
only $19^{\circ} - 65^{\circ}$ - reputation

12 Monday. m. fair, wind NW.
brisk & cool, and the day fair & mild
cool. I wrote a letter to S. G. H. Mogg, North
Adams, Vermont, giving
to a cousin an account of the Hayt family
respecting his request, he claiming to be a
great-grandson of my half sister, Eliza
Hayt, Hemmilton, who has always
been his Great-Grandmother. While
I find a young man making such
inquiries, I am willing to visit him
if within my power.

Nominations of Gen. Taylor
Gen. to the Presidency. His selection
has not received very cordially by the
non-Whigs of Massachusetts who have
nevertheless placed their eyes upon Mr Webster;
but have they yet to learn that no
eminent Civilian can be so popular
in a Government based on universal
suffrage. We had flattered our-
selves that the Southern and
Western Whigs were more enlight-
ened in their views. But of what
avail? Principles do many of them go with
Whigs. Some mistake, beyond the name.
In general they are swept along
successfully by the select of a military
man.

143
12 Of Gen. Taylor we are disposed
to speak respectfully, since we believe
him to possess many valuable qualities,
we don't see how we can suppose that
any man could dispute his fitness for the office of President residing
in the White House. A man may
be great in the field and little in the
cabinet. But as Gen. Taylor has
received the nomination it would
be folly for any man or any
other whig state to oppose him. His
great popularity & good talent is
undoubted, and what is as important
more, he is ^{an} honest man and honorable
in his conduct. By opposing his election
we are in danger of promoting one
to a high office, of a very different
character, ripe for every ultra mea-
sure a popular course may elicit
Gen Taylor is ... in the ... of
Louisiana and there held as a
whig, but a small departure
from laxo facis doctrines confers
that name in the Southern States
Millard Fillmore, of the State
of New-York, is the nominee for
Vice-President.

13 Tuesday, m. cloudy, wind N.W.
brisk, & cool, but fair before noon.
The day continued fair & clear
Disappointment in the nomination
of Gen. Taylor & some of the whigs
in the ... of Massachusetts, propose to hold a
State Convention at Worcester on the 28 of
June current, to take such steps as the
association shall deem wise in support of the
nomination to which they are pledged &c.

144 Wednesday. m. some clearing, wind
June M. some sun & fair; and still cool

144 Chambers's Information for the
People, or Popular Encyclopedia

Chambers's Encyclopaedia 2 Vol. price 5 dollars;
a pamphlet containing the prin-
cipal articles of the work is
circulated from which it
expresses that the work is val-
uable and contains upwards
of 500 engravings; 100,000 ^{sets} vols. is
is said to have been sold in England

The American Edition is said to have
been edited by an accomplished Amer-
ican scholar, without impairing
in the slightest degree the integrity
of the original text; ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~some~~ ^{with} ~~revisions~~ ^{revisions} add-
ed, and such corrections, as were
necessary to adapt it to the wants of
the American public. As it will con-
tain more recent discoveries and
improvements than are found in pri-
or Encyclopaedias, it may be well
to place it in our Libraries. For a
young man of an enquiring mind
and good intellect, this work is in-
valuable; and when they turn their
studies to such works instead of private
politics, they will become better citizens.

The present studies of a portion of our
young, is entirely to the mind, and
change, — a change from
the party politics of the day, as found
in weekly publications, & from sepa-
rate studies, to which very few turn
their attention. Indeed in my inter-
course with young men I rarely find
one who has gone through a course
of philosophical study, unless it be
among those who have passed through

143
some a collegiate course; some some of
14 These are extremely limited in the
views of expanded science, how
ever spent their strength upon
classical studies, the present fashion
able resort of the leisure of the day.
P.M. The work having been brought
to my room I finished it 24th & 5.
about ~~1700~~ ¹⁷⁰⁰ full pages on the whole

15 Thursday in Gladwin SW. but
soon fair. The day for
2 cloudy by two & of increased
transparencies of air

16 Friday in fair, wind W.
the day continued fair and the
air began to partake of the summer
temperature, which, up to this time,
I have not felt

17 Saturday in fair, wind SW.
more warm air; the day
continued fair & summer like

Our company is sent to leave
Mexico for home; they generally
embark at Vera Cruz, one except
says 2000 of the southern part
are sick, some doubtless many of
the poor fellows will leave their
bones in that region. ^{Could the}
a vertical sun now upon them,
they will, ^{be} fortunate if they escape
a touch of the yellow fever: the
moment, on reaching home, will
be no indication for another
term of service under a mis-
cous sun, and its fatal mala-
ria

144 Sunday m. fair, wind S.W. and
June 18 the day generally fine & warm, but
towards the close sky hazy: the weather
is now of the usual summer tem-
perature

19 Monday m. Broken clouds; an
early shower; wind S. & variable.
P.M. overcast clouds, showers
and some thunder

20 Tuesday, m. cloudy, wind S.W. & S.
becoming fair late in the after-
noon.

Among the publications that have
come under my eye of late years
Chambers' none have commanded more
my attention than Chambers's
work } Information for the People; it
is in reality a condensed encyclopedia,
and scarcely one article
is found in it, remarkable
could be reading family able to
specimens of all that should be found
constant it. Some of the articles
of some, of course, brief, but they seem
no useful guides to more extended
works; and at the same time
present very useful essays on the
subjects treated of. Were it first
furnished with Mr. Dickens's edition, it
could be in the smallest of the type.
But by using a small type, the
work is reduced to half the size
of a piece of a coarse type. The work
is not clean at 5 shillings; the hand
is elegant & strong & legible.

148 Thursday. m. fair, wind W. of June

22. Tomorrow generally cloudy.

Our farmers are now about commencing harrowing, and as the seasons have been rather moist the crop may be good; but inclement weather has been too cool, but not for the corn & grain.

Since the first settlement of the River by the Decham people, 177 years have elapsed, and still the mud soil retains its fertility, though somewhat diminished since the enriching floods of the river have become less frequent; and there has been probably become more road as the country backing on the river is cleared of its woods. This diminution of the waters of rivers is well known to naturalists, and is replaced by the increase of evaporation from the surface of the ground where it is laid open to the sun.

23 Friday. m. fair, wind S.W. the day fair with many clouds frequently covering the sky, and the evening was overcast.

The Army { We are looking for the return of Mr Gask's army from Mexico, with the loss of the army in January. The loss was one half of that our army sustained in the night. The loss from its nightful losses. The loss to be told by the medical department will be fearful, and our hope is that the fortune will be such as to bring our army to victory. The loss of the army is only by the loss of the army. Small indeed will be the

1419
June the pleasure of the survivors
23 in contemplating the facts they
have performed in a war, not
of defence of the rights of their coun-
try, but one of cupidity and
culpable injustice, even a
stern upon the rising party
in our country. At the close
of the war of an Revolution
the surviving soldiers might
justly claim the honours of a
war in defence of their clearest
rights, but alas! in the face
sent, nothing short of injustice
and rapacity offers. While his-
tory etch the battles fought,
humanity will recoil at the
base designs of the war.

24. Saturday. m. fair, wind NW &
rather cool; the day continued
fair, with brisk wind & temperate
air

25 Sunday. m. fair, wind W.
and day fair. with agreeable air

26 Monday. m. fair, wind W. the
day fair & pretty warm; and
fine day weather which we fore-
see are improving. And now
some peace is concluded with Ma-
jor we hope the peaceful ends will
be justice; and our people re-
turn to their proper employments.
Peace however, will be of short
duration if the present dominant
party continue in the usurpation;
other exceptions of territory are
still in view, & civility engaged.

June 29 Tuesday. m. thinly clear, wind SW
and soon clear throughout.

Thursday June 2 Decker Collected
of Taxes for this town, the full
sums. my Tax ————— 5 69

San Armani 16 90

\$ 22.59

Took Receipts accordingly.

The taxes have increased some
last year: Why is this?

The taxes we pay are for the sup-
port of civilization, and we
should not grudge them duly appor-
ted upon economical grounds.
Mr Polk's were always expected.

20. Wednesday. m. cloudy but
soon fair, & wind SW. the
day fair with some broken clouds
and some thunder.

Invited by Mr. Josiah Fogg.

to ride to the village of Bloody
Brook I accepted his kind offer
to visit his family
and his new farm, of 130 acres:
The soil is of a rich quality
and with moderate and thorough
cultivation might be made produc-
tive. But the high price of labor
draws back upon the farmers, and
they will feel the inconvenience.
Bloody Brook village presents a fine
aspect, the houses are general painted
white, and of a convenient size and the
streets are very narrow and
it is a fine appearance. I noticed many
fences of the m. the vicinity and on
the road; also some new buildings.

21st. Many loads of hay from 150
28 passed my house this day, to the
Haystack, generally eleven by
cattle. Horses: many young clearys
one used cattle (oxen), or cattle
some horses, some almost empty
James had his team and two
wheeled carts, carrying about
a ton of hay.

About 1/2 past 4 P.M. we
had overcast and some rain
sharp lightning, and rain
fulfilled by S.E. wind; but
the winds in showers are
variable, sometimes moving from
800 degrees of the horizon. as I
suppose from a descent of the
air of the upper regions of the
Atmosphere causing a flow of
air in all directions from
the centre of the shower.
According to Mr. Eschscholtz's theory
summer showers are produced
by the ascent of warm air, as
in the case of large fires on the
earth's surface; but this as-
cent of the air must cease after
the rain commences, and a
downward current succeed. How
we have an explanation of the
cool air after a violent shower.
in hot weather

29 Glows day, in cloudy last
so on. Wind S.W. and rain at
the day was cloudy till P.M., then
became a clear & pretty hot.

152

June
30

Friday, m. cloudy with rain and
W. wind; the day given away
cloudy and wet, & some wind
to W. We hear of no rumors of any
kind of our magnanimity at any of
our posts. Some among the part of
militarism, many at this season
be subject to the yellow fever, and
under it dangerous to the troops,
in which case they will remain
upon the elevated country until
the unhealthy season is past, and
then they may suffer great
loss from the malarial of the country.
Gov. followed in their zeal for
military service, little else they think
of than loss of lives.

Saturday m. cloudy & heavy
wind S.W. wind the day the
Paint. } Same. Peace my friend. Fare to
Gov } collector. Weight \$4.58.

By the latest account from Texas
it appears that the establishment
of a republican government is
not so easy a task as the lead-
ers seem to have supposed. If
however they succeed in forming
a constitution acceptable to a majority
of the people, my voice for it,
they will find in its operation
difficulties of which they had not
conceived. The leaders in this
movement are doubtless intelligent men
who are pursuing means they think
best suited to the happiness of the people;
but are they aware of the deceptive words
of demagogues in misleading the people
in various all nations? We seem
not.

July Sunday. m. cloudy, some sun. 153
2 Monday was generally cloudy.

3 Monday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.
and ~~some~~ continued cloudy with
considerable rain (2 inches) changed
to S.W. wind about 5 P.M. then he
came fair. For 4 days in suc-
cession our farmers suspended their
hay-making, from want of the S.W.
time rays of the sun.

4 Tuesday. m. fair, wind W. (variable)
some brisk; day fair & rather cool air
This being the anniversary of our An-
tependance our young people attended
an exercise in the Brick Church; after
which followed a procession & proceeded
to the Academy yard & performed a
collation under an ornamental canopy.
A large number of the young children
of the ^{town} village attended.
The exercises were delivered
by Rev. Mr. ^{Wheatley} of Boston, & mod-
est & well, was skillfully ad-
apted to the young audience.

It is found that of late years our
society got out by political par-
ties for promoting their respec-
tive views, and even scenes
of disorder, which none will regret
to see changed to useful purposes.

5 Wednesday. m. fair, wind W.
the day fair with many broken clouds.
Gangue still continuing, but
nothing important on the topic.
At night, a small shower of rain
thunder & replace all clouds.

154 Thursday. M. fair, wind N. E.
July 4 the day practically cloudy & cool & in
fact, much more pleasant, and in fact
we have had no severe hot
this season.

9 Friday. M. cloudy, wind N. E.
the day the same with variable wind
and air cool. I have wanted to
Court Messrs. to keep summer.
weather. We have no clouds of the cumulus, as
informal times, and of course no
showers of the clear sky, producing
very violent thunder storms; and
most of those that occur are of the
stratus form, overhanging the sky;
and I have not noticed a cumulus
showers this season. These changes
in our summer showers seem to
be unknown to our young people.

10 Saturday. M. cloudy, same North
the day cloudy & fair & calm.
The Hampshire & Franklin (or Amherst) Road
road has been abandoned, & the passenger
obviously a more safe, as every prudent
man will see; and it is believed that
many other short roads, for the accommodation
of a few towns, will follow the same fate.
We should be surprised if some of the
more extensive projects were to find a
difficulty in their progress, before completion.
The truth is, the multiplication of
charities for the roads, have been too great
and offer little, or no probability, of
success.

9 Sunday. M. cloudy, wind N. W. cool
day generally cloudy & cool, refreshing
a fine in my room necessary.

10 Monday. M. cloudy, same N. W. more
the day was fine & pleasant.

Friday Tuesday m. cloudy wind 155
11 SW. but soon fair, and the
day continued so.

A scribble in the Boston Traveller
telling says the Vermont and Massachusetts
Jeth. road was opened last week
at Orange on the river over 38 miles from
Dunkley, and is understood the road
is nearly equal to Breckinridge and will
be further than a year, and at the branch to
Guerrilla. The work to be done will finish
in June to Orange, and in many ways to
Grants, and point of miles from Guerrilla
and 11 miles from Orange. Speaking
of the ^{road} from Guerrilla to May,
and says, in the future is as sure to be
built as the through as an the main
line in that Despatch River runs into the
Connecticut, or H. Horse into the Hudson.

Predictions are easily made; but
when they are decided even of pro-
bability. They require at least a
prophet to give them credit.
I will venture to predict, that
a tunnel through Horse mountain
is no more likely to be constructed
than that the Hudson should be turned
from its channel and empty into
the Connecticut at Guerrilla. The
work to be done at a passage over the
mountain is a grade of 60 feet, but
when he will force such a grade from
the valley a chamber is left to be
to him self.

When you give room to wild imagination
nothing appears difficult; even even a
Sydney hole, appears probable.

12 Wednesday, m. cloudy, wind SW 2
remained but became clear before noon.
and the day fine & warm. Late in the
afternoon shallow clouds appeared
and covered the sun, but none
of the usual kind.

15th
July
13

Thursday. m. cloudy, wind SW.

The day clear & sunny, & a shower P.M.

Gloomy intelligence is received from Paris via
Geneva. Numerous collisions have occurred between the
French troops and the population of Paris. On
the 23rd of June the National Guards
were fighting desperately with the people
and the loss of life was terrific. In the
provinces numerous collisions have taken
place between the authorities and the peo-
ple, attended with loss of life.

If the leaders of this revolution were
aware of such results, they would
be grieved at the character of the French
people, and, indeed, of all others in
other popular countries, where the
mass of the people are ignorant of
the real principles of government,
and of the virtues essential for
the support of republics.

If this is so, the condition of the
majority of the people of France, the at-
tempt to establish a government found-
ed on universal suffrage, must prove
abortive. That the necessary result
will be a republic, form of government
on the reprobation of the king. In
interim no doubt, but after a few
years experience the result will be
doubtful.

14 Friday. m. cloudy, wind SW. but
soon became fair. P.M. quite rain from
an insulated cloud, after which fair.

15 Saturday. m. fair, wind NW, the
day continues clear with agreeable air.

July Sunday m. fair, cool, wind 157
wind W. followed by a shower.

17 Monday m. fair, wind W.
wind the day fair & clear.

By the arrival of the steamship Niagara
at Boston, from Liverpool July 1st, we
learn the details of the carnage and
butchery at Paris, in 4 days fighting,
between the national troops & insurgents
of the city, in which 15000 men are said
to have been killed & wounded, since
the insurgents departed. The Executive
Government has resigned, and General Cava-
ignol is appointed military Dictator. This
is the result of the late political move-
ment in France, and exceeds the anticipation
of the most fearful. Will it still be said
the people of France are prepared for a free
government? Nothing but a military
chief, with an army at his back, can
remain long at the head of the Government.

France has been immersed in the arts
sciences & literature, and it is to
be presumed a portion of the people
are prepared for a rational gov-
ernment; but it appears that
a large portion of the people are de-
ficient in political virtue; and when
freed from restraint, run into the great
extremes, not less furious than is found
among savages, as is evident not only by
the present, but the former revolution, when
their lusts were brought to the guillotine.
Every ^{philanthropist} wishes to see a rational gov-
ernment in France; but what can be
expected from one of free suffrage when
a great portion of the people are blind
to their interests? The present movement
seems to have been the work of thron-
ical men, who, in their enthusiasm for liberty,
have lost sight of the condition of the people
and a rigid military monarchy may be the result.

158 Thursday. m. fair, calm W.; the day
July 10 clear & pleasant air

122 The last of our evening says a News
town paper, "left Mexico the 12th of June"
ing since the magnificent Regiment arrived
troops at that city on the 30th, reduced from 700
to 450, without having been engaged
in any battle, though some have been
killed in skirmishes & others executed.

The loss by sickness is less than was
expected. Will the surviving soldiers
enough for another campaign in Mexico?
An accurate report of the loss
of men in Mexico, as well as
once by the violence of the
country, would present an ex-
hilarating picture; but thus the poli-
cy of our Government will ^{remain} ~~be~~
The returned soldiers will not
be silent on the subject, since the
revelation of their sufferings, and of their
cheerful exertions, were quite our
commiseration; and in a report
upon to our immediate organs
men who know nothing of the
distresses of war, particularly in a
hot climate.

19 Wednesday m. fair, wind SW
and the day less & pleasant.
The late insurrection in Paris, ~~is~~
is a striking proof of the unfit-
ness of large numbers of the people for
a free government, and it is not
to be supposed that the people of
the numerous large cities of the coun-
try are much better fitted for
that purpose. The resistance especially
of some very brave & ardent
or republican friends, but are there

dy 19 A strong military force, it is feared
the constitution will not outlive
the first electoral term.

The success of the United States under
a republican form, has undoubtedly mis-
led the zealous republicans of France
who seem not to have considered the
condition of the people of that country.

A recent writer on Government touch-
ing upon our system, says: "With
an immensely large unoccupied territory,
some general thinning of population, it
is impossible to draw any just inference
as to the stability of this still comparatively
young and untried republican government."
It is difficult to the present condition of
the country, but whether it will maintain
their character after its population has be-
come as dense as that of England, and great
diversities of wealth and intelligence have
arisen, is a question which time only can
settle."

Our writer evinces more knowledge of
the human character, than is seen
in the theoretical politicians of France
who seem to have supposed that peo-
ple capable of a free government, can
overcome what it is believed, they can-
not. This time, begun to proceed. The world
representation in Paris, may have a re-
full effect on the other old countries of
Europe, by showing that a wild shout
for liberty is no proof that the people
are prepared for it; and it is hoped
that our retiring democrats will open
their eyes to the lesson.

20 Thursday m. fair, cool SW.
The day fair & somewhat cooler in the
evening; no shower falling
since late

160. Wrote to my son at Vergennes
July 20 enclosing a letter from Mr Gough
of Springfield, relating to iron bridges
Iron } Mr Gough says these bridges will
bridges } not much receive the reproach of
the } being unsound, if so many ever can improve
their } merit, since they will be ^{more} durable than
wooden bridges. I have always seen
them ^{the latter} as the best for red-roads,
and when old as extremely dangerous.
and before their defects can be known.
If it be a fact (as Mr Gough as-
serts) that iron bridges can be con-
structed for about the same cost
as wooden bridges, then they ought
to be generally adopted, as safer
and ultimately more economical than
wooden structures.

Mr Gough's Bridge has been / now
ably noticed in the press, and, he
says, has met the approbation of
all Engineers who have examined
it. His bridge may be a valuable
acquisition to rail & other roads.
Iron bridges have been known in En-
gland for many years; the Southwark
bridge on the Thames, was that at Tem-
chester was well known.

21 Trillium m. f. var. SW. much
 less clear & more. On hillsides
 and gathering this Trillium, said to
 be very good. This crop is a
very in N. England and effort
wholesale land at a moderate
price: for which we must rely on
 our western country, since it is an
annual crop here.

22 Textur clay.: m. Same foggy, but some
clay, some S.S. clay ben. 2 1/2 ft. thick.

at which we were in some rain at 6
22 night, with lightning; the day but
but none of the old corn shovers
thunder showers occur.

23 Sunday: Cloudy & rainy m.
considerable rain last night
the day continued cloudy
with drizzle and some rain

24 Monday m. fair with scattering
clouds and wind S.W.; the day
fair, & pleasant even.

25 Tuesday m. partially cloudy.
wind N; clear before noon.
P.M. the sky much covered by
stratus clouds, and moderate

26 Wednesday m. fair, wind S.W. the
day fair and warm.

27 Thursday m. cloudy, wind
S.W.; the day generally cloudy
and pretty warm. The State at even,
Congress still in session, carrying
on affairs, connected with
the Polk's even, for the acquisition
of territory. The Blended of Cuba
may have promise for the future as
here! and Jamaica next in the se-
quence. But Gen. Cass in the White
House, Canada may be the next
object, and Cuba left to the
process of emigration alarming
the Bureau. The plan is understood
the colon clerical.

162 Friday m. cloudy, wind SW
but soon fair, once the day fair
and cloudy alternated four or five times

28. A letter from my friends
at Vergennes, dated July 26th all
well.

29 Saturday m. fair, wind NW
and day generally fair

Chas
mason
miller
cut
Springs
In my last letter from my con-
nectans at Vergennes they mention
a visit to the Gloverston medical
Springs, ^{about} 7 miles south of
Rutland as a place of consider-
able resort, said to be beneficial
for certain complaints. I ex-
pect success of the waters of these
Springs. They are situated among
the mountains in a romantic place
and perhaps have acquired a
reputation from the purity of the
water & bathing in them. There
are some beautiful views and some
at the place. Almost all country
have their favorite resorts at Springs
in the hot season, and since they
pass much of their time & afford a
wholesome recovery, they may be
beneficial. Though destitute of any
medical properties.

graph
The letter mentions a telegraphic com-
municating made by Engineer Gilbert at
Rutland to mason at Vergennes, regarding
an attendance at the fairer; however it ap-
pears, this machine is in operation there,
which I was not previously informed.

July 2^d Secondary winter, since 1863

Swind W; clear fair & pleasant air.

By the latest accounts, we learn that the Cholera is making progress in Europe, particularly in Mosco, St. Petersburgh, and other points, and is progressing eastward. Probably, it will, at length, extend to America and again enter the St. Lawrence. The origin and progress of this disease is singular. Some would say, it is a special poisoning of the air, or the result of the errors of men in the modes of living? According to the doctrine of Malthus, population may become too great for subsistence, in which case he says "there must be some counteracting agencies or checks, in constant operation in almost all communities, to restrain population at a lower rate of increase, or to keep it stationary". But no country of the known world, it is believed, is thus situated.

Even Ireland, where famine has recently seen, probably owes its misfortune to causes, which might be avoided by a wise course of things.

The Malthusian theory might have applied to an overgrown population of some of the South Sea Islands before they were discovered by European navigators.

When Capt. Cook^{first} visited the Island of Otaheite, the practice of putting to death a portion of the infants, was there found; and was not this one of the checks to overgrown population, which the Malthusian theory would involve? If it be true that the world is increasing in population, it is true also that it is increasing in substantial means.

144
July
31.

Monday. m. cloudy, with rain
wind W. the day continued
cloudy, with cool air. & some rain

August
1.

Tuesday. m. fair, wind N.W. the
day fair

Among Horace Mann's Speech in our

Spunk Leung's House of Representatives
in June 30th on Slavery.

His speech in some situations of the
modern liberal school, and conse-
quently of the power of moral truth. Mr
Mann entered upon his task, and
as we think have done all of his
on political positions. He has
gone down to the bottom, the abyss
of the body politic, which has so
long infected the slave states, and
opened an avenue through which
the present matter may be changing
and a new effect, and the body
restored to health.

Among the many able speeches
I have perused of members of this
body, I must say none have been
more in unison with the strings
of my heart. I have the production
of Mr Mann; and it is said the
members of the slave states listened
to him with a degree of patience and
charitable forbearance, beyond antipa-
thy, indicating a disposition to per-
ceive right, before the means of
slavery are written on the free
countenances of Oregon and the re-
cent appearance of Northern Mex-
ico. It is evidently hoped that
the lecture of Mr Mann will not
lead to open the eyes of the Southern

19th people to their true interest, and 165
1. at length give liberty to three
millions of their fellow men, now
groaning under misery & despair,
whose clearest rights are not even
mentioned in the Statute books, nor
afforded to petitioners for a redress
of the gross abuses they may
suffer from their unwilling
masters!

Mr. Mason has developed the evils
of slavery in its various bearings on
our society, and shows that sci-
ence & literature cannot extend to
a great length, in a country, where
slavery prevails; and shows a
striking contrast between the people
of the slave, & those of the free states
in point of intellectual & governmental
ability to the disadvantage of the latter.

In the late death of John Q. Adams
a void was supposed to be produced
that could not soon be filled. The
loss of that sage was, indeed, great,
but it reflects no small discom-
fort on the electors of the Con-
stitutional District, that they were
able to select one to fill his place,
who gives full promise of filling
the void.

Mr. Mason's lecture to the Southern
people (for this is its proper title)
has been published in the press
of the press, & in the hands of every
reading man in the free states -
I would say within the United States
even prejudices less violent on the
slave states.

146

August

Wednesday. m. fair wind N E & fine

2 day fair with moderate air. All the wind W, and the remembrance of the absence of Simmons Thundershowers, nature for years past, still continues; the fact seems to be established, but the cause not readily ascribed by the least account from Europe.

The Land has been still regis in that quarter of the world with uninterrupted favor. After the clanking of the Prussian Empire is passed rather the clank eyes are directed to the whole universe for a time in a sort of sausage conclusion. Is this again to occur? To Europe with all her arts, sciences & literature & wonderful improvements, about to fall back to a clanking eye? But we can take by certain political enthuse-asts, that liberty & the rights of man were never known in the world until they began for the in our country. At the commencement of our revolution, and that we are now on the march to a political ministry, in which the restraints of laws, old precedents and up-holding, are to be represented as corrupt low rubbish, and men left to the government of their wild passions.

But before we boast of progress let us turn our eye to our real condition, and what do we find that is blighting since the patriotic day of Washington? Then we have made useful improvements in the mechanical arts, but can not turn the work of a pure free individual who have deeply perused the laws of

2. of nature and applied them to their designs? But in the progress of mind in the mass, what have we to boast our own principles? And in the science of government, is it not a fact that we are falling back to a low level, through the influence and arts of designing demagogues, who would invert the course of nature to carry out their own evil designs?

In Europe we see the old governments following on their heels, and still the people incapable of governing free governments. In Ireland we see a nation of wretched men, determined on a revolution, and mistaking the inferior from this real interest, the cultivation of the soil, which alone can furnish subsistence, and save the people from famine: Once this, ^{the} agriculture is ^{the} righted, the people, ^{then} ^{will} political reform will furnish food for their support, and cure all the evils of which they complain: and a similar electricity prevails in some of the old countries on the continent. What will be the result of these movements ^{when} ^{will} ^{be} ^{the} ^{result} of these movements ^{will} ^{be} ^{the} ^{result} of these movements. Of one thing, however, we are sure. viz: that where free governments exist, there must be political wisdom in the people, and the circle of society in check by salutary laws. More nations of Europe are sufficiently enlightened for free governments, we should delight to see them embrace the republican form.

3. Thursday m. Jan, arrived at. and day fair. The return of our volunteers from Mexico, is noticed in the papers. They were represented as looking extremely pale, haggard, and worn, and the deep testimony of their own eyes with the evidence, some of them were with.

168 Little else than impatient young men
circum of the hardships they were to en-
3. dure in the Indian field, where they placed
their names upon their enlistments. Their
The creative fervor, suspense and caution, and
Volunt they thought military service was
tens (but pleasant pastime. They re-
turned) turned with clustered spirits, willing
to remain at home. At New York
the City Government thought it necessary
to do something to cheer their drooping
spirits, and medals were ordered to
be the monument of Col. Bennett's regiment,
doubtless to prevent too deep an im-
pression on the young citizen soldier, who
might be wanted in another war far
consequent, should Gen. Cass be elected to
the Presidency.

4. Friday Mr. cloudy but soon clear-
ed and S. Letter print of day show-
ing clouds.

Learn the late accounts from the
Land it appears that a portion
of the people are severely needy for
Stutgen a correction agent the Governor
of the ment; many earnest are made
come of editors of papers, for editions
publications. That the poor of
the country find it difficult to ob-
tain subsistence is no doubt true;
but why are these descriptions of
people greater sufferers than the
poor of England - Scotland?
Is it not in part, owing to charit-
ers of the poor, who resemble
the clannish spirit, which will
not rest under any government -
the same spirit in bond company.
The redemptioners of our own
Country, who with the full lib-
erty are constantly uneasy? and what
at radical changes.

4. The report, Ireland has ^{overgrown} ~~large~~ pop-
 ulation and of course many poor
 who have no means of procuring
 subsistence, but by their labor. But
 is this the fault of government?
 The great complaint of the Irish is
 the Union with England, as if this
 is the cause of ~~the cause~~ their suffer-
 ing. Now to me it appears, that
 this Union is essential to the welfare
 of both, and that a separation would
 be most unfortunate. So long as
 England, Scotland & Ireland are
 united they form a strong nation,
 capable of defence against any
 other. Separate them and they
 become weak and liable to con-
 quest by any great ^{power} nation on the
 Continent. But it is said England
 is hostile to the welfare of Ireland.
 Is this true? If so, it is difficult to
 account for the anomaly. Better is
 not the difficulty caused by a few
 emigrants who act from selfish
 views, or ^{are} ~~are~~ to any regular gov-
 ernment? Let the people turn their
 attention to agriculture & industry in
 the east, and it is believed they would
 find less want of subsistence ^{and} ~~and~~
 more than happiness. Still there will
 be many poor among them, and this is
 unavoidable in all nations where land
 is scarce and dear. In the United States
 where poverty is little known, and
 is not this owing to the vast tracts of wild
 land in our western regions, which
 can be obtained at a low price? In
 Ireland there is poverty and misery every-
 where, but it is a question whether they are not
 in part, owing to the political aspect of our
 hostile to all salutary measures.

August 5

Saturday m. fair, wind SW

and the day fair, but sometimes covered by stratus clouds.

News
of the
week

The account from Europe during the last week, present a threatening aspect; in Paris efforts have been made to remove the insurrection, and several hundred persons have been executed and others are awaiting only by military force. ... Will the provisions of the revolution pass in this state of things, even do they now believe the people are prepared for a republic? The national convention by this time, even have learned that liberty consists not in wild shouts of the multitude.

Sunday. m. fair, wind SW.

mild air and day fair.

Monday m. fair, wind NE

and fair day.

Whereas the 1st Vol of the Con-
cisest Account of the Missio-

The
work
is the
history
of the
country
for the
coming

Sierra Valley, by Messrs. E. G. Squires
and E. H. Davis, is passing through
the press, and will be published this
month. Third in the first Vol. of
the "Santhoson" Contributions to

Knowledge. We have been very
discreet of purchasing this work, and
clear the impression that it will
prove beyond a doubt that Ameri-
ca long prior to its discovery by Eu-
ropeans, was inhabited by a race
very far advanced in arts,
language the Indians. Since known
in our western country. Perhaps have
even similar to the Mexicans, prior
to their conquest by Cortez, and the
very name known to the natives is
irrefragable.

August 7 But in view our attempts to 171
trace the history of the primitive
two nations of the old world,
prior to the peaking times of
Greece & Rome; and even the
Greek history, which claims to be
the most ancient, evidently
leaves much of the fabulous; from
common claims of the Chinese to many
millions of years of existence, worthy
of consideration; for any nation
claiming records, or traditions, so remote
must rely on fiction.

8 Thursday fair, wind SW
mild day, fair and warm.
Took up with the Trustees
of Duxbury Academy. At Hays, Se
ci { told a pleasant company, and
meet { have a debate on their records, in
ing { which I endeavored to show that by
multiplying them to ^{parallel or rival} ~~parallel or rival~~
records their objects were all
furthered and at length became
Debate { a profitable instrument and
a source of support; that short
records for the convenience of
a few towns in the interior of the
country, cannot prove support.
and that are great evidence from
Boston to Albany, & another from
Boston via Fitchburg to Lake Cham
plain, are sufficient for the bene
fits of the State in a western di
rection. My position were opposed
by several gentlemen who I thought
but let their zeal outstrip their
judgment and have wandered in
the land of utopia, without

172 Stem, compass, in a position for
August 18th guide. My counterparts however
O. seemed little inclined to the task
of driving 4 or 5 miles through woods
in mountain for a race from Glen
Falls to Troy, even by what means
they could pass the mountain
did not express.

9. Wednesday. m. fair, wind SW.
the day fine but sky hazy.
Our pretty hot. air.
Travelers passing us on our chief
road, on the east side of the
village, I am informed, speak in very
flattering terms of the appearance, of a
village ^{short} road spreading ^{of its} fertile meadows
on its borders. One gentleman
who had been in England, France
and some other parts of Europe, he
has remarked that he had nowhere seen
such a beautiful country as
that from Northampton, northward along
the road way. Our village it is true
expresses a great advantage from a
view round, but it can boast of
no great style of elegance in its build-
ings, except perhaps its palaces con-
stitute its beauty; but its elegant
generous cannot fail to strike the
eye of a traveler with admiration: And
I think I may say that no part of
the United States presents so happy
a chain of villages, as the border
of the Connecticut from Middletown
to the upper part of Vermont, and
there where the people possess more
cultivated republican and regular
of their habits. Of them, one of our poets
seems to have been sensible, when
he sang the following lines:
"Hail on happy Connecticut, long hast thou reared,
"Giving blossoms to Nature, and much to man."
Could no view equal or exceed in
the United States, a far more view of greater
beauty.

174 My horseman Mr. Osgood arrived
August 11th returned from a visit to the
friends in Sullivan New-Hampshire
having been absent nearly 7 weeks;
he says the road towards
road. Service a day from Thumt. Britishburg
20. and report to complete the road
from Thumt. to Bellows falls by the
commencement of winter or early
next summer, when a junction will
be made with the Rutland road from
Brighton via road, and he con-
siders to Boston from Lake Champlain
The central road from the Conn.
city, Mansfield, Burlington,
presents a rival route, and ex-
ceeds ^{the} former the preference

12 Saturday. Mr. cloudy, wind S.W.
but sent out by 9 A.M., con-
clearly. Generally fine some days. Oct.
My relative, Dennis S. Hayt
Commander in the annexed observa-
tion on the weather. Daily from
June in the Pittsburg Daily Mass
D.S. Hayt's Post, of August 5th 1848,
mentions his route from the Mass
to capture to Pittsburg. He
Mr. Hayt I am informed has ob-
tained his discharge & is now residing
in Pittsburg. He has previously
sent me meteorological observations
for the month of October
1847, made at the City of Mexico. I
mentioned in a letter Jan. 1848.
December 30th of that year. (See page
12th) His journal & sketches of
operations in Mexico may be in-
teresting to military men, and
his visit to the Volcanos of Popocatepetl &
c. The success in the siege of Vera
Cruz, & some of the battles of Mexico

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

The following tabular statement of the temperature, &c., from the City of Mexico to this city, was kindly furnished us by a citizen of Massachusetts, (Mr. D. S. HOLT,) who was with the United States' Siege Train, during the whole of Gen. Scott's campaign in Mexico; and who has kept a journal of his observations, together with the state of the weather, &c., during the entire time, until his return to the United States. This gentleman was also a member of the first American expedition from the City of Mexico to the celebrated volcano of Popocatepetl; and the second member of that expedition who reached its summit, and performed the difficult and dangerous task of looking into the crater of that mountain,—Lt. STONE, of the Ordnance, being the first to accomplish this feat. In addition to the tabular statement, this gentleman has also furnished us with the result of his observations on the top of that celebrated mountain, which are as follows:—

On the 10th of April, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the shade of the body, the thermometer stood 20° above zero; at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the extreme verge of vegetation, in the shade, it stood at 57°; at the same place at sunrise the next morning, it stood at 30°; at the village of Ameca, on the plain at the foot of the mountain, at sunset on the 11th, it stood at 54°. In making the 2 o'clock observations, great care was taken to prevent either the direct or reflected rays of the sun from striking the thermometer.

These statements of meteorological facts, will, undoubtedly, prove highly interesting to all who have been engaged in making observations in relation to the weather in different parts of our country; and they certainly show a most wonderful atmospheric change at many points, between sunrise and 2h. P. M., and again from this hour till sunset. Covering so many degrees of latitude, the observations will be the more gratifying to the curious in these matters:—

Meteorological Observations

Taken on the Route from the City of Mexico to Pittsburgh.

Date.	SUN RISE. Place of Observation.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. Place of Observation.	SUN SET. Place of Observation.
May 28	.....	.....	City of Mexico, 68°
May 29	.....	.....	Ayotla, (norther blowing,) 66
May 30	.....	.....	St. Bartholomew, (cloudy,) 63
May 31	.....	.....	Rio Frio, 60
June 1	.....	.....	Puebla, 68
June 2	.....	.....	El Pinal, (cloudy,) 64
June 3	.....	.....	Vicencio, 68
June 4	.....	.....	San Antonio, (a norther,) 62
June 5	.....	.....	Las Vigas, (cloudy,) 61
June 6	.....	.....	Jalapa, (cloudy,) 70
June 7	.....	.....	Plan del Rio, (cloudy,) 79
June 8	.....	.....	National Bridge, 80
June 9	.....	.....	San Juan River, 82
June 10	.....	.....	Vera Cruz, (a norther,) 80
June 11	.....	.....	Vera Cruz, (a norther,) 82
June 12	Vera Cruz, (norther,) 80	.....	Vera Cruz, 81
June 13	At Sea, 80	At Sea, 83	At Sea, 82
June 14	At Sea, 82	At Sea, 83	At Sea, 83
June 15	At Sea, 81	At Sea, 82	At Sea, 82
June 16	At Sea, 81	At Sea, 80	At Sea, 80
June 17	At Sea, 80	At Sea, 82	At Sea, 81
June 18	Near S. W. Pass, 80	At the Balize, 86	Few miles above Balize, 80
June 19	60 miles above mouth, 77	At New Orleans, 85	At New Orleans, 81
June 20	At New Orleans, 73	At New Orleans, 85	Ten miles above New Orleans, 82
June 21	At Donaldsonville, 76	At Baton Rouge, 83	Near Bayou Sara, 79
June 22	Near Red River, 74	Natchez, 87	..... 81
June 23	At Vicksburgh, 73	Near Milliken's Bend, 85	..... 81
June 24	Near Lake Port, 75	Near Bolivar, 91	Near Napoleon, (cloudy,) 75
June 25	At Memphis, 74	Near Helena, 87	..... 76
June 26	..... 70	Near Randolph, (rainy,) 79	(cloudy,) 73
June 27	Ohio river, near met'rpls., 67	..... 81	Near Cairo, 77
June 28	At Henderson, 72	..... 84	Near Shawneetown, 79
June 29	At mouth of Salt river, 69	Near Troy, (cloudy,) 71	..... 74
June 30	At Madison, (cloudy,) 67	At Louisville, (rainy,) 72	At Louisville, (cloudy,) 70
July 1	At Cincinnati, 60	At North Bend, 76	At Cincinnati, 74
July 2	At Cincinnati, 62	At Cincinnati, 78	At Cincinnati, 75
July 3	At Cincinnati, 72	Near Moscow, 85	Near Augusta, 77
July 4	Near Rome, 70	Near Burlington, (cloudy,) 81	Near Guyandotte 81
July 5	Near Letart, 64	At Marietta, (rainy,) 77	Near Ostend, (cloudy,) 71
July 6	At Wheeling, (rainy,) 62	At Pa. line, (rainy,) 65	Near Economy, 64
July 7	At Pittsburgh, 62	At Allegheny Arsenal, 77	At Allegheny Arsenal, 73
July 8	At Allegheny Arsenal, 62	At Allegheny Arsenal, 82	At Allegheny Arsenal, 79

ming Post.

UST. 5, 1848.

Miscellaneous.

CUMMINS & SMITH, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, No. 3 Smithfield st., opposite the Monongahela House. je19

1200 BUSHELS SHORTS—received and for sale by **CUMMINS & SMITH.** jy23

A. LEECH & Co.'s Coal Office, on Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant. jy24:y

FLOUR—100 bbls. fresh ground Flour, just received and for sale by **[jy24] S. & W. HARBAUGH.**

MACKEREL—60 bbls. of No. 3 Mackerel just rec'd and for sale by **[jy20] S. & W. HARBAUGH.**

SODA ASH—20 casks "Tennants" double refined, for sale by **[jy19] POINDEXTER & CO.**

MARIETTA APPLES—133 bbls. on consignment and for sale by **[jy18] KING & MOORHEAD.**

JUNIATA IRON—A lot of No. 27 on consignment and for sale by **[jy18] KING & MOORHEAD.**

PEANUTS—150 bushels, prime Tennessee, for sale by **[jy19] SMITH & SINCLAIR.**

COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by **[jy19] POINDEXTER & CO.**

PEPPER—100 sacks Pepper, in store and for sale by **[jy19] POINDEXTER & CO.**

RICE—40 tierces just rec'd and for sale by **[jy19] SMITH & SINCLAIR.**

RAISINS—20 boxes, 6 lbs. in a box, large bunch Raisins, for sale by **[jy8] KING & MOORHEAD.**

APPLES—40 bbls. Marietta Apples, on consignment, and for sale by **[jy8] KING & MOORHEAD.**

VINEGAR—20 bbls. good Cider Vinegar, on hand and for sale at **[jy7] KING & MOORHEAD'S.**

POTASH—6 casks received and for sale by **[jy7] KING & MOORHEAD.**

MACKEREL—50 bbls. No. 2, this year's catching, just received and for sale by **[jy7] KING & MOORHEAD.**

FLOUR—50 bbls. Guy & Son's superior Family Flour for sale by **[jy7] KING & MOORHEAD.**

OATS—500 bush. on consignment and for sale by **[jy3] KING & MOORHEAD.**

20 DOZ. BEAVER BUCKETS AND TUBS—Rec'd and for sale by **[jy3] KING & MOORHEAD.**

SALT—250 bbls. No. 1 Salt now landing and for sale by **[jy7] MILLER & RICKETSON.**

SUGAR CURED HAMS—On hand and for sale by **[jy3] KING & MOORHEAD.**

VINEGAR—30 bbls. prime Cider Vinegar, for sale very low by **[jy3] SMITH & SINCLAIR.**

DREAM CHEESE—30 boxes, an excellent article, for sale by **[jy3] SMITH & SINCLAIR.**

FAMILY SOAP—40 boxes Cincinnati Family Soap, for sale by **[jy3] SMITH & SINCLAIR.**

WHISKEY—50 bbls. Rectified Whiskey just received

Miscellaneous.

OATS—800 bushels, just received and for sale by **[jy29] KING & MOORHEAD.**

50 BOXES German Clay in prime order, received and for sale by **[jy23] TAAFFE & O'CONNOR.**

STAR CANDLES—20 boxes Cramton & Co's adamantine Star Candles, just received and for sale by **[jy23] KING & MOORHEAD.**

Bounty Land Claims!

THE HIGHEST PRICE, IN CASH, paid for Discharged Soldiers' Bounty Land Claims. je23:tf

THOS. HAMILTON, Fifth st.

LACE CAPS—A. A. MASON & CO. have just rec'd 12 dozen Ladies' Lace Caps. Also, Chimezelles, Wrought Capes, Head Dresses, Ladies Belts. jy23

LAGUYRA COFFEE—100 bags Laguyra Coffee, just received and for sale by **[jy23] MILLER & RICKETSON.**

BACON—Prime Hams and Shoulders just received and for sale by **[jy21] EDMUND GREER, Liberty, opposite Smithfield st.**

TWO LET—The Second and Third Stories of Brick House corner of Fifth and Union streets. Apply to **[jy21] JAMES MAY.**

STAR CANDLES—25 boxes Cincinnati Star Candles just received and for sale by **[jy16] MILLER & RICKETSON.**

MINERS WANTED—25 good Miners wanted for the Rochester Coal Mines, west of New Lisbon, Ohio. For particulars apply to **[jy22] S. & W. HARBAUGH, 53 Water and 104 Front st.**

BEREGES AND TISSUES—A. A. Mason & Co. Market st. have further reduced in prices their assortment of Barges and Tissues; also Grenadine, Granites, Wichan Stripes, Toil de Chevre, &c. jy23

WROUGHT COLLARS—A. A. Mason & Co. have received another invoice of these Cheap Wrought Collars, at the extreme low price of 18¢. Also, Bonnet Ribbons for 12¢. Good Calicoes at 4¢. Bleached Muslins 4¢. jy11

WINE—25 bbls. Sauterne Wine. 2 casks " " 2 casks Claret " For sale low by **[jy8] JAMES MAY.** German paper insert to the amount of \$1.

LADIES' STANDING COLLARS—A. A. MASON & CO., 60 Market street, have just opened 40 doz. Ladies' Standing Collars, of the latest styles. Also, 20 doz. Mourning Collars, and 20 doz. Wrought do. jy23

FISH—300 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel; 5 " No. 2 " 101 " No. 3 " 20 " No. 2 " 10 " No. 1 " just received and for sale by **[jy23] MILLER & RICKETSON.**

12. Monday. The rain, I am informed, is
complete in the United States, and
now, at Pittsburgh, at one station
for day, the business of which the
town has become acquainted with practical
experience in the army.

13 Tuesday. We positively have a
wind S.W., and the day is
cold but. Since the commencement
of the month we have had pretty hot
summer weather, from 30 to 40
and electricity seems to be in a
state of repose. Mr. Morris gave a
course on the death of the republic
and. Obedience Stobbins, a subject of
many many useful reflections. There
is no incident in the change to
which the climate of our republic
where else.

14 Wednesday. Mr. Clancy, wind
S.W. but soon fair, and so
continued for several days.

The Associated Press of 14th
instant, gives the following from
the United States Intelligence:
"The engagements are now nearly com-
pleted for the contemplated new Repub-
lic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces
on the Rio-Grande, with San-Louis as
the capital, and Tampico & Matamoros on
the sea ports. General Shields is at the
head of the movement, and is now proba-
bly at San-Louis in general council
to make final arrangements. Many have
already gone from N. Orleans to meet
him; the movement will not be less
5000 men. Under it is supposed is to
include in the group. This is but the
2nd part of the Parks scheme of army ex-
pansion. We have not looked for it as it is a

1796 Lt. Gen. Cass obtains possession of
August the White House, come the plan well
14. he carries out with vigor; and
It is the next year will probably
be the British provinces on the
west. north and northeast, with the
Islands of Bermuda & Jamaica.
His plan of carrying out is not sure it
was developed in the colonization
of President Monroe, and has since
been kept in view by our better
elements. The name of the new
republic, it is said, is to be, Sierra Madre
and to be known to the U. States as
soon as circumstances will
permit.

To carry out the plan some
government scheme must be adop-
ed for providing a military
force of men from the people of the
U. States. Come how we have
it. In recent New Orleans pa-
pers an advertisement is inserted
of the following ~~part~~.
"Buffalo Hunt or the Pio Greco.
All those desirous of joining the
Buffalo Hunt, please the Pio Greco
next fall, are requested to send
their names and addresses to the
Greco branch of the O. O. O. on or
before the first day of September
next. They will state the number
of persons, in each party, their equip-
ments & rifles, muskets, overcoats
must be provided by each party.
As the party may expect occasional at-
tacks from the hostile Indians occurring
in that section of country, it is recom-
ended that each party should be organized
and

largest number collected before meeting at the
the rendezvous. It is reported that many
brandy, Mexicans, & still further in the spirit
of the party. Due notice of the time of
meeting must be given through the public press. The
notice, says the Liberator, by which
is copied into the editorial columns
of the Boston Post, without comment.
No one will doubt the spirit and
zeal of that editor in Buffalo meeting
as the Ohio General, but we hardly
think he can work himself into spirit.

15 Tuesday. W. fair, cool SW.
The day fair cool hot, cool sea-
by a cloud to be seen at night.
An impudence is more abundant high
as that of the Toward zone.

16 Wednesday. W. foggy but
soon clear, raised SW. the day
continued fair & hot. Little room at night.

We leave that a heterogeneous
convention sent word at Buffalo
nominating Alvan Van Buren for
the Presidency. This step we think
will inform the election of Mr. Cass,
which every patriot of the State
wishes to avoid. We fear
our whig friends of the Convention
have, in this step, lost their chance
once fallen into a chimerical
trap better for them.

The new storm clouds: North
and democracy will be content with
the election of Van Buren or Cass,
but the Taylor ticket is in the way;
if there is a division of the
people can be created, as to general
activity, no form are interested of
the Congress by State votes.

178 Thursday M. fair, wind SW

occasionally pretty much & variable;
the day still hot. ~~some~~ continued
so much generally very clear, but
about sunset clouds in the NW
indicated a ^{thunder} shower & some rain
fell in the night, attended with
a slight degree of thunder, but
the remarkable absence of this
phenomenon still continues.

18 Friday, m. cloudy, wind
N.E. much rain from morning
and continued some time until the
day was generally cloudy.

19 Saturday M. loosely cloudy
wind N. with cooler air
M. fair. - We hear of a very de
struction fire at the City of Albany, &
vast loss of property; - details
not received.

20 Sunday M. fair, wind N.E.
day fair, air moderate and
at night settling clouds

21 Monday m. fair, wind N.E.
day fair - air moderate, as it has
been since Thursday night.

22 Tuesday M. fair, wind N.E.

the day fair & pleasant.
The fair on Albany last ~~Wednesday~~ ^{Monday} is stated
to have been very extensive
from the persons to two million of Dollars, or
more within 4 hours. 500 buildings were
laid in ruins, together with numerous
water craft on the lake. Large quantities of flour
the flour was freely shipped by sea
and a heavy rain. This family received

was probably the anniversary of 179
August the fine, if we may rely on Mr. Lloyd's
theory of shavings or lime down in
22. his philosophy of storms - a work which
commends the cultivation of the natural
ist.

23 Wednesday - m. partially cloudy, but
saw few, with W. wind; clay fine
with rolling clouds. T. Moon N.E.

Congress closed its session in
the evening of Thursday. At the 11th
of the instant, after a protracted sitting, a
supper which the democratic spirit has
been displayed, especially in the Senate
and in some instances that body instead
of being a check upon the House has
reversed a policy which the latter has
wisely carried. But we are compelled
to say, that in both, a subservience to Mr
Polk's plans has been evident that has
done ill to our country. The uncer-
statistical studies of the President in the
business of Mexico should have been im-
posed in the budget, and he called to ac-
count for his studies. But the session has
afforded opportunities to the friends of the
of the country to show their patriotism,
which enquiring people will not for-
get in future elections.

24 Thursday. m. fine, wind N.E. and
a very clear and pleasant day.

25 Friday. m. fine, wind N.W.
and clear but sometimes hazy.

Took a trip to Bloody Brook
with Mr. John Gogg, who seems
to be gratified in conferring acts of
kindness on his friends; - no-
ticed several new buildings erecting
on various roads & streets. In the

100 Southward part of this town is-
Circuitous tracts of plain lands are seen
25 which by improved cultivation would
Manifest of a considerable increase in
the, want of population. The great object is
ing in increase of manure; and the drain-
ing of some of the wet lands in the
South west part, in the vicinity
of mill river.

Professor Hitchcock notices a bed
White of Limestone near the north line of
by lime. Whately, near mill river, which
stone in fact thinks should it come out as now
the way would afford a useful manure
ity for lands, and would supply the
whole valley of the Connecticut for
centuries. Her limestone too says
is quite impure, but will answer for
Analy. of limestone: 100 parts he found to con-
sis of 70 parts carbonate of lime & 30 the residue
lime (chiefly sand) 22 parts. See his
1st Geolog. Report (1833) pages
25 & 26. In page 10, of the same
work, he repeats his opinion that
one of the greatest deficiencies in the
Soil of the principal part of Massachusetts
setts, is the absence of lime.

If such a source of manure exists
near the vicinity of these lands, why is
it not resorted to? The truth is
few farmers know little of the
importance of lime as a manure,
even in this they are far below the
farmers of England. That almost
all soils may be rendered fertile by
manuring and proper cultivation, is a
fact; but in some cases the expense
may be too great for the profit.

26 Saturday. In fore, wind N.E. the
cloudy, but scattering clouds seen.

27 Sunday. W. fair, cool NW
cloudy day with pleasant air. P.M.
evening B.W.

August Monday, M. cloudy; wind S.W. 181
28 somewhat with rain & cool air
29 Tuesday. M. fine, calm S.W.
clear the day very clear.

Recd to J. & C. Ackers Publisher
of the H. & G. Express from Vol 2 No 6
to Vol 4 No 35 = 2 years 26 months \$3.75
on my own subscription. (See Recd)

By recent accounts from Ireland it
appears that the spirited measure taken
by the British Government to pre-
vent an outbreak among the
Irish people is likely to prove effect-
ual. Most of the leaders have been
arrested, and no formidable basis
can be collected to oppose the laws.
The British army now in Ireland, is
said to number 40,000. and the intention
of the Government is to wear out the
affected portion of the inhabitants.

That a portion of the people of Ire-
land, like those of our old colonies
and countries, are suffering from their
poverty is admitted, but that they
would be better than their condition by
a separation from Great Britain
is extremely doubtful. If the popu-
lation of the island has become too great
for subsistence, the only remedy seems
to be emigration to countries, where
land is plenty and at a low price,
and to this the British Government ap-
pears to be no impediment, and has pro-
posed in America offer openings for a vast
number of inhabitants, as also the U.S. Govt.
our sympathy for the poor of all nations
is alive, but we are far from believing
that their distresses, in all cases, are the
result of oppressions of their Governments.
An equality of property is impossible while
men are not equally industrious & prudent.

182 Wednesday m. fair, wind SW. cool
bright day. very clear & fine air.

30. A letter from my connections
Sitting at Vengerines, Lentenbury, The river
main road progressing with good speed
and 18 miles of the lower part of
river (towards Bellam's falls) to be
completed before winter. The
large bridge at New-Haven is in con-
struction; another year may com-
plete the whole road.

31. Thursday m. fair, wind N. day
fair & warm. Met a social party
at Col. Wilson's, where I ~~met~~ ^{met} him
the first time I have time my legs this
summer. With the present warmth of
being on the approaching Presidential
Election it was difficult to avoid dis-
cussion on that subject; even I was not
wary to see with what unconcern, com-
mon of sense were falling into the snare
set for them, by clamorers. The
Buffalo Convention was applauded
by some of the gentlemen, and Mar-
tin Van Buren held up as a patriot,
while the purity of Daniel Webster was
considered as doubtful. With such
a vacillating citizenship, who can per-
ceive any thing but confusion in
the policy of the United States.

Sept. Friday m. fair, but many dark
clouds, & wind SW; evening fair
1848. generally.

2. Saturday m. fair, wind W. cool
day fair with cool air.

In the evening the Rev. Joshua
Leavitt delivered an address in
the Town Hall in aid of the
election of Martin Van Buren to
the Presidency. Mr. Leavitt is

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Sept. 2 are orthodox clergymen, and
one of the leaders of the "Free Soil"
movement, a name recently substi-
tuted for that of the Liberty Party.
Whether the gentleman believes that
the Whigs of the Northern States
are to be suddenly converted to
his utopian doctrines, or as
Mr. Van Buren would be a con-
verted patriot we cannot say.
But with ordinary foresight, he
cannot fail to see that his elect-
ion, if adopted, will insure the
election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency.
Even in such an event, can he hon-
estly believe the extension of slavery
would receive a check? The same
political blindness operated in the
election of Mr. Polk, and produced the
war with Mexico, for the sole pur-
pose of conquest of adjoining territory.
To the South's opponent, slavery, we
have no objection, but we regret
to find him running into the gross
error of claiming to himself & his par-
ty, the only ~~the~~ only real opposers
to that abominable institution, and
at the same time ready to interfere
Mr. Van Buren as a reformer patriot.
If he prefers Gen. Cass to Gen. Taylor, whether
he is ignorant of their political char-
acters, or has forgotten the funda-
mental principles of the Whigs, which
alone can save our country from
anarchy. Of the election of Mr. Van
Buren he can entertain no well grounded
hopes, but must see that by per-
mitting to be chosen by the people, Cass
is sure of an election in Congress.

184 The latin querry, (Reverend propose ad
S. J. Tr crimen, sine crimine.) Quoniam ne
2. may ex mentis quitt, without being
guilty? should not escape this scandal
reputation of the body.

The reputation of the body.
In the nomination of New Bowers, by
the Buffalo Convention, emanating
from
nomi
eration
no risk
to dem
enay
risht nothing; far in him a
Gen. Cops, they will find the man
they deserve. But that whigs of
discussing minds should have been
caught in the secretive traps, is an
anomaly of a singular character
we trust however. That northern
whigs of sound principles, will
not be misled by rected zeal
which looks not to consequences.

3. Sunday, M. fair, wind N. W.
clear fair, but many scallowy clouds
overspread the sky. occasionally.

4. Monday, M. fair, wind W.
clear the day generally fair, but
but clouds overspread the sky
towards the close.

Accident occurred on New York
road Wednesday. The elder Phillips
and his wife were killed on the
road about half a mile east of
the Dublin clapnet. in attempting to
pass the road crossing, as the train
was approaching. The carriage was
clashed to pieces & his wife instantly
killed. The passage of rails over
their ways will always, necessarily
be attended with danger: and
perhaps no precautions will in
sure safety. These accidents with
many others on New roads, are a
strong objection to this mode of
locomotion; and a velocity of 20 miles
per hour will always be liable
to fatal disasters.

Sept 27 Tuesday. M. Fair, since 3 W. 185

5. And the day seen & cloudy. by turns;
~~the~~ weather pretty & warm.
In listening to the counsellers, and from
The { ing the writings of those men who
see { claim to be of the new science ~~the~~
will { Free Soil party, we cannot but see
party { too thin total indifference ^{& equality} to the solemn
and designs of the emancipation party,
which have hitherto kept the people
of the Republic in a constant
tremor. Indeed they ^{now} go so
far as to say, there is no chance of
conciliation between the two great free
parties, at this time, other than the
very.: hence we see the most vi-
trac- sible democrat restored to their
y m- d. good graces, if he only expresses ^{single} ex-
pression against slavery; and had Mr
Polk performed a timely summus like
that of Mr Van Buren, he would at
once have been deemed a patron of the
first order, notwithstanding his tergis-
versation and other political sins of
his administration. One, with his con-
sent, he might have been the candidate
of the Buffalo convention. We like to see
and { a forgiving spirit in the community, but
readly { when an old offender claims to have re-
need- { pentance of his wrongs, we think ^{how} ^{to} ^{be}
tion { sure for testing his sincerity. Mr Van Bu-
con { ren may be a true convert, but unfortu-
nately for him & his party, nothing appears
from his pen to justify his sincerity. But
his opposition to the extension of slavery
into Mr Polk's forcible acquisition of Mex-
ican territory. which the Free Soil party
seem to consider as a very harmless stale
provident slavery be excluded from the
robbed territory. When a party become
thus blinded to the vital interests of the
republic, perhaps it is best to leave them to
themselves to be the result of their intemperate
zeal, and to correct their wrongs by refusing
As regards slavery we yield to no more
opposition to that. house intention; but

187
8. Some particulars of the attack on Deer
Hill, with a letter, or letters, from
Hartsville & other officers of the Expedition
concerning some details of the ^{event} ~~action~~
you are much interested. Mr. Will
iams says that an expedition
was ^{within 5 or 6 miles} ~~within~~ of Deer Hill directed by some
and advanced in two columns, but
that they united, before the attack was
made on the village. This junction was
probably made on the flat north of Shul
lers' Brook, where they deposited their
baggage, & subsequently assembled their
prisoners, after the battle on the meadow.
On their return to Canada, Mr. Williams says
that of Plamids force crossed the valley
of Black River, came past Mount Holly to other
creek, came thence to the lake, came that his
Grandmother Eunice Williams, accompanied
this party. Every circumstance of this expe
dition is interesting to me.

9. Saturday. m. fair, wind N. & the
day, sun & clouds alternately. At
noon set clear sky.
At an assembly of people ~~at~~
at Mansfield in this State Daniel
Webster delivered a speech in which
he came out decidedly in favor of the
election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency.
We must have our two Congressmen
Democrats in favor of the free policy.
Will the people of Massachusetts dis
turb their honor & convenience
and believe Mr. Van Buren a patriot
improbable!

10. Sunday m. fair, wind N.E.
and the day clear & fine air.

11. Monday. m. fair, wind S.W. and
day fair with occasional
The ground is now dry, no showers
having occurred of late. I think I may
say we have had no old fashioned thunder
this season.

188
Sept
12

188
Sept
12

Thursday in clouds, wind N' E';
but evening a small shower with light
ning. Well 1 and 2 columns indicat-
ing a frost.

13 Wednesday in Jan, 1840.

Same frost last night, came a to
the eclipse of the sun about midnight,
the day very clear, but the air
begins to heat & the fall temper-
ature. The Whig Convention of
Massachusetts, assemble, this day.

Meeting Worcester for the nomination of
Governor, S. J. Haven, and in Election of
Richard Tinsley; and we trust
the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by
the Buffalo Convention, will raise
every ~~honest~~ ^{patriot} to a sense of duty in
the approaching election, in opposing the
further progress of political corruption,
which for more than twenty years
past, has sunk the Government of the U. S.
to a low level in the profile of nations.

to a low level in the past.
 His nomination of Mr Van Buren,
 though perfectly consistent on the part
 of democracy, evinces a conviction of sin
 on the part of the whigs who participated in it.
 It is not looked for by the honest part
 of the community.
 Since a history of the U States Government
 in relation to Slavery, we could call the
 attention of honest injurers to the vice
of William Jay, of the Federal Government
in behalf of Slavery, in a small Vol. printed
 at New York 1839, ^{independently} from page 63 to page 177
 Yet Mr Van Buren with many ^{of these} crimes
 has concluded his eye, could give his cast-
 ing vote in the Senate of the U States
 yesterday he was President, to kill ~~for~~
 in a community with the first part of the
 of the great transatlantic, ~~and~~ (See history
and period to be elect to the Pres
idency, his pledge to maintain slavery
in the District of Columbia.
~~He is~~ on ballots. W. J. Hunt

into the presidential chair the ~~even~~ 109
13 - ~~possible~~ - ever unanimous opinion
went to any attempt on the part
of Langens to abolish slavery in the
District of Columbia except the wishes
of the slaveholding states" (see page 22)
When an old offender claims to have
repented of his crimes, we require
something more than his declaration
to convince us of the fact. Mr. Venn
Burr's adherence to the principles
of his southern brethren, has been
too palpable to be obliterated by
a dash of his pen.

14 Thursday. m. cloudy, wind N E
and cool air, reaching a fine re-
freshing in my room; The day con-
tinued cloudy & rain commenced in
the afternoon. As the sun is never
seen but about 3 days north of the equator
probably the warm season has past, dur-
ing which the infrequency of irregu-
lar of thunder storms is as remarkable
as I have noticed for several past years
that the laws of electricity have changed
is not to be supposed; but from some
readily explained, the equilibrium of the
prevailing fluid is less disturbed. It has
been suggested that our long iron shaped
rail roads might have an effect on thun-
der showers; but since lightning invariably
occurs in the atmosphere, between clouds
constantly changing, the suggestion is not
admissible.

15 Friday m. fair, wind SW. Last night
a small shower with thunder; the
D. S. somewhat cloudy. I have + would
have concluded Devere - This weather
seems this morning. The weather
form of the movements of Gen
Scott in Mexico seems to be clear, and
he details them with much facility and
apparent accuracy.

190 Saturday. m. fair, wind N. E.
Sept 16 Sunday m. fair, wind S.W., but
the day generally cloudy and
cool air

17 Sunday m. fair, wind S.W., but
the day generally cloudy.

18 Monday. m. cloudy, rain last
night, and wind S.W. P.M. fair

19 Tuesday. m. fair, wind S.W.
and fine day with pleasant air.
Made a letter to my friends at
Yongum.

20 Wednesday m. cloudy with some
rain, wind S.W.

This day a militia move at Greenfield.
Military compulsion of a Law of the Commons
Review of the. These parades are very attractive
at St. and young people who generally attend
them in great numbers who are chosen
judged with show. How far these parades
are conducive to military discipline, as a
question of some importance. In gener-
al they exhibit very little of the routine
of the battle field, and impart no useful
lessons, other than the keeping up a
military spirit which facilitates re-
cruiting when an army is to be raised.
As was the case at the commonwealth
of the Mexican war, when our volun-
teers eagerly sought diversion in the
hulls of Mantegum, totally uncon-
cerned of the dangerous & hazardous they were
in. It is common under vertical rays of the sun.

But since we are unreflecting as is this
military spirit in the young, it may be
wise policy in government to foster it,
since wars will continue to be the
lot of nations, and none can exist with-
out a military force sufficient to enforce
the laws and defend it when assailed by
rapacity. Not even a republic can exist
without some institution of this kind,
for there were numerous efforts but a few
generally against piracy & robbery.

197 Saturday. m. fair, wind W. and S.W.
the day fair with scattering clouds
23 & light winds.

Bruck's { On Myriam soldier, David S. Hunt
informs me that during a stay at Pillsbury
battle site Braddock's battle ground on
the north bank of the Manongahela
1755 { creek is under certainty of that town.
The ground is now cleared of woods
& under cultivation, and the inhabit-
ants often find bullet & cannon shot
some point out some of the marks
of the battle, but probably with no
great accuracy. See Vol. 1, page 78
of my sketches for an account of this
battle, with remarks, other hills, &c. Vol. 3, p. 37
(26 & 37)

24 Sunday. m. cloudy and wind W. the
day, fair in general.

25 Monday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
and the day generally sunny.

Account of the late Whig Convention
at Worcester, to the electors of
Massachusetts. This is an elaborate
document, well calculated to open the
eyes of the people to their danger.
Taking it for granted that Gen. Fay
is our Gen. Cass will be the next
President. it seems the political char-
acter of the two in a very satisfac-
tory manner, and develops the scheme
and design of Democracy in a clear
point of view. The nomination of Mr.
Fenn. Brown to the Presidency, by the Buff
to the people is considered as a singular
and unwelcome political blunder
which ought not to be passed over
without comment. The nomination
though offering no chance of success may
prevent a choice by the people. There
the election into House of Representatives.
in which case who can doubt the
success of Gen. Cass. and a cartoon
of the present vicious system of election
is given. The story of the "free soil party"
is also given, especially to note the incoherency
of the whole.

1940 though Hroak mountain for a rail road
Sept^r is one of the wildest that ever entered the
26. mine of a sand man. But even if it
Tray feasible, what capitalist would invest his
Hail money in such a project, when a rail-
Road road is already constructed from Boston
to Albany, one amply sufficient for
its purpose the trade of the west, to the former
place. The projectors of the scheme, may
continue to unravel themselves and the
people residing on the proposed route,
but the plan, already exhibiting but faint
signs of life, will, we think, die in its in-
fancy; one truth the lesson that credulity
sent in a project is no substitute for
cautious millions of money.

27. Wednesday. m. fair, wind N. day
clear until towards sun set.

28. Thursday. m. pretty clear day,
wind S.W.; the day, or P.M.
fair. The war now begins to be
felt in industry a constant fear of
scarcity of different things. Some
little come from the purchase, some our
own are unwilling to dispose of it at a
reasonable price, the real road having
increased the demand. In New England
where no good coal rooms are found
it becomes expensive, how future genera-
tions are to obtain fuel? Timber cut
at the length of the road, and coal from a
distance will be expensive.

In this town we have a considerable
supply of wood land, but if
any further clearing would be necessary.
And would it not be good economy
to plant our old pasture lands with
maples and other trees of rapid
growth? The transplanted maples
is one that presents a specimen
of the process.

29 Friday. m. cloudy, wind N.W.
and some rain; the day con-
tinued cloudy with some rain (and S.W.)
In a week past very fresh. I have
much better cells, and I have

196. In further conversation with
Sept. Mr. Daniel S. Hayt, on Braddock's
30 little ground he connects the topography
of Mr. Sprank's plan, by reducing
the distance from the foot of the Mts
to the Mangahuta to the plan where
their ^{was} Gages, was situated, to about 50
miles, instead of half a mile
of Braddock's. In the north the country he
labeled as, rises to high irregular hills;
ground from the low ground bordering the
river ^{was covered} with thick set woods. At the
time of the ambuscade. If the
distance from the foot to the rising
ground is correctly estimated by the
Hayt, Braddock's main force had
hardly commenced its march from
that point when Gages' van was
attacked; and whether the command
Re-fer formed his troops in a line
marks on the light is doubtful. The
penetration corps came into ac-
tion and maintained their position
some time from behind trees and
other cover as the enemy
The great error was in not dis-
covering ^{the} before the firing com-
menced, which might have
been done by small flank-
ing parties. The ground is now
generally cleared and cultivated,
and the inhabitants pick up the
relics of the battle. The loss on
the part of the English was severe.
Loss of 26 officers killed 237 wounded and
on the side 704, rank & file killed & wounded.
Scot lost one half of the force. The
enemy is estimated at 2500 men and
640 Indians, and then lost at 3000 men
killed ^{& 1400} 30 rank & file killed, and
wounded about 600. Some were lost
The remainder of Braddock's troops retreated to
10 Drury's camp, carrying off the women and
with the General, and the attack on the 9th
was successful 20 1750

October Sunday. m. cloudy once 197
1. wind N. the day, much rain with
1848. some rain.

2. Monday. m. cloudy & rain, wind

N.E.; day cloudy & wet.
Some of our short maps begin to exhibit
the full force, though the fruits have
not been very severe.

3. Tuesday. m. cloudy & wet, wind N.E.
once the day rain with E. & W. wind.
By European accounts it appears
that the Cholera is moving westward
from the eastern borders of Europe in
the present way as in 1832. Probably
the fatal disease will extend through Eu-
rope and thence to America, where
the people, both there & here, will find
something more serious to contend with
than political wrangles. The origin of this
disease seems to be in Asia, and its pro-
gress is singular. May it not have pre-
ceded in ancient times, and caused the
destruction of ancient nations, whose ru-
ins attest their former grandeur? Of
the history of the world we know but too
little, even the cosmogony of Moses is con-
sidered as very doubtful, by our geologists.

4. Wednesday. m. cloudy wind N.E. but
the sun out at noon; the day not
very sunny.

5. Thursday. m. fine, wind N.
sun seen at noon & the clouds

covered the sky until night -

From the latest intelligence from Greece
it is evident that the rebellion is far

from a settled state, and what will be the
final result of its constitution is very doubt-
ful. One thing is certain. Viz. Evangelism

maintaining a strong military force
government can be sustained in that
unstable country; and it is a ques-
tion whether the people have achieved any
whit towards a free government since the
revolution of 1821. We understand

198
Oct 5 To all nations, but the hour is
lost can easily become among a peo-
ple unprepared for it, and then ti-
morous meets no resistance, and here
the problem of the revolution seems to
have lost sight of discretion. Let the na-
tion adopt a constitution of universal
suffrage, to do one it would incline in an-
archy, or a military despotism, as much
in the case in our old nations with
an overstocked population, whom the
people are not instructed in moral prin-
ciples, and due obedience to the laws.

6. Friday: Mr. Fairbridge N. com-
the day & very pleasant.

Letter from President Everett and
Mr. Bond, of the 25th & 26th of September
discuss the discovery of the 8th satellite
of Saturn. Then while we improve
our telescopes we discover more
of the structure of the Solar system.
Saturn alone ends the wonderful ma-
chine? With eight satellites each
has a ring, Saturn can never be
constitute of light. While we discover
in our planets & satellites, each
one evidently governed in their
motions by the great law of gravitation.
extended by Newton.
Wonderful man, of whom the
Part says:
Nature & mathematics laws lay hid in night
God said let Newton be, & all was light
If since the time of this Sage, science
true enthusiasm has culminated, it
is to be attributed to a more per-
fect construction of instruments; but
not to the development of new prin-
ciples. Even Laplace in his re-
condite calculations, followed the
path opened by Newton.
As true as any! Science is not science!

tr
6 exulting all others in conception. 199
grandeur in sublimity, and exulting the
human mind to a noble, almost
superhuman! Continue they re-
searches into the immensity of space,
until the first, "how far mayest thou
come and how far further, perhaps fur-
ther progress to human knowledge."
7 Saturday. m. fair, wind S.W.;
day fair & pleasant. The
Oak woods here, particularly on the
side towards the setting sun, pre-
sent the fall hue, which to me,
always produces agreeable sen-
sations.

8 Sunday. m. fair, wind N.W.
m. clear, and agreeable.

9 Monday. m. fair, wind S.W.
m. clear day.

The decay of the leaf of our deciduous trees,
seen in this manner, being the pre-
cursor of winter, we might suppose
it would ^{imagine} ~~glorious~~ sensations but this is
not the effect. No season of the
year presents more ~~cheerful~~ ^{to me}
There is a sort of pleasing ~~reflection~~ ^{reflection}
in the atmosphere which excites calm
reflection, and turns back the mind
to retrospection, and the scenes of youth
are strikingly impressive. This retrospection
also brings to view the lives & characters
of our forefathers, and the scenes of their
times, as we have heard them related by
the elders who participated in those
and their oral relations make a deeper
impression on the minds of youth than
when read in printed histories.

These October reflections may be peculiar
to myself, but I believe they are
in some degree natural to contemplative
minds. The spring season may produce more
lively sensations, but not so useful.

200
entry Tuesday m. Grandly, winter S.W.
10 Bell, fine and pleasant.

Davis In James Halls work entitled The
Squiers West, printed at Cincinnati 1848. I
work on the fence a notice of the forthcoming
work of Dr. Davis & Mr. Squier of Chis-
cago, on the western mounds,
which is said to be an important
work, throwing much light on this
perplexing subject. The work, we
are informed, is nearly ready for
sale, but probably will be expen-
sive, from its numerous plates.

To collect the materials for this
work, the two gentlemen, it is said,
have pursued their researches with
great zeal and perseverance, criti-
cally examining the interior of the
mounds & other works found in
the western country, and making
drawings of the objects found there.
If the gentlemen have recovered the
veil which has so long shrouded these
monuments of an ancient people, unknown
in history, they will have performed
a task for which every inquiring mind
will bestow the highest thanks. The
work, we are informed, is under the
patronage of our National Institute.

21 Wednesday. m. fair, cool and
the day

Last evening Dr. Garrison of Northampton
gave a lecture in our town Hall on
the political character of Mr. Van Buren, in
which, it is said, he showed the total in-
fidelity of that gentleman for President. The
lecture was so well received that he has
been promised to deliver his lecture
again on Tuesday evening at our town hall.
His speech to be a grand oration & most powerful
engagement. It is expected

207.

Oct^r will make a solitary impression upon the
11. mistaken zeal of the party calling themselves
the party of free soil, who seem to have
shut their eyes to the designs of the leaders of
the Loco-foco party in the northern States,
evidently acting without the least re-
gard to the welfare of our country.
Had this ^{free} party elected Mr Van Buren
for the presidency, they would have entered
consistently with their disorganizing plans, as
in his election, as that of General Cass, they
would have obtained the men of their hearts.
But when I see honest men, without a divided
feeling of true liberty, so lost to consideration
as to cast their ~~votes~~ for a man so strongly
opposed to the welfare of the country as has
been Mr Van Buren, I cannot but despair
of a continuation of our Government, even
in the form of liberty. Until this time
I have flattered myself, that the great mass of
majority of the northern people, would preserve
our liberties; but my confidence in this
sage ground, is now much diminished, and
I fear our future history will tell a "sad tale
of glorious gone", - a tale from which it will
appear, that a people with the best designs, either
to establish liberty on the rights of man, or
know a want of political virtue, fell back to
enslavery and its concomitant misery. This
will be a dark chapter in our history, and
future generations may long lament our
want of wisdom at a time when every
prospect favored success in the estab-
lishment of a system of Government
favorable to the rights of the people.
In a word, no want has accrued of late
so threatening to liberty as the nomination
of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

12 Thursday m. fair, wind W; the day
was fine & pleasant.

The Greenfield Gazette announces the

202
Aut^r
192
Death
of Gen.
Langley

Death of Hon. Thomas Langley of
Hawley, on the 24th of September, last,
aged 74. A writer gives us an ac-
count of his civil life, but omits
every thing relating to his milita-
ry life, not even noticing his title as ^{Brigadier Gen.} Gen.
Colonel of an militia, or his service, as
Colonel of a regiment, in which capa-
city he commanded a distinguished regiment
at South Boston in the year of 1812.
As a militia officer Gen. Langley
acquired notoriety by his assiduous
application to the study of tactics; and
as his regiment was noted for its excellent
discipline in manoeuvre and its orderly
conduct on parade, little inferior
to standing troops. All this the writer
to whom I have alluded, may deem
as of no importance, ~~in the life of~~
~~an~~ ^{and} ~~therefore~~ ^{and} studiously keep it out
of view; as incompatible with a Christian
and scholar of Christianity, which denies
the right of revolution even in a de-
fensive war. Gen. Langley was not
of this stamp. He possessed a taste for
military science, and studied it as a
duty he owed his country.
Gen. Langley's ancestors were military
men; his grandfather, on the mother
side, ^{Levon} ~~Levon~~, served in the
campaign of 1758 under Gen. Abernethy.
He, as a Captain, and fell nobly fight-
ing with a body of Indians near
Halfway Brook in the State of New York
that year. His father, ^{Levon} ~~Levon~~ and ^{Langley} ~~Langley~~,
served in the campaign of 1774, at
Saratoga under Gen. St. Clair, and
after the war, was elected Colonel of a
regiment of militia in the County of
Hempstead in Nassau County; and two
of the Generals ^{regiment} ~~regiment~~ were respectively
officers in the militia - one a Colonel
the other a Captain.
Gen. Langley, though last, was called to the
frontier, his faithful & efficient
war

12 won the esteem of his fellow citizens,
and demonstrated his ability for exte-
rnal service. In the various offices
he sustained in civil life, he was re-
markable for his forthrightness and
punctuality, and his townsman and
intimate friends, will long remember
his worth as a military man & citizen.

13 Friday. m fine, calm N.E., followed
by a fine & pleasant day. All is calm, &
~~rest~~ reflection. Olden seems
flit before me like half-recollective
dreams. I recall the memories of
deceased friends, their reports, their
endeavors, their virtues; even for
a moment fancy I am conversing
with a former ^{of worthies}; even though
the vegetable world is now putting
on its sorrelle dress, I perceive here
many - wonderful harmonies,
winning wisdom, power & goodness
in a great first cause - the Creator
as a preserver of the universe.
Incomprehensible Being! of whom
man can form but an imperfect
conception, yet of whose vastness
ample proof is found in every part
of his works. In the sloe, worn and
old vine, since S.W. come

14. Saturday. m. fine, since S.W. came
a fine pleasant day, much of the character
of yesterday.
If at any time I feel inclined to make
a tour, it is at this season; but
my eye admonishes me that my
travelling days are past, and that
home & friends are my best resource of
enjoyment. Still I never over estimate

14 again to a subsequent period, when
the deep solitude ^{of nature} was broken by the
bellows of the great mastodon and
the mammoth, who stalked the lands
of the creation, and perished in the last
great revolution of the globe before
the formation of man. Introduction
to Geology, page 429.

17 Tuesday. m. partially cloudy, some
rain, wind SW. 2 w. air; clouds
soon broken & day fair. General
Party We are now absolutely incarnated
with political lectures, preparatory to
the coming elections; and if ever
country was in state of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~excitement~~
it is at this time. The exor-
cism, bifurcation of the free soil party
indicated a rotten formation
in the political edifice, which
if not thoroughly repaired under it
incapable of withstanding the whirl
winds now threatening it with total
ruin.

18 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind N.
this day, hurriedly cloudy.
In the morning Elizabeth came little
Chamber arrived from St. Louis, where
they have been either putting home or
work. She confirms the account
of the mammoth tooth dug up at
mount hally, which she saw on her
route

19 Thursday. m. cloudy, cold & dry.
and the day daily & rainy.
Last evening I attended the 2 Lecture
Dr. Graham at our Town-hall.
He was diffuse, forcible in conclusion
I occupied at least three hours, riveting
the attention of the audience. When on
his last leg, I lost the chain of his argument

204 but in his catchup, and two hours
at. I have in him intellect of a very high
19. I have in him intellect of a very high
If in any thing I differed from him,
it was in his estimation of the worth
some talents of what we call a Great
man; and on this subject much may
be said, and many erroneous
notions connected. The position
I assume is - a man may be great
on some points and less so on
others, merely from his ex-
tension to particular subjects, to
the neglect of others. Thus I have
seen, for instance, Great Lawyers
who were very little versed in natural
and metaphysical, some mathematical
and deductive; some no man is
perfect in an Encyclopaedia.
Dr. Gough it is evident, has
explored his studies to a variety of
subjects and papers. His happy
talent of commentary has
been in philosophy & General
Language. If his Theories were
unimpaired & refined for order
many capacities they are still
ingenious and eloquent and
sufficient. On the subject of Philo-
sophy I have him leaning to
the system, yet far from adopting
its absolute, and if I under-
stand him, disavow the notion of
separate organs. He thinks however
that the complexity of the brain as
heretofore described, is deserving of
little respect. New conceptions may
be suggested, but still the same
general order of matter and will remain
the same.

Oct 20 Tuesday m. cloudy sun 20°
20
At noon clear sun R. 11°
cloudy & the air becoming cold.
The day a loco-foco assemblage
of Gen. Greenfield, with public speakers
from various parts of the State, for the
purpose of keeping up the party.
From them we saw for several years
It is not in Massachusetts, an increase of men
but at this time is not to be looked for.
But the rise of the Van Buren party
has given a new spring to ^{the} Locos, and they
hope by some means to reap profit from
it. In drawing votes from the whigs, for
Van Buren, they know that virtually they
aid the election of Gen. Cass. The object is
doubtless, to prevent a choice of the elected
ticket of the whigs in Massachusetts, by
the people; and if some of their party
should vote for Van Buren, they risk no
thing, for in case of his election, they would
force the man of their hearts; and in the
case of no choice of President by the people
they feel little fear of the result in Congress.
The present course of the anti-slavery party,
is anomalous & stupid - is suicidal.
and its direct tendency, the election
of Cass to the presidency, in which case
slavery will be triumphant as in the
administration of Van Buren.

21 Saturday m. fair, wind N.E. and
the day fair & cloudy.

The topics of the week have been po-
litical, increasing in intensity as we
approach the election - contest, as
if nothing else were worthy of con-
sideration. To what is this political
excitation of the people owing? Chiefly
to the influence of demagogues who
have perverted the minds of the people
by misrepresentations, begun in the extreme
left wing of Whiggism & which have
even, under the name of democracy

24 The ruler of economy, since the 209.
confining of the bull to cows only,
is evidently unjust to the large
land holders, who have stacks of
other cattle. General feeling has
been the practice ever since the
town has been settled, and we are far
thence were not blind to their interest.
But in these days of improvement
we are full of theoretical experiments,
many of which have character, and
avail upon the good sense of the proprie-
tors. While we are thus innovating in
our former practices, it is to be regretted
that party spirit is too prevalent; but
is not this the effect of our politi-
cal wranglings, whose tendency is
to paralyze all moral obligation, and
generate feelings towards our fellow
men. Let us not forget that the hap-
piness of society depends on the humane
feelings of its members, and that when
these become extinct, society is far from
being a blessing.

25 Wednesday. m. fair, wind ~~the~~
and a fine pleasant day.
While nature puts on its placid attire
man, who claims to be the only rational
animal on earth, is restless, uneasy,
and turbulent; and in this, as well
as other parts of the civilized world, he
seems to be experiencing a state of anar-
chy, - all former systems of superiority are
repudiated, and utopian theories are
substituted as improvements!

26 Thursday. m. heavy, wind S.W.
PM the clouds thickened & shut out
the sun, and the air cold.
Another Lecture at our Town Hall
in the evening in aid of the Free
press cause & election of Gen. Cass.

Oct 24

The zeal with which certain leaders of this hipermotion pursue it, is of a sanguine character and not much less hostile to the welfare of the Country than Jacobin democracy. Since the present organization of the party, now claiming the name of free soil, I have kept a watchful eye upon their conduct; but though I had perceived a leaning towards democracy, I had not anticipated so sudden a conversion with that party. If every doubt is removed of the disregard of the party, it is now removed. Their opposition to Governor Briggs, and even the whiggism of Carrig's from this State, all determined opponents of slavery - convince beyond reasonable doubt, that they have espoused the cause of democracy in its most exterminatory form. Assuming as they do, that their efforts for the Free Brown ticket will result in the election of Gen. Cass, they are no longer to be considered doubtful in their political course. Already some of them speak of Cass as a patriot ^{in England} ~~superior~~ to Webster, or Clay, or Taylor, or any other, to whom the whigs are willing to ^{in kind} ~~submit~~ the Government of the United States. This discussion of disunion, may be beneficial to the liberty of the country, by showing who are its friends and enemies. But the democratic party will be enswayed by the acquisition of these unprincipled and their various schemes be carried to the total prostration of liberty in the Union, if not completely checked.

27 Friday - no rain; cool N.E.; the day fair but cool. By a late arrival at Boston, it appears that European war is in an unsettled state the final result is uncertain.

Oct 27 In France the constitution ²⁴
marks infirmities, and symptoms
indicate a return to monarchy. ²⁵
The constitution has been ²⁶
the national assembly and cries
of vive Robespierre and vive
the guillotine have been heard among
the people. Is the nation prepared
for a free government? Clearly not; &
without a strong military force. Such
a government could not exist a day.
The democracy of France is unenlightened,
fanatic, and ready for any excess,
and the informed part of community
have committed an error in supposing
a majority of the people prepared for a
free government, and, in fact, ele-
ments of an insurrection. If in the
United States, we are equal to France
then except, it is owing to a more chartered
education and a habit of submitting to a
majority; but it must be admitted that
we are too much under the influence
of unprincipled demagogues, who would
invert the order of nature for the gratifi-
cation of their evil propensities. Let the
people be discussing more of the com-
mon sense, keep an open eye upon the
designs of these distorters of harmony & a
free government, and we may yet be
a great & happy people.

28 Saturday. m. fair, wind S.W. the
day fair & pleasant.
During the week past the intelligent
part of Europe is of a gloomy character;
and nothing cheering is seen by the phi-
losophers. The Democratic spirit pre-
vails in the nations, but respectfully
without the intelligence requisite for
free governments. While a large por-
tion of the people remain in this con-
dition liberty & truth, will be best
another name for kindness By

212 By the arrival of a steamer at N. York
last Wednesday, an express of eleven
28. days, we learn that Varner, after
New Orleans content, is in the hands of in-
numerable swigents, the Empress having fled.
Europe The same arrival informs us that 29
cases of cholera had occurred in London
and several in Edinburgh. Probably
the disease will reach America, here,
the lapse of many months. The origin
and progress of this disease baffles in-
vestigation, & remains a mystery.

29 Sunday m. cloudy & rainy, wind
SW. The day continued cloudy with rain.

We hear of the sudden death of John
Deathered Esqr of this town, last night
of Sunday 23. Mr Deathered was
Gentleman: he returned home from
Greenfield about dark, was taken
ill soon after and died before
midnight, his standing in
society was respectable, and he
many warm friends, here he
family who mourn his loss.

30 Monday m. cloudy, wind NW.
since the day before 2 previous

Benjamin Franklin's Travels in the 3^d Series of Books
in 3 Vols 8vo. entitled the Eastern & Western
States. His travels in the Slave States (2 Vols)
There ably purchased. The author
is copious in his views, claims to be
impartial and free from prejudice. It
perhaps is no one so then. English
travelers in general. The work is
embellished with elegant plates, and
presents a great extent of information
in relation to our country. It is
characterized by many rich characters in

Oct 30 England, whose estimation is 213
is now turned to our country, with
the early history, of which, Mr Buck-
ingham sums to be extensively ex-
amined, and ~~gives~~ ^{gives} the first
settlement of these states, as well
as their progress: ~~some~~ Of course
his work embraces much of history
and geography, as well as, anecdotes
of the early settlers.

Mr Buckingham intended his travel,
into — ~~into~~ nearly all the States of
the Union, and has collected a mass
of intelligence which cannot fail
to interest discerning minds.

31 Tuesday, an cloudy & rainy, and W.
the day continued cloudy with
some rain. Our trees and mon-
teins woods, divested of their foliage,
wood present a winter aspect; but though
they are apparently deprived of life,
they are under elaboration for a
renewed existence, as color is diffused
by the rays of the returning sun. Not
so with animals: they live, ^{to maturity} and
elusive, in a comparatively short time
than else, and are soon separated into
their constituent elements by decompo-
sition. Trees ultimately undergo a similar
process, but some continue to flourish for many
centuries, as if beyond the laws of decay.

November. 1848.

Wednesday. m. fair, wind S.W. some
a fair day. and very clear atmosphere.
A Horse manure remains bound
on the Rutland rail road. By a
letter of 20th instant, Mrs Gillum in forming

214 my Sam's wife, now here, that a
Horn (Tusk of a mammoth) 7 or 8 feet
1. } in length, has been dug from their
Tusk } road, but does not state where
of a } the tusk was found or near
mam } the place where the mammoth tooth
moth } was excavated; but the two relics
found } prove that the mammoth was
once an inhabitant of Vermont;
and perhaps other relics will be
found, in excavating the road.
See page 204.

2 Thursday. m. fair, wind W and the
day fair & rather cool.

Daughter Elizabeth & Charly enter
the cars for Greenfield, & thence to go
by stage to her father's at Hallowell.

My last car report at 3 1/2 o'clock
P.M. and I am well make a late
arrival.

3 Friday. m. partially cloudy, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and}

But the day generally clear.
George Ashmun Esq, our member
of Congress, is to deliver an address
in the evening, to our people, on the
upcoming elections. Among the pro-
ficients of the day, this gentleman
partly ^{clears} ~~marks~~ in the highest order;
his opposition to the inconsi-
derate strides of President Polk
in the late war with Mexico, is too
well known to be forgotten; and
let it be remembered, that a party as-
suming the name of the Free Soil party,
are endeavoring by misrepresentation
to prevent our reelection to Congress, while
they are ready to cast their votes
for Mr. Van Buren for the Presi-
dency. Respected Shade of
Washington

3
 We are involving children, who from a
 deep sense of the wrongs of the op-
 pressed blacks of the South, have lost
 sight of the errors of our Government,
 and the dignity and the basis of
 northern republicans.

I trust my knowledge of the Ash
 , his, honesty, integrity and ability
 I believe he will acquit himself
 honorably, ~~to himself~~ and satisfactory
 to the unprejudiced part of his audience.

I regret that my impudence having pre-
sented my acquaintance on the address

4 Saturday. in partially cloudy, wind
until the day

since the day
 The address of M. Luskman last evening
 was attended by a large assembly from
 its town, and Greenfield, with a band of
 music, and our town hall filled to
 capacity. For more than three hours
 the orator rivetted the attention of the
 audience to the important truths
 he developed, in his most happy man-
 ner; and the duplicity of Martin
 Van Buren was forcibly portrayed
 in all of its twistings & turnings, to the
 chagrin of his advocates, who must
 have felt the weakness of their posi-
 tion. The address was timely and
 effective, will produce a useful ef-
 fect in reducing the wavering, and con-
 firming the steady friends of the country
 in the course they are pursuing.
 We are now close upon the Presidential, as
 well as the state elections, and many will re-
 heir to the ballot-boxes as a duty they owe
 to the society of which they are members,
 not with indifference or rashness, but with
 steady principles of rectitude, and love
 of order; and in the choice of candidates
 for office, many may be biased by undue

216 influence of purity spirit, - all
Nov^r regarding the duty they owe to
4. their consciences to their country
and their God.

In touching upon the claims of Gen
Genl Cass to the Presidency, Mr. Ashmun made
Cass no attacks upon his private character
but placed his objections to him, on
his political principles, which were
his vision to the ^{country} in Polk's, ~~and~~
~~his~~ election in all his sympathies be-
ing southern, and his thirst for
conquest the same as those of that
reckless chief. When motto was
his late retention of European location
count. in North America. A motto at
if not readily embraced by Gen. Cass
and whether the Island of Cuba,
or the British provinces on our north
and northern expeditions, is to
receive the first fraternal hug, is
the question. Another climatic
dynasty will probably settle the
point. The present candidate of
Great Britain may excite a rather
expectation; but the annexation of Cu-
ba will be more congenial to our
own interests, who see the importance
of condemning slavery in that Island;
and would our northern democracy
interpose obstructions to this candidate
movement?

But our seigneur "free soil" belt
will not see evil in conquering
territories and slavery be far from
it. That such men should be rea-
dy to cut their water for a Van
is not a matter of wonder; nor
would a simple coxcomb with the
majority surprise me. Under these in-
fluences I expect clashes of the
our country.

Nov^r 5 Sunday. m. cloudy with rain 219
wind S. and mild air: Day
continued rainy ^{much} throughout, frequent
squalls.

Within my recollection swarming
of bloods arrived in our meadows, af-
ter it was opened for feeding, and
the cattle were sometimes ex-
posed to drowning.
About sun set, the weather fair and
warm changed to N.E.
After many falls of rain in sometimes
see a sudden change to a clear sky,
may not this be caused by the fall of
the ^{the whole} vapour composing the
clouds in which case the appearance
of the "faint cloud", may not be im-
proper.

The water contained in the clouds
being in aqueous vapour, or chemical
solution, is supposed to be great,
molecularly varying at different times.
But no certain data offer by which
to determine the quantity. By care-
ful observation of the quantity of
rain fallen in a given time on a
known surface, may give a clue to
a solution; but still the quantity which
falls in dew, will render the result un-
certain; and perhaps we can never
ascertain anything beyond con-
jecture.

6 Monday. m. fair; wind S.W. the
day fair but many clouds at P.M.
In the evening Elizabeth, little child
of Mr. Levi H. Franklin, arrived
from Haverhill, in a newly arrived
Asiatic Schooner. In a communication
from Dr. Charles J. Jackson of Boston
inserted in the papers of that City, he says

"I do not believe that the Asiatic
 Cholera, will prevail to any con-
 siderable extent in the New-England
 States, for the geological character
 of the country appears opposed to it.
 I made reference to the in-
 fluence of calcareous soils in the in-
 duction of the cholera in my letter
 to Dr James Jackson, on the cholera
 in Vienna, which letters were published
 in the autumn of 1832, in the Boston
 Medical Magazine."

The following is an extract of a Letter
 addressed by him, in Boston, December
 31st 1834.

"The progress of the Asiatic Cholera, shows
 also that there is such a thing as Medi-
 cal Geology; for the cities situated
 on limestone or tertiary soils have
 always suffered most severely from that
 scourge. I have repeatedly advised, that
 on the occurrence of the cholera in this coun-
 try, persons who might be fearful of that
 disease, would find a safe refuge in the
 many regions of New England.
 "We have a right to infer that since it never

has visited the granite countries of Switzer-
 land or Tyrol in Europe, while it has
 followed the calcareous districts around; and
 since it did not occur in the primary
 districts of Maine - New Hampshire, Ver-
 mont or Massachusetts; while it did
 follow the calcareous formations through
 Canada, New York, Ohio, and along the
 Mississippi - that the calcareous soil, or water,
 had much to do with the introduction of
 the disease.

We know that the banks of every large
 river who travels through the calcareous
 districts of the northern States are much
 disturbed by the action of bicarbonate
 of lime, which is contained in the
 water, and hence we might naturally
 infer that such a disturbing cause

219
You might under the constitution name
6. liable to the cholera which has its seat
in the stomach and small intestines.
This is a map of the globe and trace the
course of the Asiatic cholera, and
map of them examine into the geological char-
acter of its tracks, and you will find
that it is calcareous and that the
principal riches of the disease were
in tertiary bottoms, where the springs
and well waters are highly charged
with salts of lime. Vienna & Paris
are the two best known of the calcu-
rious tertiary basins, and these
cities you ^{may} know the cholera com-
mitted its most fearful ravages.

Re. Whether the Doctor's theory is sound
we know not; but it is flattery
to the primitive regions of New-England
where, in the former visit of the disease
to this country, it was unknown. If this
be the origin of the disease the Almas
theory is set aside.

Tuesday. m. fair, wind W. and day.
We are flocking to the ballot-box to ex-
press our votes for Electors of President of
the United States. The nominees are Gen.
Frank Pickens (Whig) Gen. (Democrat)
Levi Lincoln Van Buren (non descript).

This triangular contest evinces a disturbed
state of the public mind, which ought not
to exist among an enlightened people.

Result of votes in the Town:

Whig ticket — 162
Democrat — 131
Free Soil — 111
Total 404.

Taking the above as a specimen of
the votes of the State, there will be no
choice of electors, in which case the Gov-
ernment will call on with suspicion of
the General Court, to elect a ticket for
the State, &c. at an expense chargeable
to the treasury of a few worth electors
who look not to consequences.

Wednesday: m. fair, wind S.
 Now and the day been, but cold

P. From returns given in the Springfield
 Republican of this morning, it is prob-
 ably that there is no choice of Electors
 by the people; the democratic and
 non-electoral tickets, containing a
 plurality: of course an extra meeting
 of the General Court will be called.
 This is, I believe the first instance that
 ever occurred of the kind, in the State.
 and does it not show a deplorable
 state of the public mind? Can a
 people thus divided long maintain
 their liberty?

Hitherto the Conservative, or whig
 party, have had to contend with
 democracy, in its wildest forms; but
 who looked for the rise of another
 party with principles equally wild,
 yet more ruinous than those of
 democracy.

In this third party we see men who
 have hitherto commanded our esteem &
 confidence for their supposed soundness
 of principle; but when we see them
 casting their votes for one grovelling
 grey in error and supporter slavery
 in all of its forms, we are astonish-
 ed and recoil from the
 anomalous scene, and ask if conscientiousness
 is a virtue, or moral obli-
 gation incumbent on citizens.

By our constitution the right of voting
 is guaranteed to all, but ^{now} have we
 right to vote honestly or conscientiously
 and without regard to the public
 weal. The creation of a third party
 may be fraught with more evil than
 is seen on a slight view. Its effect may
 be to stop the wheels of government
 by preventing a choice of officers
 in either party, in which case many
 must suffer. Let then its promoters
 open their eyes to the evils they are
 inflicting on their country & their children
 and desist at large.

802 Thursday. m cloudy, with a 22/
9. sprinkling of snow on the ground, and
wind W.; the day fair. Taylor's
Reports in favor of the Taylor ticket
electors, are very flattering in the
Springfield Daily, of this morn. His
General success will be hailed with joy
by the patriots of the country, and, it
is believed, will exempt it from a
Both miserable, for the term of four
years.. The state of New-York, it is
said, has performed wonders on the
heart of the whigs & elected its whig
governor. St. Governor and many mem-
bers of Congress of the same character.
Massachusetts has suffered the most
from the Van Buren tornado; but
it is believed, its Legislature will
set the State to rights in an extra-
ordinary session. It now remains to be
seen what will be the course of the
democratic & Van Buren parties in the
State election next Monday. A coal-
ition would not be surprising to
those who have witnessed their exha-
ustions. When a people have cast
aside honorable principles, all cal-
culation is set at naught, and an
upright course is out of the question.
The men who have raised this torne-
do, should be marked with indelible
characteristics, & significant of their in-
discretion & folly.

In the afternoon my son Arthur
arrived from the City of New-York,
which he left yesterday; and con-
firms the report of General Taylor's suc-
cess, and the whig success in the State
of New-York.
A democratic lecture in the evening, at
our Town hall, soliciting aid from our
Van Buren converts at the election of
State officers, on Monday next to Governor

222 if obtained from this source, may
Nov^r not be ready to submit to the de-
9 monstrous chill, nor to the implicit
obedience, to, or, as so necessary in
in the discipline of the democratic
corps.

10 Friday. m. fair, wind N. and
clear, but a cold.

In view of the election of Gen. Taylor to the
repat of Presidency, is stated as certain —
the election in the Springfield Daily of this morning.
of the 10th so, the democratic plans of car-
tans. quest are put at rest for four years.
But it is multiplying to the patriot, that
the Van Buren delusion has made
so much progress in our State, where
our heart of political knowledge. Th
it is hoped, will learn from this count,
the danger of placing confidence in men
of doubtful patriotism.

That the people of this Commonwealth
should have been so far deceived as
to cast votes for Martin Van
Buren, is one of the most singular
anomalies that has occurred within
our knowledge; even whether the

leaders of the plebs, will join
the old opposition party, is to be
seen. Such a coalescence would cover
a exhibition of principle not looked
for in men who had been deemed un-
available.

The present condition of the U. S. govt
looks nothing very favorable to the
prosperity of our Union. If Gen.
Taylor's election is certain, we may
look for peace and prosperity down
England's river; but that indeed we
may look for a man of a different
character; for democracy will never
consent to rest in repose since it
flourishes in a storm. Know
a wise and steady administration
the principles of conservation and

10 ²²⁵
The ~~the~~ commences the work of disorgan-
ization by defending the people with
false pretences, & claims to patriotism,
and the circumstance, pretty common
pity so are fallen in his hands.
Thus a new party ~~exists~~ ^{is} ~~born~~ ^{born},
claiming reform for its basis.

To insure success, men of eminent
talents & strict integrity must be repul-
sed, ^{as a rule} and the clamorous demagogue sang
out for places of trust; while the deluded
mass shout hosannas for the progress
of reform - more liberty.

To these facts the present Van. Buren
heavily, indicate a total blindness, or
callous indifference. We will not say
they are conscious of error, for many
of them we believe are ~~many~~ honest men
but egregiously deceived, their sym-
pathy for the oppressed slave having beil-
inded their judgments. For their opposi-
tion to slavery we blame them not,
since we are in no respects better than
in opposing this horrible evil, but
cliff in the mode of accomplishing it.
more reflection, we believe, would
show them their error, and bring
them back to their duty as enlightened
republicans.

11. Saturday. m. fm, wind N.E.
a fine day, but scattering
clouds, and air cold. ^{in the} ~~in the~~
country an early approach of
winter. - the more we give to the
Season of snow generally from
5 to 6 months duration in which the
Season is compelled to support his
stock of animals from his corn
magazines, in reference ~~unavoidable~~
in ^{certain} countries - a
man has ^{to} repair his profits.

224 Sunday. m. cloudy wind N.

Nov^r 12 and the ground covered with snow.
The day continued dark with
some snow.

of the To-morrow our State Elections take
place and we are to see whether
the Van Buren party will persist
in their reckless course in electing
the men of Governor and other
officers. A defeat of the
of the present members of Congress,
would be gratifying to the South
and slaveholders, and even nothing
in the Van Buren party.

The Van Buren
party is a striking exemplification of the
course of this party. While the
same sentinel preserve the ladder
in the orange, he found nothing
for his voracious man, and starved
himself.

13 Monday m. cloudy, wind N.E.

and the ground fully covered
with snow: the sun out before
noon, a bit of day. A fair
attractive meeting here choice
of Gen. St. Geo. Secretaries ex. cl. rep.
representatives for General Court and
Congress, and departed. The Whig
ticket, as the only one to insure
safety and prosperity to our Country.
Two other tickets, characterized by
Beverly, being more. In the present, a
vicious condition of the people, there is
little probability of any choice, and
a bitter contest may result in the
clarification of our Liberties. a false course
more to repulse when never
in suffrage is the basis of the
government. Were all the votes
exercised

13 elected by calm reflection 225
 and sound judgment efficient
 in political sentiment would be
 gone, ~~and~~ the government more
 smooth, unwarlike, and the peo-
 ple be happy, and prosperous:
 The following statement of votes is
 attached to me:
 163. - Gushong 117

secret { reported to me:
 For Governor Buget 163. - Gushong 117
 Ver. Buren, Auket, 82.
 set to General Court:

Representative to General Court:
Zebina Stubbins, whig, 154; Ana est.
in number, democrat, 711. Hury H
Hurt (Van Buren) 89; machine, and
meeting dissolved. Vote from George Ashmun
representative to Congress (Whig).
Votes for Whig senators, Devlin, Blake

14 Tuesday m. fair, wind N. and
 clay fair. and the snow newly
 cleared.
 Having sent through the perturbation
 of the elections we now hope to see harmony
 and some kind feelings prevailing among
 the people. These annual contests, and
 the demagogues in a high degree, and
 the structure of social intercourse, let
 the honest spirit of community hearten
 up to the disorganizing demagogue
 and it is believed that unhappily
 of things would subside and har-
 mony be again restored for an even
 impartiality for the country of
 the people have mis-
 taken licentiousness for liberty, and
 imbibed the notion that men of emi-
 nent talents are aristocratical, and
 enemies to the common people; hence
 in selecting candidates for office, they
 carefully avoid those above reproach
reality, unless to higher governments
 be added a base subservience to
 world powers, whose object is, the

224 repudiation of our former system
No. of government, and the adoption
14 of Utopian schemes not left with
men themselves. This has been
Influence of men will be, the cause of
one of the governments, when the power
of the community is under
the influence of unprincipled
demagogues, who would reverse
the order of nature to carry out
their evil designs. May the
good sense of the people no longer
be misled by these enemies
of true republicanism!

15 Wednesday. M. cloudy, and
S.W. and day cloudy but
sun. seen at the close.
From return of the State elections,
of the given Boston papers of yesterday,
State it is highly probable that Governor
Education Briggs is re-elected by the people's
they state also, that 6 of the 20
representatives to Congress are
re-elected, and Mr. Ashmun, of
our district, by a handsome
majority. Thus the Non-Resistant
movement is a moment and
than dissipated in smoke. The
old democratic party appears to be
on the decline; and it is hoped it
will, at length, give up its opposi-
tion to a rational system of republi-
can government, and return to her
many and good feeling.

16 Thursday. M. fair, wind S.W. and
day: fair & pleasant. I stay?

In the evening, Mr. David
M. West to me a volume on boundary
lines, "The Plundering
Director of the Cincinnati Observer
Tory & Vol. recently published at N. York

Nov^r The Lecture is an able exposition 227
16 of the subject, and evinces much
knowledge of the resources now
making, and made, in Europe in the
science of Astronomy.

On the theory of a resisting medium
in space, retarding the mo-
tion of comets in their orbits, Mr. M.
el refutes doubts and seems inclin-
ed to believe this retardation may be
from other causes. On the rationale of
the tails of comets, he gives the sugges-
tions of Sir John Herschel, of a resist-
ing medium in the sun capable of repel-
ling matter of a certain quality existing
in comets. The subject is intricate and
perhaps admits of no certain solution.
But, says Mr. M., "as antiquity pro-
phesied that the time would come
when the comets would be traced on their
career, their periods revealed and
their orbits ascertained, so we may
confidently hope that at no very distant
day, in the mysteries which
hang around these chaotic worlds
will be fully revealed, and a know-
ledge of their physical condition shed
new and the long study and deep
research of the human mind."

17 Friday. In fine, calm, bright day,
the day clear, & lovely towards night.
At 10 o'clock A.M. my son, wife and
Depot this little band, took the rail road
for Greenfield; thence to proceed
by Stage. Pending with them proceeds
sensations somewhat disturbing; but
the engagements of my son on the
rail road, are important to him and
his family, I submit to the deprivation
without complaint. His employment
is onerous, and requires close attention
and unwearied action. Another
year, he thinks, will be required to
complete the road and put it in op-
eration.

228 The whole extent of the road from
New Burlington to Williams-falls is stated
to be 19 1/2 miles, which at 20 thousand
dollars per mile amounts

But we will not cover the repairs of the bridges, engines, cars &c. of rail roads at this cost winding profit to stockholders, and keep them in repair. I am mistaken in my calculations. Our route between great marts they may do this, but to multiply them on short routes is unwise. A rail road from Boston to Albany, or some other point on the great western road, may sustain itself, but another between the same places will prove a failure, and this ^{the} eagle eyed capitalists will foresee.

The great far rail roads has outstript
the rules of prudence and now
low levies are now cleared
but breffing improvements; and
it is not uncommon to have
men talk of the ease of travel
ing down a few miles through
steep ridges of primitive
rocks. But experience will
at length show that rail
roads are out of place in
mountainous regions, except
ing on routes pivial to
the elevations.

the elevations.
18 Saturday m. fair, wind N. E.
and day very clear and pleasant.
The chief topics for the last few
weeks, has been the Presidential
election and that of our State
officers; and it is now generally
believed that Governor Briggs will

No^o 18 others of the Whig Ticket, one created beyond reputation. From the strength of the Van Buren Ticket in the choice of electors of the President, it was feared the State electors would be defeated, but it appears that the Whigs of the State, have sustained their cause most nobly, and that the Van Buren ^{elect} was but an ignominious failure, which misled for a moment, while the democratic party ^{from} to comparative pittance. This augurs well to the cause of liberty and order. The election of General Taylor to the Presidency, it is believed, will stop the progress of venal conquest ~~and~~ restore justice to our country. Check the pernicious war spirit which prevails among our young people from false notions of military glory, and show our demagogues, that their disorganizing schemes will not be embraced by a majority of the people, who have eyes to truth.

19 Sunday. in fair, - wind N.E. and day (afternoon) cloudy and in cold, indicating the approach of winter - a season in which the Old man the "cure of yeens", more sensibly feel the decay of the vital functions, which once seemed to defy all vicissitudes of seasons.

20 Monday.. in cloudy, with snow much fell last night to the depth of 18 inches; wind N. the day rather fine & cheerful - a partner of a falling snow, and winter seems to have commenced. This is about 15 days earlier than the commencement of last winter (December 5th).

230 Tuesday.. m fair, wind SW.
Navy and the day continued

21 Among the literary works lately
come to hand, none have more
thoroughly engaged my attention than
"The Elementary and Stellar Models"
of Mr. Mitchell, Director of the
Lick Observatory. The work
is comprised in 18 Lectures, with
two copious views. The last 4 are
particularly interesting from the
new matter they envelope in relation
to the Discovery of new Planets -
the Cometary worlds & the scale
on which the Universe is built -
and the Motion & Revolution
of the fixed Stars.

Motion of the
of the
system
The 10th Lecture claims to show
however the wonderful result -
that the sun, attended by all its
planets, satellites & comets, is sweeping
through space towards the Star marked
in the constellation Hercules, with
a velocity, which causes it to pass over
a distance equal to thirty three milli-
ons, three hundred & fifty thousand
miles in every year.
The direction of the solari system
had previously been pointed out
by Sir William Herschel; it was
left to later astronomers to establish
the fact; among whom the Lecturer
names the Prussian astronomers
Argelander, Struve (2 Peters).

Its new
motion
is being
established, and that gravi-
tation extends throughout the stellar
worlds, it is necessary to ascertain
a point, or some vast central body,
round which the whole must revolve;
and this has of late been

21 a grand problem of astronomy, 231
now, according to Mr. Mitchell have
been they have announced
M. Maedler, the director of the
Darmstadt observatory (in Prussia)
believing there must be a centre of
gravity, as certainly as there is one
in our solar system, has pursued
the subject with apparent success.
His conclusion is, that Aleyone
the principal star in the group of
the Pleiades, now occupies the centre
of gravity, and is at present the sun
about which the remainder of stars
comprising our external system are
revolving. (See Lecture 10, page 314.)

of the time of our sun's revolution
in this orbit, nothing certain can
be known until the distance of Aley-
one be determined; but from an ap-
proximate knowledge of this star, derived
from a comparison with others as-
certained by Bessel & other astron-
omers, within a few years, the time
is stated at 10,200,000 years. This
great luminous star, with all its plan-
ets, satellites and comets, will have com-
pleted one revolution around its grand
centre in that time. How the question
will present, whether the numerous
subordinate discovered, revolve about the
same point, or each has its central
point, like our external system?
The subject is sublime, and shows
the vast extent of the human mind
when aided by mathematical investi-
gations, and observation of the telescope.

22. Wednesday, in haste, but soon fair
with N.E. wind; rest of day fair.
An extra Session of our General
Court commences at Boston, for the
choice of electors, President of the
United States. This session is the
effect of the wild Yarn. (Mean movement)

232 Thursday m. fair, wind N.
Nov^r 23 and day generally fair

The pursuit of Mitchell's Lectures
on astronomy has turned my at-
tention to that sublime science
for which I once had a com-
plicated taste. Most of the old
astronomers confine themselves to the
Solar system, in which they have
made great progress; but have
touched briefly on the stellar
worlds, which ~~is~~ a vast
parallax. ~~From~~ ^{from} present
then from present into that
abyss.

The researches of Sir William Her-
schel with his superb telescope
opened the path for future discover-
ies, and in 1837 & 38 Bessel the
great astronomer of Goenings ^{Germany}
determined the parallax of
the star 61 Cygni (or the Swan),
since the hitherto impassable gulf of
space was traversed, and the distance
measured. Astronomers are
now boldly plunging into
the unexplored regions, and
handling and to the world re-
cording facts, and thought
beyond the reach of human
effort. Whether astronomical
instruments will ever be con-
structed of greater perfection than those
now proposed is doubtful; for
perfection can never be attained,
since the materials of which they
are constructed are variable from
different temperatures. As we

100th can anticipate is the correction of 233
23 differences by taking means of the
observations, a Specimen of which
we see in the methods of Borda.
See Sir John Herschel's Astronomy
Chap. 2. in which he treats upon
the errors of astronomical instruments,
and the difficulty of constructing them.
But if practical astronomy is re-
tarded by want of perfection in
instruments, one unwary public
is in the height of error: I allude to the
principles of mathematics, which
carry conviction to the minds of
all who understand them.

24 Friday. m. partially cloudy, ^{lower} W;
the day became cloudy, some rain
fell moderately. — Since the fall
of snow last week, our rail roads
have suffered some irregularities in their
movements. If this be the effect of a 6
inch snow, what would be that of
one of 2 or 3 feet? Rail roads in
countries liable to deep snows have
experienced some misplacements, as in Can-
ada & our northern States. Modes
of clearing the roads are adopted, but
where the snows are frequent & deep
this is not easily performed; but if
cleared, the road is very liable to be
again covered by drifting snows.
These difficulties should not be over-
looked in the ^{location} construction of rail roads.

25 Saturday. m. foggy, wind SW
but clear by noon; day fair;
our roads are now free from snow
as also some of the hill sides.
The last intelligence of Europe still
presents a gloomy aspect of affairs.

29 flashed generals may be out of employment and forgotten, once the favorable time is lost while Europe is in a revolutionary state. In the event of Gen. Cass, the leaders of our enemy will see their plans of conquest frustrated, unless they can scrape the free soil travels to join their ranks, which is not a very improbable issue, after giving their votes for a man of the character of Martin Van Buren. But should this scheme prove unsuccessful, let not Gen. Taylor flatter himself that the white man will prove a bed of cleaving, far from him may be his ultimate situation, he will not escape the vituperations heaped upon our great patriot George Washington in the second term of his administration; ^{words} (to use his own) as refused in a letter to Mr Jefferson - every act of my administration should be twice, once the gross and most insidious misrepresentation of them he made, by giving one side only of a subject, and that too in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a hero - to a notorious defaulter - or even to a common pick pocket."

But in our country where universal suffrage is the basis of the government, once the press is open to the standards of corruption, the maps of the people, though honest themselves, may be deceived and led on to the greatest excesses. Under the impression that they are exercising the rights and liberties of freemen. As a specimen of these excesses, the reign of terror in France under Robespierre is cited.

236
Nov.
30

Thursday. m. foggy, but soon fair
wind S.W. fair day.
At the invitation of Col. Bryant I
went to S. Deerfield to spend the
evening; ~~m.~~ fair & most of the
day.

Dear Friday. m. fair, wind westerly;
Sun. 1. Friday. m. fair, wind westerly;
staid at Col. Bryant's.

Sat. 2. Saturday. m. rainy, wind S.
and a rainy day. Staid in Deerfield.

Sun. 3. Sunday. m. fair, wind W. and
fine weather. returned from Deerfield
1 P.M. with Col. Bryant & part
of his family - a clear day.

Letter from my friend
arriving this safe return to Vergennes
since their intended movement to
Burlington where they are to spend
the winter - S. Deerfield is as the
the village of S. Deerfield is as the
increased in number presents a handsome
appearance; the population mostly
from Vermont of the country
sent reputation of character, but
generally of the New-England sort

Mon. 4. Monday. m. fair, wind W.
but P. M. cloudy - seen Set River

Dec. 5. Tuesday. S. Deerfield at Warrenton
of the Funeral commences this day.
The hour of the death of Mrs. Nancy
Hoyt & evidence of the late Ebenezer Hoyt
she died at her sons house at Otter
and her corpse is brought here for
interment in the burying ground
near the Baptist Church in Windsor
she was 73 years.

237
Sun. Tuesday in cloudy
5 winds V.E.; the day ^{with some} cloudy.
Three months from this time, well
Nepher terminate President Polk's term of mis-
rule and the Government will pass
trans into new hands; and no patriot
on the will regret the change, if the
Mexican Government returns to the prin-
ciples of justice and the true
War interests of the people. In selecting
Mr. Polk for the Presidency, the ob-
ject was clearly far from by the chs.
wrong part of community: viz the conquest
of the northern part of Mexico; but
whether this will prove a value
like acquisition to the United States, is
yet to be seen. But the work of con-
quest is not completed. Gen. Leass
was to take the White House, and
complete the business; not only in
South but in the North and West-
east. In disappainting how-
ever my return the benevolence
since for years; but democracy
will not condemn their plans
Neemence, at least must be brought
under one head; and the Government
of Europe taught that long possession
confers no right to Territory;
when former convenience for a country
is returned to occupy it.

Mr. Polk's
have
secret
In his incursions of Mexico Mr.
Polk has told us that his copies
have covered the olive branch in
thin veins. An olive branch indeed!
and such as was borne by the peace
of Attila, whom he imitated the
Roman Empire in. In his closing message
to Congress, Mr. Polk will probably attempt
to stop over his conduct; but it is now
too late to claim an honorable course.

238
December

Wednesday m. cloudy, with
6. rain; wind N.E. the day con-
tinued cloudy & with

7. Thursday m. windy, and N.E.
from the day continued the same

Leahman I have just received (on my Sons sub-
cription) the 9th and 10th Reports
on European Agriculture and
Rural Economy, by Henry Leahman.
The work is composed in 2 Vols 8vo.

and embraces much useful matter
for the agriculturist. The facts were
collected by the author during a
series of several years, in England &
other parts of Europe, from personal
observations, and printed in London
and Boston in numbers as they
were ready for the press; and is
of a miscellaneous character, rather
than a systematic treatise; but per-
haps not less useful from this
circumstance.

Mr Leahman has now completed his
task & returned to this country; and
now, I think, will say his visit to
Europe ~~and his residence~~ and other
ventures will be ~~useful~~ useful to his coun-
try, or to Europe, to which he is ex-
pected to return.

Books on Agriculture have been
the subject to a considerable extent
marked within a few years past, and
it is a favorable circumstance
that more of science are turning their
attention to the subject. In perus-
ing these works we perceive that
the great desideratum is the
application of machinery, and the
draining of water from wet soils.
Without these means the products
of soils will be small and the
character of the labor.

239

In new countries where forests
have existed for centuries, the surface
soil becomes a mass of manure
since requires no additional food
for plants for several years, but
at length this vegetable matter
becomes extinct and manure
must be resorted to. Hence again
culture in old countries becomes
of more importance than in new.
Soils however composed even never
become permanently fertile with-
out a portion of vegetable or ani-
mal matter in a state of decompo-
sition. To supply this food is the
great object of Agriculture. Other
manners of a chemical character are
now employed; but these in Ger-
many may be considered as stimulants
to the vegetable & animal matter
found in soils, and must at
length exhaust the fertility of soils
without a supply of real manure.

Friday in cloudy, wind S.W.
and the day

We learn from the papers that
Edward Everett President of the
University at Cambridge, has resigned
his office on account of declining
health. To be deprived of the ex-
traordinary services of this gentleman
is a misfortune which the pub-
lic will sorely feel. The rank and
reverence has attained, must not
be lowered; and among our literary
scientists none are doubt not that
some may be found competent to the
election of President; but who will
be the successor of Mr. Everett, we cannot
conjecture.

240 Saturday. m. fm, wind N.

9 } Bell became cloudy and so
remained until towards sunset.
Electing on the 4th instant the Electoral Col-
lege of Massachusetts met at Boston
of Mass met cast their 12 votes for General
Luther Taylor for President of the
United States, and the same vote
for William L. Garrison President.
The success of the Whig what is no
longer doubtful. One more than
the Executive power is to be lodged
in the hands of a man who looks
to the good of the country instead
of a party; and we
breathe the democratic spirit but
consequent will be enlarged but
at least for the term of four years,
even in the mean time Cuba and
the Canaries remain under their
republican governments.

10 Sunday: m. cloudy, wind N.E. & the
day continued cloudy & in the
afternoon considerable rain, and
a dense fog visible on the mountains.

During such weather I am obliged
to the pleasure of reading, which is
no small deduction of my enjoyment.
I never imbibed a taste for reading
but from a want of books, was
unable to gratify it to such extent
an extensive library in the country
towns, at that time, was rare.
But some my except books. I
think I may say, that not a
day, unless I am in some
place where I am at leisure
and retired from company, in
which I have not much dis-

Decemb^r 10 perusing works on all subjects 341
I thought important for improv-
ment; even thanks to the good-
ness of my eyes, until within two
or three years past, I have never
been denied that enjoyment.

My method has been to examine
all works which fell into my hands
and to give such as I found in-
structive, a thorough perusal; at the
same time reserving the right to
consult them, when I deemed them oc-
casional. The works which I have
perused are those of a scientific character
having for their foundation the exact
sciences; but history, geography, voyage
and travels, have always been held in
high estimation, as important branches
of knowledge. Other works have
charmed my attention, among which
I may mention Poetry - a peculiar com-
pilation, in which I claim no skill,
but often read with delight.
With works of imagination, which
we term novels & romances, I must
say, I have seldom been charmed,
nor have found time to peruse.
In general they show little else
than the ingenuity of the writers
and are entitled of useful lessons
for enquiring minds.

11. Monday. m. fair, wind W.

P.M. became cloudy, and so had
little sunset, but in our walk
at the season.

Our papers contain President
Mr. Polk's message to Congress, occupying
twelve columns of an extraordinary
size. Paper. Truly it is a grand

242 that the war with Mexico was just
Doubtless our company on our part ^{in every} its glory

11. By the retreat of his conquests,
Pres. Polk has undergone invasion of
into the country and his unconsti-
tutional hand sticks at its common-
ment, and of view. In this he
cuts with purchase, since no spot
194 he could present to the people
would remove the impression of
injustice he committed at the
outset, in ordering Gen. Taylor
from the Mexico to the Rio Grande
the direct purpose of moving from
the point of Mexico.

It is plain of conquest was then
concealed from the public eye, even
members of his cabinet well were
deceived as well as his advisors
in the points of the Mexican States; and
after the conquest of the City of Mex-
ico by Gen. Scott, there were among
the Polk friends, men who urged the
conquest of the whole of Mexico to
be added to the original plan, and
the prosecution of the war would then
object was effected. But the
reference of the war was a direct
error: the reflecting heart of the people
now began to look to the causes
of the war, and it was at once
perceived that it was founded
on injustice, and a spirit of con-
quest, no better than the old
robbery. The Chamber of Repre-
sentatives of the Polk & his class, and
they unanimously consented that the
Gen. Taylor, and the southern line
of Mexico & North-California
should be the southern boundary
of our conquests. Expensive money was
expended, but to cause the transfer
of this acquisition a just and voluntary

13 The clergy. I have 2 sons & 2 daughters
Letting them go to my friends at Burlington
to my farm where they have taken stock
for the winter, at the northern
terminus of the rail road.

Nitro or smoke than in
 of a gun. Is this owing to a chemi-
 cal atmosphere, which
 at the same time, prevents the
 expansion of the aqueous vapor?
 During this state of the atmosphere
 snow, I believe, rarely falls.
 An of moisture in the

as well as
composition.
15 Friday. m. cloudy, wind S. with
and the day becoming fair after
The appearance of a bright sun
After a long observation is phas-
ing was interesting to animal
~~the animal~~
Spots.

December 16 Saturday. m. The sun 245
seen, but soon shrouded
by thick clouds & the wind
continued the same. We are
in the snow, and the
weather is moderate for the season,
and there is little, or no, frost
in the ground.

17. Sunday. Mr. Levis, wind West
and the day clear and a very pleasant
one. Last night some rain fell.

Continuing the pursuit of the
Buckingham Gravel and the
I find in the 2^d Vol. of his last series
of notices of antiquities found in the
Ohio regions, indicating a Jewish
and an Egyptian origin. Mr.
B. relies on Priest's Antiquities
as a work I have
never, but which, to say the
least, I have considered of doubtful
authority.

Notes. That a race of men from some
of antiquity, whom the present In-
dians, some inhabited this region
from some time, or no doubt,
but that the Jews or Egyptians
should have passed them over to
this continent, once penetrated to the
Ohio is not easily conceived, though

Mr. Priest I think he has portrayed
quite the contrary. The work of Messrs
Seymour & Davis, just published, it is
hoped will throw light on the
subject, if not solve the problem
which has perplexed antiquaries. Mr.
Priest's account of the Jewish history
sent to be printed at Philadelphia, translated
is too much of the nature of a fiction.

244 The discovery of a Leave of Hymn-
Dee in 1775, as related by Mr. Priest, if
17 we admit the fact, affords a
strong proof that the Egyptian art of
masonry, by some means,
of the ancient this country; but it
lucky appears he obtained his account
from the Travels of Ash, whose Book
has generally been considered as
correct. See ^{Muchingham} Chap. 22, Vol. 2.
(3^d Series) for further particulars.

18 Monday. m. fair, wind SW. Fair
day fair, with agreeable air.

The Scientific American: This
is a weekly paper published at the
City of New-York by — Messrs. C.
I think is conducted with
considerable ability. Its design is to
promote the mechanical Arts; but
it often treats of the higher branches
of science, and notices the im-
provements now making in the civ-
ilized world. A publication of
this kind requires a man of intel-
ligence & close application, and Mr.
Museum to be competent to the
task. I have now & there seen
some schemes introduced, they are
generally from those who have
limited their studies to a small cir-
cle; but they generally receive a check
from the pen of the editor.

Among our mechanical men of
limited study, we often find those
who are confident of their supposed
discoveries & improvements, yet are
not aware that they are ^{very} laboring on
plain common knowledge. Hence
the patent office at Washington, is
instructed by applicants for patents,
who for the first time learn that they
have made no new discovery, & are

Dec^r 18 Since it may be remarked, the ²⁴³
resting on the premises of the Superintendent
of that office, is extensive and
efficient, and requires an extensive
knowledge of the civil, of arts and
sciences, rarely found in any individual
state. A complete list of all the patents
granted by this office, would form
not articles from improved ~~new~~
traps to the complicated machinery
of steam ships.

19 Tuesday m. cloudy with fog, and
wind SW. but day fair but
many broken clouds.

20 Wednesday m. windy, and NE
and the day cloudy.

21 Thursday m. cloudy, wind
NE; last night a sprinkling of snow:
the day continued cloudy with a
little falling snow. In the evening the
snow fell pretty freely in ~~various~~
nested flakes.

22 Friday m. cloudy with snow
fall, and NE wind. Snow about
6 inches, and more at night.
The snow heavy recurred the South
or tropical sun days are at the short
not increasing since the sun is E. Dist
= our Lat. + Declination. From this
turn to the vernal equinox we may look
for winter weather.

23 Saturday m. fine overcast NE
snow about 12 inches in depth,
and day clear. Sleighs are now
available for wheel coverings and
winter expenses of repair, but the
wires continue open.

The very affecting sufficient light for
my eyes, I accompanied the

246 Buckingham from St Louis up the
Dec Mississippi to the rapids of De Moines.

23 The steam boat in which embarked
Buck } was to ascend to the falls of St Anthony
ing- } but the water being low the boat was
beam } compelled to return to St Louis. Mr
B gives an interesting description of
the country on each side of the ri-
er, with the settlements on its banks.
The waters of the Mississippi above
the junction of the Missouri are repre-
sented from Lechols and the coun-
try healthy; and within a few years
will probably present many second
dame & populous towns.

Embarking at St Louis Mr. B pro-
ceeds up the river to the mouth of
the Illinois, thence up that river to
Ottawa and thence in a stage coach
to Chicago, passing several extensive
farms of the richest soil. Both on
the Illinois & on the canal route, but
the banks of that river are represented
as rather unfavorable to health. Mr.
Johell, on the latter, he then he is con-
vinced work, of which Ottawa & there
is some doubt. See Chap. 131 134 3.

24 Sunday m. cloudy with some snow
and some N. i. last night very cold.
The country cloudy with snow
and some fine hail & cold. arrived
Thurmond in the eve 3 o'clock.

25 Monday. m. cloudy, wind North.
Snow now 18 inches. The day
cloudy and foggy, with some
rain. The occurrence of rain
immediately after an arctic day
of intense cold air, presents a
problem for meteorologists; but I
hope to find some interesting
data on this subject at St Louis, and

Dec^r Can I write in one more 247

25 thoroughly acquainted with atmospheric laws, we may in vain expect to explain the phenomena which the atmosphere exhibits.

26 Tuesday in perfectly fair, wind N.W. brisk (entirely) -

Buck^{ing} } The day mostly fair & cold.
Hans } Finished the penul. of the 3^d & last vols of Buckingham's Travels in the U. States, which he closes on his departure from Niagara to Toronto in Upper Canada. The work is interesting, & on the whole instructive. In his histories of the places he visited, he embraces much that is known to and already acquainted with history of our country. But reputations of this kind do not lessen the value of the work, since to many they will be new. At the close of the 3^d vol, he indirectly promises to follow on the Canadas & other British provinces in America, which I believe he has performed, making 9 in the whole the first three. There were not much yet. No Europeans, it is believed, have extracted his travels so widely as the British States in N. America; since their publication will afford the people of Europe a vast mass of information concerning our country & involuntarily increase the tide of emigration from that quarter of the world, where a large portion of human beings subsist only by manual labor.

27 Wednesday in cloudy, wind N.E.; day cloudy, some snow fell the other part of it - very cold.

248. In Vol. 3, Chap. 19, page 414 of
Deer In Vol. 3, Chap. 19, page 414 of
27 Buckingham's Travels we have accounts
of ancient Garden beds, so called
found in the State of Michigan.

Mr. B takes his description from a
Mr. Blois, Historian of the State, who
says: The ancient Garden beds
are found near St Joseph's and other
places: they exist in some
of the previous and Liverpool places in
the richest soils, and cover from 20
to 100 acres, and some are much larger
extent. Some are laid out in ~~straight~~
~~lines~~ rectilinear & circular
and figures, either distinct or combined
in a fantastic manner, in pictures &
sculptured work, with alleys between
and especially complete walks or ave-
nues leading in different directions, dis-
playing a taste that would not credit
it a modern pleasure garden.

The Gardens, Mr. Blois says, evidently
bear the stamp of antiquity & civilization
of antiquity, as they are often covered
overgrown with brambles of an age
precluding their construction earlier than the
last two centuries, at least; besides the Indi-
ans belonging to the ancient peninsula
tribes, & are interrogations on the sub-
ject, betraying the same ignorance of their
origin and history, as they do of the
mounds & forts. Of the existence of these
gardens I was not aware until I read
Mr. Buckingham's travels; and if the
accounts can be relied on as correct, they
furnish additional evidence that a race
of people far advanced of the present In-
dians, once inhabited our western country.

28. Stonewall, on farm, covered West
in, fence & cold

In the covers of our journal we
have often written of the ~~stone~~
chamber.

Aug 10
Lecture
with
Spencer
at the
Newbury
Lecture.

29

250 In New England no ample coal
D. S. finds are found, and it becomes
29. a question of importance, by what

means poverty will find a
supply of wood for fuel and timber
for building best brick & stone
the substitute for the latter, still there
is a deficiency of timber as is seen
in all the countries In England
the most fertile coal field supplies
the people with fuel; but in
France according to the Colonies
last agricultural report, the fuel
generally used is wood or charcoal.
Though there are large deposits
of mineral coal. But much better
than is found to planting forests, and
preserving some chimney such
as already exist, and the cutting
of the timber is under laws for pre-
serving it.

30 Saturday. In cloudy with some snow
and rain & S. E. The sun seen
at noon, but a little cloudy,
and cold, but the evening fair.
There is rain of considerable depth
(May 15 inches) and winter rain
with vigor; but with clear room
good snow & plenty of fuel we
are comfortable; wood however
has become an expensive article, about
3 dollars per cord. one more when
sawed & stowed in our wood shed

31 Sunday. In fair, some West & cold.
The day is most beautiful.

This day commences my 84th year
brotherhood finds me a dearest old man
day with improved hearing and sight, but
my health otherwise is tolerably good.
The failure of my eye sight is the greatest
inconvenience I experience. With bright
light I can still read, but in the evening
I am obliged to use my spectacles. As to
my vision, some experience has been made
my

Dec 31. my memory, I think I may say, ^{recollection} of old events, remain pretty clear; and I regard my elucidation papers, I think may say, they remain nearly as good as in my younger days, though perhaps less rapid. In mechanics & philosophy we hear of many improvements and doubtless some are really such; but in many instances, they are the fruits of an acutest philosophy, which has no foundation in the laws of nature. And this kind of philosophy seems to engage many young men who would repudiate all that has been known bearing the stamp of antiquity; evidently the result of a limited knowledge of the principles of mathematical philosophy.

During the past year the political horizon of Europe, has been shrouded with ominous clouds, and whether the people of that region will find their condition ameliorated by revolutions of their governments, is very doubtful. The truth is, a portion ^{of the people} are striving for more governments, who know not how to govern themselves; and in our country, where liberty is almost without restraint, too many are found of this description.

At the close of the day my excellent friend S. B. Lincoln Esqr. handed me the following lines: - "To the Hon. E. Hayt, on his 84th day."

"My honored friend, I welcome thee,
"With mind so clear at Eighty three;
"May Heaven's its soothing blessings pour,
"And gently lead to Eighty four.
"And when the thread of life is spun
"And you and I are ^{both} ~~even~~ have done
"O! May our last hours be sweet,
"In friendships, home, secure retreat."

Dear me Dear with much respect,
31st 1848. I am L. B. Lincoln.

1. Sketch-Book, No 23 / from June
1849 any 1st 1849, to
Jan 7th Monday, and particularly Jan, wind North.

Intro since the day generally cloudy
and cold throughout.

remains In continuing my Journal
and scraps, I am aware that
my imperfect sight will render
it difficult to write intelligibly;
but daily notation has become
so habitual that even I do not
perceive it, I should be like a
ship at sea, which kept no
account of its progress and daily
position. I therefore ^{shall} continue
~~scribble~~ so long as health permits
and I find it amusing.

My mode of noticing the weather
is brief. I use a barometer
thermometer or hygrometer, and the
winds are generally noticed about 10
o'clock A.M. In noticing the temperature
by the thermometer, three periods
at least, of the day are necessary - viz.
noon, sun rise, noon, & sun set. As
to be started to these periods would
be a task; and besides the rising
sun generally finds me in ~~my~~
my night couch. The purpose of
the atmosphere being less available as
quicker critical observations.
Even my occasional scraps it is
hoped that they will be found
for criticism, than in the Poet's
wild exuberance; but the
perturbations in Europe it is
probable will furnish materials for
many remarks; and what will
be the result of these movements remains
to be seen.

1. We hope however, that while the people are striving for liberty, they will not forget its principles, whether the people of Europe are prepared for free governments is not at all doubtful.
In our remarks on countries we shall endeavor to conform ourselves to object of utility, reserving the liberty to condemn what is a scheme and projects that are evidently utopian, too many of which are seen in our news-papers, tending to bewilder rather than instruct. We have entered upon 1849; and may it be a happy new year to all.

2. Tuesday. M. fair, wind West, & cold air; the day the same.
By a May paper we learn that ^{Deceased} ^{of} ^{Harvey} ^{Harvey} & his wife my con-
fratans, both died on the 16th of December last, at the City of May; he aged 73. & she 48; the last sister to my wife. They have left sons and daughters; one of whom, William a missionary, long since, died at Bombay in Hindostan, several years ago.
The death of a man & wife on the same day is singular.

^{Progress} ^{of} ^{the} ^{cholera} The Cholera we learn, is raging at New Orleans, extending up the Mississippi, but at New-York it is mostly confined to Staten Island. In the west of Europe, it seems not to have prevailed, unusually as was anticipated.

3. Wednesday M. fair & cold, wind N. and the day fair & cold. Our Genl. Court assembled this day at Boston.

3 The annual assemblage of the Convention
just like a wise provision of the Constitution, &c.
3, it affords opportunity for the repeal of
the one & introduction of new laws, which a
change of circumstances may require;
but at the same time there is danger
of multiplying them to an unnecessary ex-
tent. The statute laws of a country
should be carefully examined, duly re-
gulated, & as far as possible.

In the present session it is hoped a
spirit of unanimity will prevail, &
heavily contests be allayed.

4 Thursday. M. fair, wind West. 20.0;
the day mostly from sun set.

Through the kindness of
Hull's my friend, S. B. Lincoln, I am fa-
vored with the perusal of James
Hull's Paleontology of New York
a superb 4to. Vol. recently printed
at Albany, with 90 elegant plates.
This is the 1st of a series of Vols. which
are to follow, as new matter is
collected by the author. Mr.
Hull evinces much research & know-
ledge of his subjects. "The work is
published expressly for the benefit of
the people of the State of New York."
But the author, like many other
late scientific writers, seems to have
forgotten that his readers are Americans,
and not Greeks or Romans.

I am aware of the importance of the
specimens of the objects in Natural
History; but my wonder is excited
when I find a work, written for the
American people, terms honored
wholly by the clear language
is it not that the English language
is too common to afford expression to
distinct

few technicals? If so, letters abundant
4 it, can substitute one name
His perfect.

694 The present mode of treating of some
of the branches of National History is
See more Babel confusion of words
entirely unintelligible to the Eng-
lish scholars who look to the
propriety and uses of things in-
stead of their names.

If the study of the dead lan-
guages has a tendency to promote
this mode of writing, then its ad-
vantages are far from being so
great as is pretended; and indeed
if science is to be thus enveloped
in a foreign technology it will soon
become lost in seclusion
retirement, inaccessible to the
people at large. Mr. Hall's work
is valuable on many accounts, but
we regret that he has so closely con-
nected the pedantic mode, which must
obscure its usefulness. A classification
in the English language, would
add much to its value.

5 Friday, we dined with some friends,
and went W. at noon for 2.30
I must confess not through the day
of the last currents from Europe
of the Louis Bonaparte has
been elected President, (or Emperor)
of France, by the people. To point
to any services this man has
rendered the French nation is impos-
sible, but the name of Bonaparte is
unknown to the people and hence
it is clear, they are not ready for
a republican government. The result
of the revolution it is believed, had no
anticipation of this event.

5 The French nation has yet to learn
that talent is no security to power.

5 tion in a government based on uni-
versal suffrage. Constitution of the
Regime of Despotism, this family tie
may involve Europe in a general
war of which our nation may
be the victim. I shall then be the re-
sult of the French movement 186
can you congratulate the people on
the progress they have made towards
universal liberty, would be found.

6 Saturday. m. cloudy, but the sun
soon set; wind West & cold. The

The most of the day passed cloudy. The
weather is now said to be about 2
feet in depth, and the temperature
shows something of the character of our
old winter seasons, but with less
violent winds.

7 Sunday. m. fair, wind N.E.
and the day clear & rather warm
in the morning. yet still cold.

While we are thus occupied in a
cold atmosphere which congeals
winter and binds inanimate sub-
stances in frost, our bodies in health
still retain a temperature not much
less than that of the warmest
if any less, than in the warmest
season weather. What is the
unexplained principle of nature?
The Creator. Physiologists may attempt
to explain this process by the laws of
animal life; but still the question re-
mains, What power enacted these laws?
so essential to animal existence?

8 Monday. m. cloudy, thermometer 0
and wind N.E. The day continued
generally cloudy & very cold, and laid
a heavy tax on our fuel.

Jan 2 To my nephew Sam, indebted Jan 6.
8 the morning observations of the three
Gold thermometers: Dr. Williams $\frac{8}{10}$, Ephraim
Day $\frac{0}{10}$; Williams $\frac{0}{10}$; Parkminster $\frac{0}{10}$

Dawn & Day $\frac{0}{9}$

Mean of the above $\frac{0}{9}$

The day was severely cold even
at Sun. Set the wind had changed
to the SW, diametrically opposite to
the morning observations. Reason: the
cause of the change in so cold an
atmosphere, and therefore heavier
than the Southern air?

In the Evening received a letter from my
father at Burlington, dated Jan 2^d.

Expecting a Trunk of Instruments, called
Arthur Surveying a rail-road to
St Albans, to Burlington.

9 Tuesday m. fair, wind North.

The day being generally clear, the
sun rays softened the air a good
degree. But as my Protuberances were
absent on a case of unions, and
a report one of my friends gave me
that a cat, the day was solitary and
I was left to my own resources of amu-
sement. If at any time I am infected
with the French errand, it is in
the long winter evenings when
my eyes refuse me the pleasure of
reading, and my friends omit
their calls. I would not however
tax my friends with remissness, for

they are very fine arrangements. I can dispense
from my own, & with which I
have no right to interfere.

12 The cold winter of 1780 is remembered,
when our revolutionary army in
the General Hutchinson kept the
unhappy, in New Jersey within tents
11780 In tents, while the snow covered Long
Island Sound was covered with
ice, in the vicinity of New York City

13 Saturday - m. fair, wind SW
and cold air - the day became
cloudy, & so continued
The first week has been so severely
cold and unfavorable to all people.
since I fear my friends at Brooklyn
town, about 2 leagues north of us,
will find it more intolerable. The
construction of rail roads in such
weather must necessarily be slow
and tedious.

During severe cold weather I
cannot wholly divert myself of ap-
prehensions, that our domestic com-
munity suffer, though aware that
nature has fitted them and
their to their various forms.
"Know nature's children all divide her care;
The poor that wears a mantle, warm & bare."

14 Sunday. m. particularly fair, cold
SW; last night a brisk rain;
a of the day fair & cloudy
This change of temperature at this season
is not infrequent, after a series of intense
cold weather: can we have a quarter
present to the meteorologist? Very: Why
the light southern air flows to the
north against the clear air of
higher latitudes? Would a gyration
motion of the atmosphere explain the
phenomenon?

9 Monday in cloudy, with some
ferr. snow; wind - North end of the
15 day cloudy, with slight rain
when condensed as it fell.

We have at length received an official
account of the votes for Geo
Garrison as election November last

Whole number of votes —	124,655
Ascribing for a slave	62,028
George N. Briggs had	61,640
Stephen C. Phillips —	36,811
Calist Gushong —	25,323
Frederick Robinson —	475
All others —	606
Votes for S. C. Garrison —	61,361
John Read had —	35,881
John N. Mills —	26,670
Henry W. Eastman —	

There being no choice, George
N. Briggs was chosen Governor, and
John Read S. C. Garrison, contrary
to the constitution.

This difference of political senti-
ment, among a people, enjoying
a free constitution and all prospering
in the republicans, is a singular anomaly,
especially, regarded by the patriots. But
were a plain question in Geometry,
submitted to the people, would there
be less diversity of opinion?

16 Tuesday. m. fair, wind West.

and day fair.

We have of the Death of Thoreau
Jewell Dickinson, one of our instructors
Deaths. Thoreau is now also of Miss Root
at Wapping. The Dickinson was
65 years of age and has left a wife and
children; he was a son of the late
Rev. John Dickinson of the

town. The peculiar hard fate of
the deceased, always excited my sympathy.
He was the first the cold hand of death,

June 2 while, even sometimes the reward of
16. industry, and diligent labor, he would
have been in easy circumstances.

17. Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind W.
but the day generally fair. Some
thawing of the snow from the
Sawtooth roof of buildings.

18. Thursday. m. fair, wind W.
last night strong winds prevailed
the day was fair throughout
and cold.

19. Friday. m. fair, wind West.

and a fair day. A cold
we learn that President Adolphus
Neville has lately barely escaped a fatal
crash on the rail road between our
camp & living ground, this afternoon.
Caution. Never walk longitudinally
on a rail road. In the case, an
entirely train was passing, which
was often in the case, notwithstanding
ing the utmost care. Heavy co.
cars moving along a road at the
speed of 20 miles an hour, are danger
ous to the inhabitants in the vicinity.

20. Saturday. m. fair & cold, wind W.
day m. cold. Thawing.

21. Sunday. m. fair, wind West.
day partially cloudy. The weather
has been a little more moderate
than in a few days past, but has
to be attributed to the decrease of
the diurnal radiation.

22. Monday. m. fair, wind W. day
clear & cold. My horse back
having shed its coat I am left
with a gradual loss of hair.

11. my ship's longitude is correct
Leaving Stonington, depending on dead reckoning.

22. an account of the ship's way, correct
generally free of errors. Correct those
in the voyage of life. we are beset
with currents, counter currents,
storms, shoals & reefs, which baff-
le our skill, and expose us to
the greatest dangers; and often
leave us entrance to the designed ports.

23 Tuesday. m. partially fair, wind W.
P.M. soon frequently cast

24 Wednesday m. fair, wind SW.
day fair and cold.

A Gentleman of Thury writes me
Latter ^{year} enclosing the signature of J. Merrill
requesting information concerning the
death of Miss M. Bruce in 1777. as I
have given in the transactions of the New
York Historical Society. This account
I have sent to the late Col. Stone of
that City who I suppose had handed
it to the Society. He seems to take
an interest in that barbarous
event, and ^{seem} at a loss, which error
the account contains is correct. I think
I must give him a letter on the sub-
ject. Mr Merrill is a corresponding
member of the N. York Historical Society,
of which I am also a member.

25 Thursday m. cloudy, wind SW.
evening generally cloudy with
slight rain.

26 Friday. m. cloudy with rain
2 SW. wind. ~~Light~~ part of day fair
and warmer.

Jan 27 Saturday in rain, wind West. 12
 and the day
 Last night our river broke up, with
 a considerable rise of water and its
 channel filled with broken ice. The day
 was fair to the close and such the
 rise of the river as to stop the operation
 of Stibbons' mills.

28. Sunday. m. fair but soon
 cloudy, came N.E. and day
 generally fair.

29 Monday. m. cloudy and SW.
 and the day cloudy.

30 Tuesday m. cloudy, but soon
 fair, a strong SW. breeze at
 noon & then cloudy and cold & E.

Set type of letter to J. Russell
 of Jan 11 1977, which I find difficult
 from my impaired eye sight.

I have endeavored to show Mr. Allen
 that the account of Gordon's
 Norway came from the measure of the
 was correct as to the measure of the
 is wider, but that the place is ex-
 posed nearly fixed at the same tree
 somewhere with her name at a
 spring north of the village, is not
 the spot where she was killed.
 and is found in the front wall in
 the hill north of the village.

13. The murder of this young Lady made
for us a deep impression at the time, and
30 taught Gen. Burgoyne the danger of em-
ploying savages in war, and on
on his return to England, did he
withhold this impression of his opinion.

31. Wednesday. m. fair wind N.E.;
last night cold - the day clear.
This day closes the month
of January, which has, in general,
been cold, except at a time of
one or two short rains, the first
of which broke upon us, and
flooded the channel with a mass of
ice.

Thursday
1. Thursday. m. cloudy & N.E. wind.
Last night 2 or 3 inches of snow fell, and
the day continued cloudy & cold.

2. Friday. m. cloudy, wind S.W. but
the day generally cloudy.
Yesterday, sent a letter of 9 pages
into the mail, for J. Russell Esq
of Colbury, on the murder of Miss Jane
Little. (McLure), being an ensconce to his of
the 20th inst. Henry, perhaps, he said
some of his thrilling event has become ob-
scure, and may be left to history.
But as the supposed place of the mur-
der is marked on a map, visited by
tourists I feel anxious that the true
place and circumstances of the death
should be known; and that the
sympathizing visitor should not
his lamentation on a spot distant
from the place where the unfortunate
Lady fell. The time at a spring in
the evening has, I am informed, been mark-
ed in the spot, by no very well intentioned;
1810

Feb 7 since the story of her murder is raised
often given, with all the excitement
of imagination, some of which
represent the character of the victim
in an unfavorable light, in direct
opposition to the early accounts,
which never lifted a syllable against

her respectability. Mr. Munsell
notifies Mr. Charles Nelson's history
of Benjamin's invasion, a work I
have not seen, nor any printed
notice of it. Is the campaign too
old to attract attention?
The Invasion is still within my
recollection, being then about 12 years
of age, and my subsequent acquaintance
with officers and soldiers who served
in the campaign has kept the events

fresh in my memory; and in several
recounted reminiscences of the country between
the mouth of the Mohawk & Tughragee
since 1817 I have found out, nearly better
than I thought that occurred, both in the war
1755 and that of our revolution, and the
topography of the country is pretty dis-
tinctly retained.

If in traversing these fields the bones
of fallen heroes are found, we feel we
feel reflections are elicited, and
when we learn that these are friends
and comrades repose their lives
in service of their country, we feel
a sort of reverence for the ground
and leave it with regret.

3 Saturday. m. fair, wind W. the day

fair & clear.

Our papers say Mr. Webster is engaged
in writing a history of President
Washington's administration, in full.
Such a work will not be received by our
countrymen with indifference, as it

15. will unmask the face means they
being resolved to for the destruction of his

3. Character and to render him obnoxious
to his country. To men of my
age who witness the rise of the
abolitionary party, Mr Webster ever
myself. Little now matter
first to young men his work
may be a great improvement in
connecting the views they have embodied
through the influence of this young
man

4 Sunday. m. fair, wind S.W.
clear, but some haze. B.M.

5 Monday. m. cloudy. some snow,
wind S.W.; The day continued cloudy
and the wind changed to N.E.

6 Tuesday m. fair, wind N.E. - cold.

Light & dark in the evening, cloudy

with a gentle snow, and no one
calls in for a social chat. It is
very rare to see the same recede
in the circles of pleasure times and seasons.
Our fathers and old acquaintances
whom are they? Gone to their
long homes and nearly forgotten!
I say! see their virtues
still live in reflection, and afford
us useful lessons. We see them breast
ing the savage foe, in their first
expans at settlements on the frontiers
of the country, and taking the field
in distant campaigns whom their coun-
try called of which the Register has
said. When George & Charles were, after the
examples, as well as our, Carminant.
In the French wars, some particularly
that of 1755, our town afforded a wide
view of heroism, wisdom & intelligent men
who took the field and distinguished themselves

6. ~~Thurs~~ ~~day~~ by their journey and 16
firm resolution, have left
us 2 members worthy of re-
surrection. With most of these I
have been acquainted, & from them
I have details of their campaigns and
adventures, which made a lasting
impression upon my mind. With
these recollections, and those of the news
which my ears, I am not greatly alone
when deprived of company, though
much of my enjoyment is abridged
by the failure of my eye sight,
which prevents my reading by com-
puter.

7 Wednesday. m. fair, wind N.E.
and the day clear, but cold.

8 Thursday. m. fair, wind S.W.
and the day clear & cold.

9 Friday. m. fair, wind S.W.
and the day clear & cold.
All day long, one of my sons
Hickock Arm, one of my sons
Asperant, made me a call and
gave me an account of the progress of the
Burlington & Rutland Railroad. He
thinks it will be in operation by
next fall; the whole distance from
Burlington to Bellows Falls 110 miles.
He represents the weather as being less
cold, but the same much less than
in this section of the country. This
lack of snow west of the Hoosac range
of mountains has often been noticed.

10 Saturday. m. partially fair, wind
W. and snow fell last night 2 or
3 inches; the day, cold. The
weather has been pretty
severe since December.

11 Sunday. m. fair, wind S.W. and
day generally fair & cold. The
weather for 5 or 6 weeks has been
unusually cold, with a few variations.

17 Sunday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
Tuesday cloudy.

11 I letter to my friends at Boring
ton by Richard Snow, who leaves
to-morrow morning.

12 Monday. m. cloudy, some snow,
wind N.E. Tuesday continued
cloudy and cold, with a sprink-
ling of snow. A very cold day.

13 Tuesday. m. fair and N.
some day clear; the air a little
softened by the sun's rays. J. Halifax
Joseph Henry Esq. -
arrived at my house in the evening,
and took quarters for the night.

14 Wednesday. m. fair, wind S.W.
All day. & cold.

15 Thursday. m. fair and S.W.
and thermometer $\frac{9}{12}$ to $\frac{9}{14}$, - cold
no very early this winter. The

every body is exceedingly
cold and cloudy alternately.
A letter from my friends at Boring
ton of the 9th inst. Arthur & Charles
Sutton both afflicted with the whooping cough.
They say they have no sleeping but
Boring cold weather enough. Esq. Henry
ton - returned to Halifax, on the 10th inst.
and I think will be fortunate if his
cough escape a suppurating. The secret
when we are cold it is to keep to one's
fire to be warm. To insure a fire
it is necessary to put on a coverlet
quantity of fuel, and if it knows the water
is separated from the heat of the stove
& thereby prevents the heating of the stove
and I have enclosed to Mr. Henry a long list of the

Feb 16 Friday. m. fair warm SW. 18.
thermometer $\frac{6}{10}$ to $\frac{20}{20}$ P.M. generally sandy

17 Saturday. m. nearly cloudy
wind N.E. the day generally cloudy
and cold enough.

18 Sunday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.
the day fair & cloudy by turns.

19 Monday. m. fair, wind W.
& severely cold. thermometer $\frac{15}{15}$
and the day clear & cold.

20 Tuesday. m. cloudy, wind N.W.
thermometer $\frac{0}{10}$, and day cloudy
and very cold. My fire burnt
green. wood I find it difficult to
keep my room comfortably warm.

21 Wednesday. m. fair, wind N.W.
and the day clear with softened clouds.
Since I wrote to Mr. Mansell of
Colbary, he has sent me by mail
Vol. 9 m. unbound Vol. of Mr. Nelson's Blue
Coast of Guyana's Campaign 291. pages 12 mo.
with a map of Bernier's Heights, and a
copy of a letter acknowledging the receipt of
mine. I shall make a critical in-
spection of the work. On a first view
the map of the ground appears somewhat
capitulative, and some errors I have already
noted.

22 Thursday m. cloudy, wind N.E. day
the same and in absence of the sun
except the sun cold. m. cloudy

23 Friday. m. cloudy, a flight of snow
last Sunday. wind N.E. the after-
noon clear - air soft and

19 Saturday M. fair, wind N.E.
20 P.M. mostly cloudy.

21 Sunday m. cloudy with some
22 snow, wind N. once the day the
the same weathering snow.

23 Monday. M. fair, wind N.E. P.M.
generally cloudy & sprinkling of snow.

24 Tuesday. M. cloudy, wind N.
once the day continued cloudy. cold
of course the our cold from a want
of the Sun's rays.

25 Wednesday M. cloudy, wind N.E.
once the day cloudy.

Cold
m
of the
country
This month is, well as that of Jan.
any has been very cold, excepting
a day or two of the latter, in which
we had a thaw which broke up
the ice of our river. The snow is
now about 10 inches & slippery good.
but as the Sun's declination is only about
8° S. we may look for warmer air
... the course of a few days. The
cold winter of 1780 is recalled, in
which, it is said, no melting of the
snow occurred for six weeks. The tem-
perature of the present winter, has been
nearly as low as that of 1780, but not
so uniformly cold as that is represented,
nor the snow so deep (from 3 to 4 feet).

On the 4th of February of that year a body
of the enemy's horse said to be about 300
came the 4th British regiment, came over from
Long Island to Westchester on the ice (see
Goeth's memoirs, page 232)
Instances of this kind have been
rare, and I believe do not occur
in modern times.

March 2 Thursday. M. cloudy & wind S.W. 20

P.M. fair & cloudy by turns and the air cold from a current of the same winds. To this clouding of the atmosphere which has been common this winter may be attributed the fact that even in some exposures covering the months of January and February.

2. Friday M. fair, wind N.E. and cold, some the day particularly, clear after noon.

3. Saturday. M. fair, wind North since the day was fair President Polk closes his administration at the end of this day, and no patriot will regret it. But impatient of History record the merits of his political course. His invasion of Mexico for the purpose of the conquest of territory will ever be a dark chapter in our annals, and truth is that a nation to be happy must be just and honorable.

4. Sunday. M. fair, wind N.E. since the day clear from clouds, but rather cold.

5. Monday. M. fair, wind N.E. the day continued fair & pleasant. Our annual meeting for the close of year opens for the ensuing year. On the day for the inauguration of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency of the U.S. Mr. Polk was about to retire to resume

21 • his proper occupation, even our clowns
though with unwieldy levers that a spirit
of congress is not so generally diffused
throughout the country as they had
supposed. We cherish the hope that
a placid system of Government will
be adopted by President Taylor, and
that the wild war spirit of congress
will be put at rest.

6 Tuesday. m. fair, wind N.E. At
P.M. cloudy, the air cold. The hills
show the ever more present patches
of grass, but the snow is of consid-
erable depth in the valleys. Whether
the condition of the winter indicates
a late spring is a question of doubt-
ful solution. If the temperature
of the earth depended entirely on the
sun's rays, we might conclude, that
a severe winter would be followed
by a late spring; but this theory
is not the case, as is evident from
the operation of internal forces in
the earth, as evidenced by volcanic
eruptions.

7 Wednesday. m. cloudy; a little
snow falls - wind S.W. and the
day cloudy throughout.

8 Thursday. m. fair, wind W.
and day mostly fair & cold.

Departing this day my resident family, Henry
Osgood and wife (Charlotte) left our
place, and Master Rice of their
family supersedes the vacancy.
Mr Osgood is now to go to Berkley
N.H. to work with his father, at his
request. During a residence of nearly
two years, he and his wife have
collected and been subservient in

ambitious management of my affairs, and
O. decided a hindrance since I am which
demands my thanks; and it is pleas-
ing to recollect that every thing has been
done with me, not an instance has occurred
of misunderstanding, or any thing which
would have given place to any thing which
I part with them with sincere re-
gret, and wish them ^{in the} prosperity and
happiness, due to worth.

In the evening an Eclipse of the moon
of between 8 & 9 digits on the south limb.
The new determination of the ^{places of the} heavenly
bodies, and especially of the moon ex-
ceeds my surprise, since her motion
is subject to so many causes of varia-
tion in its orbit. To construct ac-
curate tables of her motion, must have
required the utmost skill of able astrono-
mers. who have "sought science in her
cozy abode".

9. Friday. m. fair, wind NW: the
day from excepting scattering clouds;
the air rather cold.

10. Saturday. m. fair, wind NW;
and a few days & cold air, which
may continue through the present month.

11. Sunday. m. fair, wind NW,
and very cold; day clear.

12. Monday. m. fair, wind N. and
day clear; but shadow makes little
impression on the snow, & winter still reigns

13. Tuesday. m. fair, wind SW.
and the day clear & air softened to an
agreeable temperature. Our shirt makes
now appear a conspicuous flaw of Serp.
This process of nature always excites
wonder. Whence the saccharine matter
in the sap? Is it elaborated in

23 The roots of the tree were propped
March upwards to the body in opposition
13 to gravity, by some unknown power
on this subject see page 264 of Parkes's
Chemical Catechism, et seq.

14 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind E. & S. E.;
the day was cloudy.

15 Thursday. m. cloudy, wind S. E.
the day cloudy with some hail.
rem & snow. In the evening the Price
was moved to Mrs. Clara Bell of this
town & they now constitute my as-
sistant family.

16 Friday. m. cloudy & wind W. A few
more snow flakes.

17 Saturday. m. cloudy but soon
broken & wind S. W. P. M. cloudy.

18 Sunday. m. fair, wind West,
day heavily cloudy & fair at night.
Air rather cold.

19 Monday. m. fair, wind W.
more clouds & cold.
The letter from my daughter Bess
arrived, dated 12th. All pretty well.

20 Tuesday. m. fair, wind S. W. the
day hazy. Snow at the usual equinox
even the snow much reduced, or in some
places gone.

21 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind N. E.
and last night rain; the day cloudy
with moderate rain & wind changed to S. W.

22 Thursday. m. fair, wind N. W. and
day fine. On river the ice is now
in two banks and flooded the land.
Some of the migrating birds have
appeared from southern regions. Who
sings at

Dear Dada
Dear Your Letter

Dear Dada

When I was in the
the heart of the
the heart of the
the heart of the
the heart of the

The following is the
series of business and the
concerns together, especially among
the of immediate or those to be shown
many anecdotes concerning the times
(I might relate) and put in my
collection

He might think there winter evolutions 24
22 I think the temperatures of an Arctic
might be more favorable for their reception
or also they possess the art of ab-
termining the sea's place by instru-
tion? We see they are general
12. They instruct; but does this explain
marks the mystery? not in the least: We
use a term as inexplicable as the fact
could not satisfy with General
technical.

23 Friday m. partially cloudy, wind
SW. some air cold. P.M. fair
some clear; very little snow to
be seen; but the channel of our
rivers is still bound with broken
ice, which the Coronet, I
am informed, is open. In the
present condition of our rivers the
existence of its fish species is
impossibility, some no doubt may
be destroyed by ice floods; but
wherever life is preserved means
for preserving it can be found.

24. Saturday. m. cloudy & wind
SW. some more of the day cloudy
and cold. Our General Court
is still in session, chugging on
its slow business by committees,
which a more lively mode
cannot be devised.

25 Sunday. m. cloudy & some rain
some S.W.; the day continued
the same

26 Monday. m. cloudy with snow 24th & 25th
same

25 Snow continued most of the day
March to 2 inches one snow... depth.
26.

27 Tuesday. m. cloudy, with snow
which fell yesterday & last night to
the depth of about 6 inches; wind N.E.
The aspect is more that of mid winter
the day continued cloudy with some
snow and rain.

28 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.
& rain; the day continued cloudy
and the snow has had a rapid
disolution, the ground appearing
as extensive patches. So rapid
disolution was not anticipated in the
absence of the snow's rays.

29 Thursday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.
and the day the same: the ground
e.g. 9000 feet from snow, appearing
on the high hills. From this aspect
solution of a six inch snow we
may conclude that the ground is
free from frost, and has received
a considerable degree of heat from some
source; Shall we say from the inter-
nal heat of the earth, or from the
snow's rays?

30 Friday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.
and some rain: the day was cloudy
throughout, with considerable rain.

31 Saturday. m. cloudy, wind N.E.
P.M. the clouds broke away, left a
clear sun.

April 1 Sunday. m. fair, wind N.E.
1.50 y. under clear

April Monday m. fair, wind W 24

2. m. fair very & cold, but the season.

3 Tuesday m. fair, wind SW. Part
of the day cloudy, but fair at night.

4 Wednesday m. fair, wind SW.
some fair days. warm air.

5. I write to my friends at Burlington.
The new road from that place by
Lewistown & Bellows Falls is expected to be
completed before the close of the year.
When this road the entire road from
Burlington to Bellows Falls will be found to
be a short cut between the two, and
which will give the economy is the
question to be solved. The project of
a road from Greenfield to Gray by
a tunnel through the Green Mountains
I have considered as a speculation in the
future, and without a chance
of success. The project may serve
as a play thing for theorists, but the
practical consideration is that it is
costing his money on a scheme so
vain.

5. Thursday. m. cloudy, wind S W.
Bellows Falls corner West

6 Friday m. fair, wind W
some fine day.

7 Saturday m. fair, wind SW.
D. H. mostly cloudy.

8 Sunday m. fair, wind SW.
day mostly cloudy.

9 Monday m. fair, wind N E.
some fine day.

29. Tuesday. m. cloudy, wind S.W. The
10 day ~~morning~~ with some rain.
By account from the Mississippi all
day we are that the cholera is making
step up that river and has reached
Lima on Mar. 10. The case is found
most of the steam boats from New
Orleans. Can its contagiousness be
doubted?
- 11 Wednesday. m. fair, wind West m.
clear fair & pleasant.
Duel then day the Aaron A. Moore
agent, and yesterday the Barr
and widow of the late Henry Barr
12 Thursday. m. fair, wind N.E.
clear fair & cool air. attended
at library meeting at the Library
room on business relating to the
disposition of the Library on the
construction of the Constitution.
- 13 Friday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
clear m. cloudy
- 14 Saturday. m. fair, wind S.W. & cold
air. outbreak of snow fall; there
been 2 cold
- 15 Sunday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
last night very cold; very frosty
a thermometer Jan. 1850
3 degrees at any time of the day.
- 16 Monday. m. cloudy, wind W.
the day cold & probably Sunday.
some snow seen on the hills

249. Tuesday
17 m. fine, wind W. cloudy

Sept 2 mid air

250. Wednesday m. fair, wind W.

the very pretty cloudy.
In two days but I have been some-
times some arrangement of my winter
functions

19 Thursday. This m. a snow
storm from NE, the snow
about 4 inches in depth. Fell
some more fell. On the 19th April
last year we had a similar storm.

20 Friday m. fine, wind W, but
most of the day hazy. At night snow was
gone on the low grounds

21 Saturday m. fine, wind N.W.
nice day fine & cool

22 Sunday m. cloudy, wind N.
mild day.

23 Monday m. fine, wind W.
afternoon cloudy.

24 Tuesday m. fine, wind W. day
fine

25 Wednesday m. fine wind N
& day fair

29 } Thursday. m. fair, wind N & S
April } and day

26 } Letter from my son at Burlington
of April 19th with 1st Vol. of Buck
ingham. Journals. from Lyell's
Elements of Geology (by Mrs. Stoddard)

27 Friday. m. cloudy, wind NE, m.
day fair & cool

28 Saturday. m. cloudy with rain
and wind N.; day cloudy, cool
with some sun

29 Sunday. m. fair, wind N & S
day fair & pleasant.

30 Monday. m. fair, wind S & S
and day, mostly fair.

My young friend Deane S. May
about on a tour to the east of
the river. when I found to him
about camp, on a morning he
is prepared to go to Illinois in
boat, to locate his land location
in that region, if he is pleased and
it, and seems to prefer the search
hunt of that state for his location

May. Tuesday. m. heavy, wind S & S
day heavy & fair

2 Wednesday. m. fair & cold, wind
NE & NW. cold day.

2 May Thurs day m. sun, wind S & 30
3 cool. Sudden burst of the
day cloudy. Up to this time we
have had no warm weather

4 Friday. m. cloudy & some distant
thunder heard; wind SW. soon became
fair, but mostly cloudy P.M. and
no warmer than it has been.

5 Saturday m. cloudy with
rain S & E wind; the day
My colored friend, ^{E. O. Bayless} his wife and
little Chabo made me a visit. His
recently from Chimborazo Sp. where
he has been carrying on his ingenious
mechanical operations, and to be m.
Mayor this season, on the coast of
Mexico. He is an intelligent and
brilliant man, and plugs with intelli-
gent problems with perfect ease
He leaves this day for Cambridge
where his ingenious labors

6 Sunday m. cloudy, wind S & E
day cloudy & rainy. Cool
even. Vegetation of country looks back.

7 Monday m. cloudy, wind S & E
and the day continued cloudy and
was changed to SW. day cloudy

8 Tuesday m. cloudy & some rain; wind SW
day cloudy with some rain. Cool

31 Monday Wednesday day m. cloudy & rain
9th with SW. wind; the day cloudy
throughout.

10 Thursday m. fair, wind SW. / at
last by a fair day, but many clouds

11 Friday m. fair, wind N.E. - after
noon cloudy

12 Saturday m. fair, wind N.E.
the day fair. Very little or no
apparent vegetation on our trees,
nor here can we have a real warm clear
this Spring, the Sun being gene-
rally shrouded by clouds or thick
vapors.

13 Sunday m. cloudy, wind
come very early & cold. N.E. &
I. some SW. wind rain. full

14 Monday m. fair wind NW
D.M. cloudy & cold

15 Tuesday m. broken clouds. Wind NW
the latter part of the day cloudy.
Our fruit trees show no blossoms

16 Wednesday m. fair, wind N.E.
cloudy most of the day, and cold

17 Thursday m. fair wind N.E.
a cold day. The day cloudy with
or frequently so

18 Friday m. fair, wind S E 3
clear fair & clear at night.

19 Saturday m. fair, wind West
clear a fair day.
a caravan of horses, camels, elephants
horses, ornamental coverings & to
be met on valley in the morning. For
rehabilitation at Gumpul, where various
facts are to be performed, here to be
inspired. From its novelty no
doubt many will pay their 25 cents
to gratify their curiosity; for myself
I have no desire to witness the per-
formances, since I am fully gratified
by investigating the wonderful laws
of nature which everywhere surround
us, and never cease to instruct.

20 Sunday m. fair, wind SW
and clear but heavy.
Last evening I heard of the death
of Richard E. Newcomb of Gumpul,
our judge of Probate, on Monday last
on his 79th year. It is singular
that to deny, I have never before
without any knowledge of his death.
I first heard of his death
very late in the season
of the late war.

53
Monday, m. fair, wind W.
the day agreeably warm, but
21 hazy or cloudy towards night.

22 Tuesday, m. cloudy, wind N.E.
changed to S.W. and the day
fair. Our fruit trees now present
a pleasing aspect on their floral ap-
pearance, even the maples a consid-
erable foliage. Though very late we
may have a fruitful season.

23 Wednesday, m. cloudy, wind S.W.
and the air summer like. I dis-
posed with pen in my sitting room
for the first time this season.
P.M. Generally fair & wind S.W.
Some distant thunder heard.

24. Thursday, m. cloudy, wind N.E.
and the day the same, and a fair
in my room & veranda.
Several fine days have elapsed &
spec. coronopae, David & I left, left
as for the stated Thomas when
he proposes to locate his London
rent of 160000. To make a judic-
ious choice of location may be a work
of some time. By a newspaper
and at the charge of the interest
and have his interest at that place

11th From Chicago, he will probably 34
proceed immediately to explain the
24. State boundary on the Ohio,
which he seemed to prefer to the
rather an account of the climate:
my best wishes attend him
wherever he may go; and his
success & prosperity will add to
my own.

25 Sunday. m. cloudy with rain
and N.E. wind, and the day
continued cloudy & disagreeable
with the sun cool & serene.

The frequency of cloudy weather
in this season, will account
for its late appearance. From the 1st
of August up to the present time we
have not had more than one
or two days that were called warm.

The present season is much colder
than that of last year, the 26 days. From
climate being colder? Many
facts indicating this may be ad-
duced, but I am indebted to the
affordable note of the government

26 Tuesday. m. fair & cool N.
wind. P.M. hazy. and day cool

27 Wednesday. m. fair; wind S.W.
& P.M. cloudy: air moderate

34
May 28 } Monday no fair, wind S.E.
morning. cloud of P.M. as usual. wind

President Hitchcock, made me
a short call, on the road. He
has been lecturing on Geology at the
Smithsonian Institution at Washington
and thinks the Institution will be use-
ful to the Science of the country. He
promised to favour me with a
pamphlet of Squier & Davidson, on
the antiquities of the west, which
is in the College Library. He says
he found many ruins of masonry
at Washington City.

29 Tuesday. A cloudy, wind N.E.
& some rain, much the day cloudy
throughout. Very few clouds of
clear sky have been seen.
The Spring Tides commenced.
The clouds in the morning, & the
afternoon were of a sort of
fog which shuts out the sun
more or less. The rain remains
light. My person. On the
whole, weather very good but, at
the head of of Still water on
Delaware River. The day, seen
in map of land on the north
bank of the river, & near
S.E. corner of square just in this

May. Wednesday. in cloudy³⁵
30 with N. E. wind & rain,
and of course the air cool;
the day continued cloudy
& rainy. The continuance of dry
weather is remarkable, and
not easily explained on known
principles. That there has been
change in atmospheric pressure
within 50 or 60 years, seems to me
to admit of no doubt; and whether
these changes are owing to the
clearing of the country of its
woods, is a question not easily
solved.

37 Thursday in cloudy, wind S.
and some thunder & heavy
The day mostly cloudy. In the afternoon
Road. Roads. We left at the Con-
gioners on the Burlington, Rutland
Bellevue Junction, and leaving the
route on the road; whether the grad-
ing on Mount Holly is com-
pleted I am not informed. Col.
Myerson (Edward), an experienced
a separate survey from Guilford to
Leigh, through the watershed of
our town, to Deepford river, and
thence up the river to Shabtown
Junction, and the contemplated Gray
Route. What route will be taken
between the junction is doubtful; the
line is

36. boring of a tunnel through ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~mountain~~ ^{mountain}, between ~~Adonia~~ ^{Adonia} and
37. Adonia, is an ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~attempts~~ ^{attempts}.

We learn that the Norfolk County
New road has failed, & required all its
effort to its completion. The road
runs from Deeburn to Blackstone
about 24 miles, and is said to have
cost about 900,000 dollars, 400,000
of which ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{was} taken. The
county is said to have paid 21 per
cent interest to sustain the road.
This is a specimen of the fate of
our short routes, not leading di-
rectly to great trading centers. In
this year for rail roads, the people
of the country have lost sight of
fact, that some but the great com-
mercial trade can be sustained at an
expense. I think, since can the road

1. Friday in forenoon, wind S.W.

P.M. became cloudy & wind N.E.

2. Saturday in forenoon, wind S.W.

The day nearly fair & cloudy at close

M. Withers. Frederick Harris
of Cambridge, writing me, requesting
a Vol. of my controversy between
I am not able to furnish him
a copy, but have directed

Account with a Due 1849

Change etc. 12 1/2 (on Gold)

Food for Snuff 23

Food of labor 25

6 0 1/2

less by 7

to counter. July 6th 1849

5214
Bud. 66
5872

153 8400 (31
495
5360
7500
36200000

June 1841, to whom Mr. Davis
2. has indicated that perhaps, as
he may possibly find the work
Mr. Davis speaks of the
work. I regret that it is so
far from perfect, and that I
have not been able to give it a
second edition in which there
might be improved, I am full
of hopes connected. Any compli-
mentary references from gentlemen
residing in the colonies have been
very large and unexpected for,
except a slight knowledge is
more rich in than natural phi-
losophy and now are cleared from
all but depths in the clearest
pages of Science & Nature. Fast
sources of poetry and imagination
but not of pure science.

"To see the nation's volume broad display
And to preserve its all in its page
My sole delight."

By stepping out of the path,
we become bewitched and lose
sight of the main object: viz. the
system of nature.

3. - Similarly Mr. Davis and Mr.
but most of the day closed in
darkness at night.

38 Monday. m. cloudy and
fair and air freshening if
4 session temperature the
day air water after rain
at 4 o'clock became
cloudy over the sky, with
with rain & thunder. The
show was of short duration
and the sun appeared again
and the air was clear &
not a leaf was seen to stir.
The sudden spread of clouds over
the sky and the shower may
be explained as follows: The SW
wind having been but a few days
from the south vapor & misty
a cold region in the north
was so strongly condensed, from
the cloud over the sky & fell
in rain. As the theory seems
inapplicable to the case
about Quilack the wind
origin proceeded from SW, but
with less force. There is no
why or a westerly wind prevailed
probably the shower would not
have occurred.

5 Tuesday. m. fair, wind SE
air cool. 2. wind changed to NW

Here the wind being NW 39
quint, the day was fair and
warm. By the last accounts
Europe appeared to be far
more settled State, even in
fact there is strong indication
of a general peace. What will be
the result time alone can determine.
We have flattered ourselves that
the world was improving and
that wars were about to cease;
but unfortunately history
will persist in many dark pe-
gories as that of olden times.
These we say, however, that the
civilized nations of Europe, with
all their improvements
arts, science, literature, and
Christianity, are prone to
have little, or no, advances to
wards the civilization anticipated
by our millenarians.

6. Wednesday. A fair, wind variable
from SW to NW. Day fair &
pleasant. Took a ride to the
Place on the bank of the River
de Guech. There home by Chech
Side. The lands on the river are
now under good cultivation, and
the buildings pleasantly situated.
The people hospitable. At

38 Monday. m. cloudy and
fair and air freshening if
4 session temperature the
day air water after rain
at 4 o'clock became
cloudy over the sky, with
with rain & thunder. The
shower was of short duration
and the sun appeared again
and the air was calm &
not a leaf was seen to stir.
The sudden species of clouds over
the sky and the shower may
be explained as follows: The SW
wind having been but a few days
common, the vapor & moisture
in the air was in the north
was suddenly condensed from
the clouds over the sky & fell
as rain. As the theory seems
inapplicable to the case
about Guilford the wind
beginning prevailed from SW, but
with less force. There is no
doubt as a matter of course, however
probably the shower would not
have occurred.

5 Tuesday. m. air warm & fair
air cool & rain changed to NW

Here the wind being SW 39.
By the last accounts
Europe expected to be far
more settled State, come in
but there is strong indication
of a general cause. What will be
the result time alone can determine.
We have flattered ourselves that
the world was improving and
that wars were about to cease;
but unfortunately history
was present in every dark page
yields us that golden times.
These we say, then, that the
civilized nations of Europe
with all their improvements
in arts, science, literature, and
Christianity to a more religious
land, or so, who comes to
wonder the civilization anticipated
by our millenarians.

6. Wednesday a fine, wind & weather
from SW. Very day seen a
pleasant. Took a ride to the
Place on the bank of the Leon
River. There home by Cheek
Side. The lands on the river are
now under good cultivation, and
the bridges pleasantly situated.
The people hospitable. At

at what time the settlements
commenced on the west bank,
the river I am not certain but
probably after the old French
war of 1744. - say about 1750.
Prior to 1740, the settlements
have been reported to Indian
stations. at the common mind.

The revolutionary war, in 1775, time
more farms on the river, that of
Levi Newton now Dies here
an orchard of thrifty apple trees,
one of which, it is said, produced
apples sufficient for 6 or 7 barrels
of cider. Orchard now intact.

7. Thursday - no rain, wind N.W.
wind day fair, but cool.

Two gentlemen from Nashville,
Messrs. Mason & the Isaac Mattoon
called on me. Mr. Mason appears
to be feeble, but Mr. Mattoon active
both are rather stout of my age
were full of anecdote. The meet-
ing was cordial & pleasant.
Mr. Mason says his sight is so im-
paired that he cannot read at all.
What a prospect for an engraving
room!

8. Friday. m. Buggy & heavy
wind N.E. came; the day the
same, with night, when the same
heavy roads. Some reports
to have reported to subject to

home to the stocks of these 41.
It seems the plan of raising
money by borrowing and
some is adopted, and for
the roads are to be constructed
by loaned money at 6 percent.
The road from Groton to Green-
field I am informed is thus
to be completed with all ap-
propriation, including two ap-
propriate bridges over Connecticut
and some Deerfield rivers. Where
then this road will afford
a profit sufficient to pay
the interest & cost of mounting
it, is doubtful. If the
road terminates at Greenfield
it cannot command very ex-
tensive business; for the coun-
try north of Boston has
few channels of trade to Boston
by the Northfield & Green-
field routes. But the contemplated
road from Greenfield to Gray
& Schenectady is to turn off
a great trade from the Boston
and Albany route. On the
Gray route nature has
interposed an insurmountable
barrier, the mountain,
and the improbability of a
practicable tunnel of four five
miles, ^{is now} by all who are ex-
perienced in the nature of
such a work, the road may
be at times continuing the con-
struction, but this will at length
cool & cease to answer its end.

42. For the New-York trade a
June trade may be continued from
D. through up the river to Bellows Falls
Railroad so long as Boston continues
Dead. The great part of trade for New-
England, the trade in that direction
will be comparatively small.

A new road is now being
from Rutland in Vermont to White
Hall at the head of Lake Champlain
which will command the New-
York trade from the western part
of Vermont, and will upon the
trade from Rutland to Bellows
Falls. In short the multiplication
of new roads, may prove ruin
to the old ones. At every rate
none but the great excesses of trade
will force support, and the con-
struction of new roads for the
accommodation of a few towns in
the interior is a fancy, without
claim even to consideration.

The introduction of New roads
has excited in the people, an enthusiasm
even which overlooks their cost.
Some millions of dollars are now
considered but a small sum.
In England after the completion
of a few of their principal ways
this enthusiasm was raised to a
high degree, and Parliament was
inundated with petitions for charters
from all parts of the nation; and
in 1825 the number chartered in 4 years
was 1500. In 1826 it was 1500.

The capital they were allowed
to raise by shares, was £4,610,814;
they were besides allowed to raise
by loan £16,177,630. A consider-
able number of these being ex-
posed to speculation, have never commenced
and the railways actually begun
to be proposed or finished, at the
beginning of 1840, in the United
Kingdom, was only about 50.

An immense number of companies
were formed, and routes surveyed
to every part of the Kingdom. But
it soon became evident that more
capital would be required to com-
plete the roads, than could probably
be raised for the purpose; and that
the amount of travelling required to en-
able the companies to pay these
current expenses, was the interest
on the capital wanted was greater
than could be realized; and that the
consequence would be a failure of
most of the projects, and a dead loss.
A general exposure of the schemes
took place, with the ruin of the Liverpool
and Manchester. For further particulars
see Chambers, "Information for the
People", pages 143 & 144. Vol. I.

9. Saturday. m. fair, wind N.E., with
ice and fog. Sky thick
the day. Not a hot day has
occurred this season. Yesterday
cows were destroyed on the

46. Friday: m. cloudy. wind
June 15 S.W. and the air warmer

than usual this month. Second
The Chalcid is making progress
to the north. In New-York we
many cars & c. from Albany & Troy
come there or from Boston. The
chance is probably enormous
but of the precise state of the case
we know nothing for certain.

That the climate here should
vary its proportion of day & night
at different times, seems
improbable; and it is

that if the former were reduced
much below its usual proportion
it would be more general
by what process of the Grand Law
of nature, this proportion is kept
up. we know not; - like the other
fixed processes of nature we
attribute it to superior power.

"To the whole triumph is all Spain;
"Whole earth, earth Sea, sky,
"One change let all living things
"all nature's increase rise!"

16. Saturday: m. cloudy, some rain
wind S.W. the day (P.M.) fair. W.M.
Dewar S. Flay's friend has
received a letter from his father
at Chester in the County of Gloucester.

June 16.

Illinois dated June 1849. 47

where he has located his land
in a tract on a tract some distance
from the village. It has been for
years cleared, has some distance
from the Mississippi, which is
a good one, and elevation. The
selection I think a good one, and
it is too far south, being near
the mouth of the St. Lawrence.
He says he met the Cherokee at
Chicago and passed through it
until he reached St. Louis on the
eve of the Great Fair at that place.
He thinks his location a healthy
one and where the Cherokee were
not present. The position is 35
or 40 miles above the mouth of the
Ohio, but not prairie, but still
very fertile. The latitude about
37° 30' N., or about west of Richmond
in Virginia. A latitude, perhaps,
as favorable to health as ours,
though probably more liable
to fevers and bilious diseases.
I recommend a more northerly climate
but he has an aversion to winter
climates. His tract contains 160 acres,
on a quadrant section, bounded by lines
of latitude & meridians. An excellent
method of laying out lands, now a
custom by the United States gov-
ernment.

A person of this extent, with its
clearing, economy, and good health
cannot fail to enrich its possessor
includant it is of a

40 were improved, and duly reger-
June 10. Wednesday, happy.

No state in the Union endures
so much fertility as Illinois;
but at present the climate is rather
unfavorable to health, and probably
will so continue until it is
more enervated to a considerable
extent, and its virulence reduced,
when the air will become ser-
vicious; but years will elapse
before this will take place.

The unhealthiness of the country
is a check to immigration from the North-
ern States; and another is the pub-
lic debt of the State, which will for
some time render temporary ex-
pense, and ought not to have been in-
curred by a young State.

17 Sunday. m. fair, wind N.E.
and day generally clear from
hazy m. At noon set the
haze appeared, and the east
became cool.

18 Monday. m. fair, wind
S.W., and N.W. sky fully clear
during the day.

19 Tuesday. m. fair, and N.W.
and day fine. But scattering clouds.

Dr. Whitcomb President of An-
ders College, sent me Specimens and
Davis Account of the Upper
Valley. - Vol. 4. for perusal.

19 The work is published by the
Smithsonian Institution in its
1st Vol. of Contributions to
Knowledge and contains
numerous plates & wood cuts
The work will afford abundant
proof, that a race of men
once dwelt in our western con-
tinent, as far west, to the
Rocky Mts., that were found
on the first discovery of America.
But admitting this, nothing
has yet been discovered of their
works which places them so
high in the lists as the Aztecs of
Mexico at the period of Cortes's con-
quest. The work of Allyn, Spencer
& Davis, probably will furnish the
most light on the history, we can ob-
tain: it is interesting & valuable
and contains much research, and
is a happy selection for the 1st Vol.
of the Smithsonian Contributions to
Knowledge.

20 Wednesday. m. cloudy, wind W.
but soon clearing. At 11:30, fair
with S.W. breeze & cirrus clouds.
The Sun has reached its greatest north-
declination (23.27) & sets 7:38. m. on Sat.
Busy in looking over Spencer & Davis.
One fact they state, new to me
is that the ancient people of this
west made use of copper in ornaments
as well as in tools. As far as
I know, no such use of copper is recorded
elsewhere.

50 There of stone & in metal things
20 Supper was procured in the way
ly of Lake Superior, some hard
ly hammering, and was a pretty
good substitute for iron, which if
pears does not increase by
The motards, satisfactions & find
in the Annual State are more
numerous than I have supposed and
in no part are they so abundant
as in the State of Ohio. The valley
of Susquehanna & Miami is the best
quarries. The work of these
gentlemen may serve as a return
of spirit of industry, and other
contingents may be brought
in our winter season.

21 Thursday m. fair, wind N.
some of proper brown clay.
A few shales were taken yesterday, in
the limestone. At Montague. But
the pottery on the river, which I saw
is of little worth.

22 Friday m. fair, wind
changed to SW & SE. Sky
hazy, some rain. The day
cool to hot weather is not
unfavorable to laborers who
are not cautious in their exertions.
Some of the Irish laborers at the
New

new city, we learn, have died with

22. Heat. Will not this sudden
change promote cholera?
The work of Squire & Davis on
the ancient maniments of the Mississippi
valley engaged my attention.
The works have hitherto been sup-
posed to be military defenses, but
they say but a part are of this
character while others were
connected with the superstitions
of the Indians, or directed for
propaganda, not exactly opposite.

See page 8th: See also Chap.
3 page 49. This description of the
work appears to me to be appropriate
and necessary in studying them.
Both however must have a good
considerable cut as well as a
microscopic preparation for their con-
struction... Nothing certain can be
determined as to the period of their con-
struction, unless it may be changed
as two thousand years ago. - For
perhaps a more remote period. The
subject is highly interesting and the
two gentlemen who have furnished the
Vol. contain the results of much of
extensive views on the subject of general
incubation.

To the English reader it is gratifying to
meet with a work in his own
vernacular tongue, which he may
read and comprehend without
to

52
June
22.

to the practice once predominate
this purely literary man of the
present day. Messrs Squier & Davis
have given us a work, divided of
the Babel confusion of uncouth terms
collected from the Greek & Latin language
is so fashionable at this time, which
obscures instead of rendering clear
the subjects treated of. - as is
seen in many of the modern
works on natural history & but a
little more than mere collection of
unintelligible terminology.

23. Saturday. m. fair, wind S.W. - W.
day fair, but p. bit less so. Sun set.

24. Sunday. m. fair, wind N.E. & E.
changed to S.W. P.M. cloudy &
some night some rain fell;
the air moderately warm.
Thermometer is said to have
been up to 95 degrees during
the few hot days past.

25. Monday. m. fair, wind W.

the day fair & pretty hot. Air
thermometer continuing rising.

26. Tuesday. m. fair, wind S.W.
day fine & pleasantly warm

27. Wednesday. m. fair, wind N.
and the day fine

The number of ancient works noted
by Squier and Davis is truly surprising

111122 } springs. They say "not far 53
27 } from 100 enclosures of various
size, and 500 mounds, one found
in Ross County, Ohio. The number
of tumuli in the State may be
safely estimated at ten thousand
and the number of enclosures at
1000 or 1500. Many of them are
small, but cannot be omitted in
an enumeration. They were
scarcely less numerous on the
James river in Virginia, than
on the Scioto & Meromis; and
are abundant on the White
river & Webster, as also upon
the Kentucky, Cumberland, Ten-
nessee, and the numerous
other tributaries of the Ohio
and Mississippi.

None is their magnitude less
a matter of remark than their
great number. Some of the best
mounds, varying in height from
5 to 30 feet, and enclosing areas
from one to fifty acres, are
common; while enclosures
of 100 or 200 acres, and
some from 250 to 500 acres are
scarcely less frequent. Recent
clearing is doing as many as 1000
buried mounds. See pages 4th & 5th

Until the two gentlemen visited
this work, no systematic accounts
were before the public, which might
be considered full & satisfactory. We
have

54
June 27 now propose a standard work
on which we may rely with con-
fidence & which the Smithsonian
Institution could not have com-
menced its "Contributions to Know-
ledge" with one more interesting
in relation to the history of our
western country.

The annual income of Mr
Smithson's bequest is estimated
at thirty thousand nine hundred
and one fifty dollars, one
to be appropriated to research and
publications in a series of Vols
under the title of "Smithsonian
Contributions of Knowledge";
the other half to the gradual
formation of a Library, Museum,
and a Gallery of Arts.

It is proposed also to publish
occasionally separate treatises
on subjects of general inter-
est.

The plan appears favorable to
the diffusion of knowledge; and
it is hoped the Society will be
motivated in its appropriation
for the requisite buildings, and
avoid the retrograde step of
money so common in building of
the kind. Let them be conversant
with a durable and their own
interest in the healthy operations of
the system.

one under the common direction 55.
24. of the Institute the Society can-
not find of usefulness if the
members are lovers of science
and pursue it with common-
able zeal.

The following officers of the
General Government are members
Ex Officio.

The President of the U States, Vice
President, Secretary of State, Secre-
tary of the Treasury, Secretary of War
Secretary of the Navy, Post Master General
Attorney General, Chief Justice
Commissioner of Patents, Mayor of
the City of Washington.

The Board of Regents consists of the
members, ex officio, of the cabinet
court. Viz: Vice President of the U States
the Chief Justice of the U S, and the
Mayor of Washington, together with 12
other members, three from the Sen-
ate, three from the House of Represent-
atives, and six citizens appointed
by a joint resolution of both houses
at the time of the first publication,
100 honorary members, and are elected.

28. Thursday. m. cloudy, some rain,
and wind N.E; the evening
wind slowly and the air cool

56 In the works of Squier and
Fenn 20. Davis we find no external cla-
-to for determining the age of
the forts and mounds. external
but sufficient reason to prove
them very old.

Fort Hope Plate 5, at page 41,
they say, has an area of not less
than 50 acres, and is covered with
a heavy growth of forest of gigantic
trees. One of these is 4 feet
round standing on the embankment
west, measures 21 feet in cir-
cumference; another on the
which stood on the wall though
now fallen and much decayed
the measures 23 feet in cir-
cumference. All around are scattered
the trunks of numerous trees in
every stage of decay; the entire
forest presenting an appearance
of the highest antiquity. Several
observation showed the existence
of not less than 200 concentric
rings, or layers, to the fort, in
the large Citrus marked, and
standing upon the entrenchments
There would give nearly 200
years as the age of the tree. If to
this we add the probable period
intervening from the time of the
building of the work to its abandonment

1 and the subsequent period 1157
28 to the time of its immersion by
the forest, we can but irresist-
ably to the conclusion, that it
has an antiquity of at least
one thousand years. But

When we notice all around
us - the crumbling towers, half
buried in the crumbling soil
we are inclined to fix upon an
antiquity more remote."

One fact I think is established
namely: that a numerous people
one who still are existing, we
know, who were far advanced
in arts to the Indians previous
to European discovery the discovery
of America by Columbus.
The cause of their decline can
only be conjectured. But in all
the discoveries made, no Stone
or other permanent edifices have
been found as in Mexico and
Central America. If any were in
existence towards the present
period they would be constructed of wood
by the primitive natives.

In some of the ornamental work
found in the embank-
ments, but none showing marks
of the chapel, since it is possible
that some part of the structure
was composed of timber which
has decayed, leaving no trace of
its existence.

58 In the construction of some
parts of the works, vast labour must
28 have been bestowed, as well as con-
siderable skill, embracing some
of the principles of geometry, as
in tracing large circles, squares, &c.
rectangles, and regular polygons
and the like. But whatever
skill be granted to the master
builders, no unequivocal indi-
cations are found to show that
they possess the art, even of the
rough, thin writing.

29 Friday. in cloudy with rain. & N. wind
A somewhat fair day
at night.

30 Saturday. in cloudy and
S.W. wind. A fair day
with cool air, and a
few fine showers. The day
is not so hot.

1 Sunday. in fine & wind N.E.
2 cool. The day was very
as has generally been the case this
season, & in most the evening was red
therefore shaver.

July A New-York City No-59
2, per of the 20th inst. Seco-
"The Boston & Worcester Rail
Road Company have divided
a sum, annual dividend of three
per cent. The dividends of nearly
all the New England roads
are falling off, and this kind
of prosperity is rapidly disappearing.
In all parts of the country. The
time is not far distant when rail
roads will be considered the worst
investment in the market. The
Worcester rail road used to be a regular
8 per cent stock; but the capital has
increased so rapidly, that its dividends
have been reduced to 6 per cent.
Competition, extravagance, and the
employment of the property of stock
holders for private purposes, will
soon bankrupt many companies, which
are now solvent."

The New-York & Connecticut road, it says
"cannot raise the fares to continue
much longer. As suspension is the only
thing that will save it from inevitable
bankruptcy."

There is rather a repulsive picture and
whether the writer has exaggerated the case
or not is hard to say. Is hard
to say as to the multiplication of
the roads, beyond the demand of trade
and travel.

60 That some of the roads are
fully clogged with cattle and
2. die from want of support is
evident, while others frequented and
never ~~mentioned~~ named is in custom.

The above water courses, that that
New York and Erie rail road, were
made as great a bubble as ever
thought of the Reading rail road the
peculiar to the ground smash of that
concern. The truth is, rail roads
on the northern States have come
to a crisis, and but a very few
more will be constructed; and the
people will learn that the collection
of their farms, with economy, is their
best interest. I have told them to talk
of a rail road from Greenbush to Troy
through the mountain region, on how
expensive capital!

I am not un-
friendly to rail roads, but I would
restrict them to the great exterior of trade
instead of the circumlocution of a few
interior towns where an idle man
could not construct a single
part of the road through there.

In short a rail road through a
mere agricultural town is of little
advantage to the farmers, and in
some cases is a mischievous operation.
They divide farms, creating inconveniences
expensive from which accidents are
constantly occurring.

July Tuesday. fine, wind N. E. 61
3. A cool day, the very prettily
fair, and rather
One farmer was busy at haying
but the weather rather unfavourable.
All.

4. Wednesday. no cloudy, but soon
fair, wind N. and the day was
generally fine & cool
Celebration of the day is to be held
at Northampton in which some
works are to be exhibited in the
evening. These celebrations are made
of little or no use: in general they
are designed to promote a spirit
of political parties without a view
of the public welfare. Improvements
traders and Stage & Rail road companies
may feel an interest in them, but
the farmer is better employed in pursuing
his usual business at home; and
no man can be so liberal
love of liberty as by his industry
and economy.

We learn that the Blackholders of the Vermont
Massachusetts Road have voted
to open Bonds sufficient to pay the
debts of the corporation, and to bind
the road into a corporation, and mortgage
the road to the Bondholders for the service.
The amount of Bonds issued to be about
one million dollars and to run for years.
This is a great mode of building these
roads, and the public will justly object to it.

42. Thursday. m. cloudy, N.E.
 July 5. A cloudy day. 2 cool.
 For several past days. I have found
 a fine morning in my room, and
 the remarkable hazy of the upper
 atmosphere generally continuous,
 without the appearance of a
 thin cloud. Does not this
 hazy state of the atmosphere keep elec-
 tricity on a repress as in a dark
 room where an electrical machine con-
 ducts freely or not at all, from a
 want of insulation? But this is
 true, when the atmosphere is clear, but
 even a little southerly wind prevents
 us from looking for thunder. I am

But in a reverse condition of the
 atmosphere, they rarely occur.

6. Friday. m. fine, wind S.W.
 the day fair but swelling clouds
 July 6. Mr. Fulton was collector for the
 taxes for the year 1885.
 By San Antonio 811.85
 May 1885 ————— 4.88

Total — 19.73.

7. Saturday. m. fine, wind S.W.
 but heavy clouds S.W.
 In making the weather. I see the town
 cloudy when perhaps the town
 would be more conspicuous. I often

July 27th. That cloudburst converts 63
of a township spread over the town
with a deluged or insulated
cloud appears, and none knew
the least extent of what we farm-
erly called thunder heads; followed
with lightning and followed
by violent falls of rain.

28. Sunday. 11. am, wind N. the
day fair, & warm, & wind changed
to SW.

The Cholera in lower is much
increased. In some of
the large towns on the Mississippi
and Ohio, and also in New York
and Philadelphia and other
places. In Boston last few days
have been noticed. Whether the disease
is the most of cure is known.
In Europe the disease is said to
be most especially in England, France
and most particularly in Paris. In
the United States New Orleans, St.
Louis, Cincinnati and the City of
New York have thus far suffered
the greatest loss of people; but see
that small towns have lost many.
The disease is said to have originated
in Hindostan near the Ganges about
20 years ago; it has spread over over
the world. Whether it is produced

8. It will become a general
July. Locality here after is not known.
9. and whether it will ever become
subject to such a medical treatment
as has yet to be seen. But that men
will continue mortal is evident

9. Monday m. fair with sun
breezes and wind N. and S. by the
day became cloudy at night
with N. breeze.

10. Tuesday m. partially fair, wind
SW; the day few and warm
apt a total absence of thunder showers.

11. Wednesday. m. cloudy and
SW but the day became fair
pretty hot for this summer
and the sky hazy.

12. Thursday m. fair, wind SW.
country hot and fine from
clouds. Entirely so, but the
sky hazy. We see notice of
the collection at Savaia Spina
one of all the intriguans of the
wild world. Several cases
of the cholera have been observed
but they endeavored to be kept from
the public, or in fact denied: as it
would be ruinous to the country.

uly. These are successfully made to
P2. 1. Lake George & notes of the
old clapnet ground taken; but
in general they are extremely in-
accurate, if not entirely false.

A minute history of the
military operations in the
country between the village
of Stillwater, on the Hudson,
and Crown Point, on Lake
Champlain, would fill a
volume with interesting mat-
ter, with which few seem
to be acquainted at this day.

13. Friday, 11. June, Sunday W. 2.
Sun. hot: the day continued
fair, clear & especially hot-
ter than at St. yesterday -
but no indication of thunder
showers. During this electric
calm calm we are to suppose
the electric element is charg-
ed or in equilibrium is by
some means maintained? as in a
calm lake whose surface is
equally charged, as indeed the con-
tinuous country, if the loss be
most, and of course a conclusion
of electricity. Dry atmospheric air is
a nonconductor of electricity, hence be-
ing suspended in it may be charged plus
or minus; but let the insulating property

16. Cause and electrical phenomena
July 13. what would be the consequence
of a complete equilibrium of the electric
element in all parts of earth and
the clouds here we are unable to say.
Perhaps the electric disturbances in
the atmosphere are essential to the
health of animals residing on the sur-
face of the earth, and a proof of the
wisdom of Providence.

14. Saturday The steady (thick)
fog bank at N^E of corner is cold
in air than the two past days,
which were especially hot, the
day hardly fair and air pleasant.
A letter from my friend at
Burlington which represents the place
very well with the electric
phenomena, even a case or two of the
epidemic. supposed brought by the steam
boats, but disputed by the inside
travellers of the place. But it would be
unfortunate if the place has no cases
of the fatal disease, since it is situated
on an extended fresh water lake, &
on the short communication between New
York & Montreal at both which the
disease prevails.
In the case of 1842 this place was
very unhealthy.

July 15 Sunday. No fair, wind S.W.
day fine & cold air. I find
a fire in my room would be
uncomfortable, why these sea
changes of temperature?
don't changes of temperature
while the sun's altitude remains
nearly the same? Thursday &
Friday were respectively hot, &
at 4 P.M. this day, I kindled
a fire in my room. The change
is of temperature indicated by the
cast of the upper part of the at-
mosphere from some cause not at
once evident. The wind in
the afternoon, changed to N.E., and
the sky became hazy. The total
absence of thermal showers must be
obvious to all observers of meteor-
ological phenomena.

16 Monday. No fair, wind N.E. the
day fair, but with the usual haze
and air cool.

Electricity & Magnetism. A letter is
inserted in our papers, purporting
to be from an eminent physician of
Paris (Arnaud) to the French Acad-
emy of Sciences in relation to this subject.
The Doctor says he has an excellent
electric machine, which has struck

68 daily in order to satisfy him

July whether there is not a fixed con-
14 nexion between the intensity of the
discharge ~~and~~ and the degree of the
discharge usually differs through-
out the atmosphere. The latter is dated

Paris Jan 10th and reached on the Pa-
ris Journal July 12th 28 York Herald

This water, Dr. Andrieux, says the
machine which has been the object of
my daily observation is a very rare
fact one; at ordinary times it throws

18 after two or three hours of throwing
electrifying sparks from two to two
a half inches in length. Just first of
the epidemic it was impossible for

to produce this result once. During the
of Anne & Mary the sparks obtained with
great difficulty, never exceeded seven teeth
of an inch, and their connection agreed
closely with the irregularities of the

But believing it probable that the cholera
which manifested the atmosphere might
have caused the irregularities of the machine
the Dr. will see the carrying fire carried
and heat. I conclude his observation
with more certainty

in at length some, and to his unregret-
ment the machine though often improved
to from electricity as it should be
in view of electricity and by giving more
more fresh induction of it, to see
degree, that during the days of the
the canal of the river it was in

69
To obtain any thing more than
slight cracklings without sparks
was at length on the 7th, the
machine remained intensely silent.
This new silence of the electromotor
correlated perfectly with the violence
of the shocks. For my part I felt
expectant rather than surprised,
my conviction was perfect, and I
saw in it but the result of a chain
of established facts. At length, on
the morning of the 8th, fresh sparks
appeared, their intensity increased
from hour to hour, and I pursued
with joy that life giving fluid
was returning into the atmosphere
which I towards evening a storm an-
nounced to Paris that Electricity had
recovered its domains in my view, the
shocks were increasing with the course
that produces it. The next day the 9th
my experiments were continued, and
every thing bore witness to its proper con-
dition, the machine at the slightest touch
threw out brilliant sparks with ease.

And now comes the following
theory: Nature has infused into that
medium a map of electricity corresponding
to the service & support of life. If by
any means the map of electricity is dis-
arranged and disturbed, disease even
to exhaustion what follows? Every one suf-
fers - those who carry within a sufficient
supply of electricity control it; those who
can live only by borrowing electricity from
the common map, provide with the up-
per hand of the map.

Who then

70 Whether the Dancer represents
July from which a basis sufficient for a
theory may be derived; or
without knowledge of the electric flu-
id and its laws, it would be
to attempt an explanation of its
phenomena. The Dr. supposes
that not only the clouds, but perhaps
other causes that it intersects, afford
not human sight to be seen.
absence of thunder storms
have noticed for several years
pertinent to the present. Once which
this absence denotes a diminution
of the electric element in the atmos-
phere, or only a transient state of
it, from an attraction of the insu-
ring mass of the air, is a question.
To suppose that common weather
without insulation is differently char-
acterized is contrary to the Franklinian the-
ory, or that which supposes two
electric fluids to exist.

17. Tuesday, Mr. Penn, that the sky
hazy, with light wind of variable
direction. One day the same
common circumstances indicate a dis-
position in the people to become
independent of the people or of submitting
to the will. Particularly one or the other
case is likely to take place. The
Journal of Great Britain says
the same, and how many times
has it not been proved how wrong
the present conduct of Europe

Electricity and Cholera.

Dr. Audrand, of Paris, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, the following interesting letter, upon the connection between the cholera and electricity, which appears to be a decisive solution of the presence of the prevailing epidemic.

PARIS, June 10, 1849.

Throughout the varying course of the ravages of the cholera in Paris—that is to say, during the past three months nearly, I have studied the action of the electrical machine daily in order to satisfy myself whether there is not a fixed connection between the intensity of that scourge, and the absence of the electric fluid usually diffused throughout the atmosphere.

The machine which has been the object of my daily observations, is a very powerful one—at ordinary times, it throws off after two or three turns of the wheel, detonating sparks from 2 to 2½ inches in length. At first observed, that, from the commencement of the epidemic, it was impossible to produce this result. During the months of April and May, the sparks, obtained with great difficulty, never exceeded seven-eighths of an inch, and their variations agreed very closely with the irregularities of the cholera. This applied at once a strong ground of belief, that I was upon the important fact, I sought to establish; but I was not quite convinced, since the variable moisture of the atmosphere might have caused the irregularities of the machine.

I awaited, therefore, with impatience, the coming of weather and heat, to continue my observations with more certainty. Heat and fine weather at length came, and to my amazement, the machine, though often referred to, far from denoting, as should have been the case, an increase of electricity, only gave more and more feeble indications of it, to such a degree, that during the days of the 4th, 5th and 6th of June, it was impossible to obtain anything more than slight crackings, without sparks, and at length, on the 7th, the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly, as is well known, with the violence of the cholera. For my part, I was appalled rather than surprised; my conviction was fixed; and I saw it but the result of a clearly established fact.

It may be imagined with what anxiety, in those critical moments, I consulted the machine, the sad and faithful witness to a great calamity. At length, on the morning of the 8th, feeble sparks re-appeared; their intensity increased from hour to hour, and I perceived with joy that the life-giving fluid was returning to the atmospheric void. Towards evening, a storm denounced to Paris that electricity had returned to its domain; in my view, the cholera was vanishing with the cause that produces it. The next day, Saturday, the 9th, my experiments were confirmed, and everything had then returned to its proper condition; the machine, at the slightest touch, threw out brilliant sparks with ease, and, it might almost be said, with might as if aware of the good tidings it was bringing, I have thought it my duty, Mr President, to communicate these facts immediately to the academy.—The question now appears to me entirely solved. Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. By any cause, this mass of electricity is diminished, and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a latent supply of electricity, withstand it; those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the exhaustion of that mass. This is a clear and perfectly rational explanation, not only of the cholera but perhaps of all other epidemics that at intervals afflict humanity. If the great fact in question were recognized and admitted as a principle, I think it would be easy for medical science, professing, as it does, countless ways of producing and restraining electricity, to prepare for a successful resistance, upon the re-appearance, of a plague which I regard at present as at least, arrested in its course, if it has not wholly perished.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my respectful regard.

AUDRAND.

Traumer Jacob	U	Tunsta
Ulmer Wm H	U	Urquh
Ullie Traugott	U	Urquh
Valdes Sor D Daris	V	Villiers
Valen Elijah	V	Villiers
Vander Mr (Duane street)	V	Vander
Vandy Jos H	V	Vander
Vail S B	V	Vionis
Vail John H	V	Vionis
Valentine Jas H	V	Vionis
Valk John M	V	Vionis
Valleman George	V	Vionis
Van	V	Vionis
Van Derlep J M	V	Vionis
Vandike Mr (St Marks place)	V	Vionis
Van Brunt Jas	V	Vionis
Vandiscourt A de	V	Vionis
Van Celen Wm K	V	Vionis
Van Tassel John	V	Vionis
Van Nostrand W A	V	Vionis
Van Wyck Burri C	V	Vionis
Van Tassell Danl	V	Vionis
Van Voorhis Jacob	V	Vionis
Van Bruen John	V	Vionis
W	W	W
Wakeman F B	Walker John	Wallace
Walsh Anthony	Walsh Thos	Wallace
Wallace Robt	Wanee Master	Wallace
Walters Jno	Wade Geo C	Wald CL
Waddington Jno	Wagan V A	Waldron
Watts Jas	Warner Jas	Warren
Wark David	Watris Geo E-3	Way Joh
Waring W E	Wardell Andw	Whallin
Wharton Jno	Walstenhome Mr	Wargnie
Wass Capt A H	(Broadway)	Warren
Waterbury L W	Waring Stephen	Warner
Watkins Wm	Watt Danl	Ware Dr
Ward Jas	Washburn Chas P	Wartons
Waterbury G G	Wheelen Geo	Wheatly
Whelan Jno	Weed & Zingsen	Weaver J
Welner Carl	Wellman H	Whelin J
Webster Capt Chas	Weaver David E-2	Weather
R-2	Weinretter Michl	Webster
Weingezdner Sera-	Weaver Richd	Wheeler
plin	Wreckman Mr	Webb & C
Wellington F E	Weir A	Wheaton
Wessel Jos	Werthimer Selo-	Westcott
Wemlerg Jno W	mon	Wenman
Westervelt Jas H	Wethend Messrs &	Wetzell G
West Geo	Brothers	Wissenoll
West T G	Wesel Tigler	Westerve
Westervelt Wm H	Wicks E L	Williams
Whidden Robt	Wilkinson Jno P	Williams
Whey Thos H	Wilson, Fairbanks	Williams
Whiden Robt	& Co	Werty st
Wright Bry A	Williss L	Williams
Wright Gr	Willot Jno R Capt	Williams
Williams Jas	Wichmann Fred	Isaac D
Williams Richd	Wicks Edwin L	Wiggin J
Wilges Chas	Willett Chas S	Wright A
Wright Jas	Williams Dennison	Willot Sa
Williams S Tyler	B	Wright Ro
Will Franz	Wright Dr Francis	Wilbor J I
Williams Saml	R	Wilson Da
Wilson J W	Wilson Wm	Wilkin Ca
Wilmarth Alle C	Williams Jas	Willard F
Wilbum R	Williams J J	Wright O W
Wilson Jno	Williams Clas	Wilson Jno
Wilson Robt	Wiseman Mr	Williams L
White Jno	Winants Alvin	Whiting A
Whitans Linry S	Winter Carl	White Mr
Whittemore Chas	Wenser Jno R	Whiting C
Whithall Jno S	Witke Robert	Whitaker
Whitlow David	White Everitt	Wimney V
White J W F	Whittier Daniel E	Whitell H
Whitert John B	Whittemore A A	White Mor
White John T	Winter D W	White Art
Whitney Saml A	Whitney John F	White Isaa
Wing Lindlay M	Wood Lysander E	Wood John
Wood Richard	Wogan V A	Wood John
Wood Israel	Wogan Patrick	Wood Rich
Woodward & Co	Wood Charles	Wood E G
Woods	Woodruff Thos	Woodford I
Wood Thos E	Woodruff Smith	Wood Jese
Worth George H	Wyeth John	Worth inzt
Wardham G C & Co	Wyat Miners	Wynan Ap
Wynan Allen R	Whitfield J W	Wynne Jol
Y	Y	Y
Yeomans Eliza	Young Wm	Yeates Era
Yeaton Samuel	Yedova Sr Dn	Yenduo W
Young Wm H	Young Culyer W	
Z	Z	Z
Zierr David	Zachariah Dr J	Zarilla Ber
		Du
		WM. V. BRADY

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—In Supreme Court.—
 To bezekiah Kellogg.—You are hereby summoned
 to appear before the Court at the County Clerk of Herkimer county
 on the 1st day of June instant, and to serve a copy of your
 petition, at my office, in the village of Little Falls.

ely the ~~British~~ ^{German} ~~many~~ ^{many} ~~separate~~ ^{separate} ~~man~~ ^{man}
know the mother country almost
in almost a struggle. To mean that
a woman in commerce would undergo
such a severe restriction in Europe, and
that she seems to be sensible. Direct
of her estate she ~~must~~ ^{must} ~~continue~~ ^{continue} a
woman just notion for money means;
but ~~cannot~~ ^{cannot} it, ~~even~~ ^{even} effort will
be ~~unavailing~~ ^{unavailing}; and some future
Gibbs will write her down full.
But whether her full will be a
benefit to the world is a question
not readily answered. If a full
would produce a horrible gap in
the arts and sciences, and much
that is now valuable would be
annihilated.

France has assumed the name of
a Republic, but she seems to possess
but little of the elements of a free
government; and her government
is sustained by a large military force.
The other nations of Europe are
looking on them with a wary eye, and
what will be the result we know
not. The ~~renewing~~ ^{renewing} ~~escape~~ ^{escape} of
old Rome strikes for liberty,
but even the free government
of France opposes it. Can a
greater anomaly be presented?

The ~~policy~~ ^{policy} of Austria & Prussia
is perfectly consistent with
the principles of their governments
and France cannot present a
sensible plea for her cause.

72 Wednesday. in fever, and 548.
July 18 The day clear & sky hazy.

Bad paper, bad ink, bad pens,
and my impaired sight, compel me
to suspend my journal
and remarks; but as I find no
substitute, ^{for amusement} in my lonely hours, ex-
cept in reading, which is not with-
out difficulty, I shall continue
my scribbling bad as it is, but
I would ^{not} impose on no one, the
task of perusing the scribbles.

On consulting the map of the U.
States, it appears that the cholera
is most prevalent along the large
shaggy rivers, ^{& Lakes} in the interior of the
country, while on the Seacoast
it is ~~found~~ of less extent, with
the exception of the City of New York.
On the coast of the Southern States
and among the West-India Islands
we hear little of it, thus far.

New-York is situated on a large
flat river, and has a great population,
and the like is the case with Phila-
delphia. Is not then, the saline
property of the ocean a preventative
to the disease?

Boston, as yet, has had but a few
cases, and it has but a small
river contiguous. If population
were the sole cause of the disease,
it would be difficult to account
for its exemption from the disease.
In Europe, I believe the disease
prevalts

July 18
prevails mostly in the interior
of the countries, as in Paris, and
we may look for it in London
and other large cities, not as common
from the sea coast.

In some of our western States
contiguous to the Mississippi, Ohio
and their confluent waters, and
also on the shores of the great
Lakes, the disease is prevalent.
A low latitude seems not to
necessitate for its production; for
we have nothing of it in South-
ern Mexico or the West Indies.

Whether these considerations af-
ford a basis on which to found
a theory of cholera I know not;
but I am inclined to believe they
afford a clue at least.

Should it prove a fact that the
country contiguous to any great water
or rivers & lakes, are liable to this
distinctive disease, it will be exposed
to importation, and a bar to the
settlement of populous cities in that
region, grow so eagerly sought.

A more particular history of the
progress of the disease is necessary, be-
cause we can evolve out a theory of
the disease. Two facts, however,
seem to be established.

1st That places situated on the
banks of ^{large lakes or} navigable rivers, flowing
through fertile countries, even with
a sparse population, are liable to
the disease.

2nd That when these places are
settled with a numerous population

74. They are sure of a visit of the cholera
July 18. care in its periodical returns.

What may be ^{the} intervals of these periods
we have yet to learn. But with our
present knowledge of atmospheric
laws, we can see nothing which
would assign long intervals to these
periods, nor that they ^{will} ~~may~~ be
come common.

At the time of the cholera in 1832 and
1833 New-England generally escaped
the malady; but whether it will
be so favored at this return, time
alone can determine. She has a
large river, but of a character
very different from those of ~~some~~
western country, as it abounds in
falls and in rapid currents. Still
in its lower section its character
is somewhat similar to the western
rivers; and perhaps populous
cities on its banks might be
planted like New-York.

These conjectures may be consid-
ered as crude and hasty, but then
they are not entitled of probability
will appear from an inspection of
a map of the United States, and a
comparison of the progress of the
cholera, as given in our papers.

19 Thursday. m. fair, wind SW,
the sky hazy and the day fair
throughout & partly clear. Not
a cloud indicating a shower
to be seen. Certainly a singular
case of the atmosphere, if
not unprecedented.

July. For several weeks
19 my friends have omitted their
letters, and I am heavily able
to keep pace with the
topicalities of the times. Hence I
become unsocial and unenter-
prising. If so I hope they will
become with my imperfections and
infirmities, and at least encourage
my good intentions. But alas
I am, in some degree, barren
my resources in books. I feel
the want of enlightened con-
versation and social inter-
course. Important subjects for
contemperation need pursuit on all
sides, and no patriot can feel
indifferent to passing events, both
political and physical.

20 Friday. m. cloudy or hazy
wind S.W. but the sun somewhat
clearly & generally being
made to glimpse, performed some business
before, and took a view of the coun-
tryside to the westward. Near the
sea land out, many new buildings
and seen and others continuing
ing, since the population increas-
ing. I found the roads very dry
& dusty, & of course the rich rather unpleas-
ant. I was greatly gratified by my curiosity.
The place looks far to become one of some
considerable business & good population.

July 20 at Cambridge I received from
Henry (H. 25) the saving bank
as a present up to the 3rd Saturday
of July, \$11.25 cents, which also
my deposit \$30, making \$41.25
leaving \$4.20 in deposit. (4.20);
The annual interest of which at 5%
is \$2.10.

It is pleasing to notice the ease and
system with which Mr. Opley, the
man, performs the functions of his
office. When such men are in place
public confidence is strong & safe;
and utopian schemes are easily
estimated.

In the afternoon clouds appeared
in the west indicating a shower
and gave us some thunder but
at last it was rain too fell.

21 Saturday. m. fair, wind S.W., a sprinkling rain
last night.

The clouds this day were
of the Shower & variable type
than for some time past when
a haze or vapour prevailed; and
during the afternoon they gave
us a sprinkling of rain with
some lightning - the clouds in-
creasing in the evening.

22 Sunday m. fair, wind S.W., clear
fair & agreeable air; the sky almost
free from clouds.

(77) preceding pages of my journal
July

24. } Different theories of Electricity

have been advanced since
our Franklin gave us the word
a. But after pursuing their history
I must say, that none appear
so natural and satisfactory as
that of this eccentric observer
of nature. I saw of the phenomena
this man of electricity clash with his
theory, so as ~~they~~ ^{the} matters of things
that have been advanced. The theory
of two kinds of electricity, the vis viva
and vis inertia, has, electricity exp-
ressed from unexplained, and
less convincing than that of
Franklin, which supposes a plus
or minus, or in other words, a
positive & negative state of the elec-
trified bodies. That his theory will
explain all the phenomena of electric-
ity is not proven; but in
this respect it appears to ex-
plain as well as that of any other.

In July 1747 Franklin com-
municated his thoughts, with some
experiments, on electricity to Benjamin
Cookson J. R. S. London and con-
tinued his correspondence with the Gentle-
man for several years after.

The letters of Franklin were con-
sidered of so much importance that Benjamin
Cookson gave a collection of them to the
London Public under the title of
Experiments and observations on
Electricity. made at Philadelphia

announced by Benjamin Franklin
Esq; and accompanied in several
Sittings to Sir William Esq; and
F.R.S. which paper through some
at elections which were not only
read and Europe were raised
the attention of electrical phi-
losophers to the subject.

In the Preface to the work it is
said, (Franklin) "explains to our
curiosity, an invisible, such
the matter dissolves through
all nature, in various proportions
equally unobserved, and what
are those bodies to which it is
particularly attached, and which change
with it, inoffensive."

He shows however, that if any
unequal distribution is by any
means brought about, if there
is a condensation in one part
of space and a proportionate vacu-
ity or want in another, by the
near approach of a body capa-
ble of conducting the electric fluid
from the overfilled space, it
becomes perhaps the most
powerful and universal agent
in the universe."

What capacity shewest electricity
in animal life, and whether es-
sential to its continuance we know
not. Descartes thought air every a
conductor, we can conceive that it
from surrounded in it, may be un-
changed with the fluid; but
no known laws of electricity will
be so to account for a conductor
or vacuity in the earth or its water

July of the previous year, road 99,
25 from Greenfield to May we
have little, other than that an
invasion has been displayed in
selecting a location, including a
termed through house room
term, a project perfectly rational
and, even not to be entertained for
a moment but by the widest im-
agination.

26 Thursday. m. cloudy, & wind J. W.
some slight sprinkling of rain;
the day generally cloudy. Saw and before night.
During the 24 hours ending Jan
23, at 12 M. 79 new cases of the cholera
occurred and 38 deaths according to the
report of the Mayor's office. While
the disease thus rages in the city of
New York, it is severely seen at
Boston. The cause of this difference
in the two places presents an import-
ant question to scientific physicians
and natural philosophers.

In seeking for the cause of the dis-
ease rather the latitude, temperature
or even fitness is to be relied on,
though probably the latter may be
an exciting cause when the preva-
lent diarrhoea exists; for it prev-
ails on the Ohio ground, the Mississippi,
Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and on the
banks of the great lakes; and also
on the St. Lawrence in Upper Canada
from Greenfield as well as on the Hudson.
Bellevue
all report New York, at a distance from
the new coast.

80
July. Trinity, m. fair, wind W, the
27 clear, sunny but with its usual hazy morn.

Cholera out N. York: Mayor office
July 25th at 12 M. Cases reported 131 and
39 deaths as being occurred the last
24 hours. The disease made its appearance
at Princeton N.J. on the 20th inst.
since which 20 cases & 14 deaths have been
reported. Boston continues pretty
free from the cholera: Chas Waring
and West Tray it proceeds to a considerable
extent; and Tray, Danvers Lowell
and Worcester will probably imitate
the calamity.

Short Towers. At this season it is
common to see in our papers, sketches
of Short towers into the interior of the
country by young men of independent
circumstances and I notice several written
at Ballston or Lake George and St
Ticonderoga. But in general the
writers are so little acquainted with
the real military operations on that
line of country, that they pass over
the sites of battles & skirmishes without
knowing, they are on the grounds
where Genl Frederick Redick died in the

~~Book, been a Review of the war
between the north & south, though I
have been informed by a friend, that
it is a work not yet published.~~

July & the defense of this country, 2nd 87
27. These bones rest in obscurity. In
the country extending from the vil-
lage of Stillwater, on the Hudson,
to Ticonderoga on Lake Cham-
plain scarcely a mile can be
found on which some thrilling
event has occurred, either in the
French war of 1755 or that of our Revolu-
tion. These sites should be preserved
from oblivion. They are guaranteed with
many others & skeletons who survived
the campaigns & their journals and letters
written on the ground at the time,
need only to point out the sites
with certainty, which I have
done in several critical re-
views of the country, made with old
manuscript journals, letters & sketches
of the extent of the series; in my hands.
The country from Glenn's Falls village to
Lake George presents nothing interesting
to the young traveller, while the well in-
formed antiquary of a rich fancy taste, will
invest with old scenes of the most
interesting character; some among others
the ground where Baron Dieskau's French and
Indians defeated the detachment of
1200 men under Col. Ephraim Williams, on the
8th of September 1755. When I last visited
it in 1740, much of the ground was still covered
with its native woods. This place is about
3 miles south of Lake George and may be
found by an elevation of the ground seen
at Rocky Mount about a third of a mile south.

82
July
27

of Bloody Pond. The action commenced on this elevated ground, and continued along the old road to General Johnson's camp at the south end of the Lake, where the general action took place, on the ground where the ruins of Fort George are now seen. For details of these actions see my Antiquarian Researches, page 272 et seq. This affair was very known by the name of the Bloody morning scout, in which many people of the old family of Hampshire, in Massachusetts lost their dearest friends. I must at this time, however be informed that the present road from Bloody Pond to the lake, passing through a valley, is a recent one, some distance east of the old one, on which William's defeated troops fought the retreat. Other alterations have been made in the road from this little ground to General's Falls.

A plain monument to mark the spot of this unfortunate, would be gratifying to the tourist.

28 Saturday m. fair, but hazy, wind N.W.

P.M. Sky cleared entirely, but dense lupine seen sitting along the usual signs.

29 Sunday m. fair, wind S.W. air moderately warm, even the day passed over pretty clear.

The custom of the Cherokees still continues abiding in the middle western States as well as in Canada; but it seems that it is on the decline at St Louis & Cincinnati.

In New England at least, as yet ⁸³ ~~there~~
but small progress, and Boston
has had but a few cases. Some have
occurred at Providence R.I.

The ground here is very dry and in fact
most the draught is said to be severe
and unrelieved.

30 Monday. m. fair, wind SW, mild
day few and delicate & warm

31 Tuesday m. fair, wind SW
and warm air. - The sky soon
became shadowed with clouds
in the afternoon we had some
thunder and sprinkling of rain. The
day continued overcast, but not
rain fell.

Dr. Charles D. Mayo of Philadelphia
has just received at his own
expense a pamphlet of 60 pages on
the Spasmodic Cholera and
distributed among his brethren
of his profession. It bears date July
10th 1849. The work contains much
knowledge of the subject as well as
well known, and I think deserves the
attention of his work as well known.

The Disease he says is the Cholera is
the most fatal and is then curable by
proper treatment, and only in this stage.

July Dr. Mier's recommendations - the (84)
31 Following Arrethorhiza pills
composed of

Sublimate of morphine 5 grains

Camphor 20 do

Cajuput oil 10 drops

Try a canth & extract
of Gentian sufficient quantity

Make the small capsules
mix and divide it into one hundred
pills, to be kept in a 3 cherry jar
well stoppered, which may be used
in the pot or convenient packet. The
pills not much larger than a pin's head.

Shudder I, he says he suddenly seized
with the violent pain of a cholera
fit. I shudder not hesitate to take
from five to twenty of these pills, &
lying down in my bed. I shudder wait
a few minutes to learn whether there
was the pain might suffice
even the most distressing feeling which
I should have known my error
inherent in my opinion. Perhaps
Robert would have sought relief with
cholera, but I shudder consider
the remedy so great as to require no
more.

Now the Doctor's practice. Please
when given him this confidence in
his medicine? Intention of its suc-
cess was admitted by him and he
was left with the impression that
it may be theoretical and look
the best of experience. He was safe guide.
It is on the same as 31 years ago.

As to the cause of the 85
34 Chetco St. Dr. Mingo, we
know nothing positive. But we
have reason to believe that Earth
quakes may carry ^{off} from great
depths through the shell of our
of the globe. The great spirals
of the earth about we know of at
Lima, at Yacurac, at Guayaquil
others like them, are not reason-
ably to be esteemed the sole points
of escape for imprisoned gases
our masses, into our general
air of the atmosphere. Doubt-
less therefore the atmosphere
is often poisoned and rendered
cloudy by evaporation while
subterranean heat escapes through
vent holes of country, or rising
turbulence and turbulence. These
turbulence can the quakes that shake
a whole continent though con-
tinued by volcanic eruptions,
are commonly followed by ep-
idemic or malarial disorders,
which are inclined to be attributed
to the Earth-masses that
come forth during the con-
vulsion, to mingle with the air.
Even body is aware that in
stomachs are reached of bread and
poisonous the far more and
various of distant and in the

Of the sheets of the epistle. - whole
July on the other hand, the convulsions
31. of the earth have been preceded, &
is equal in length of time, the
eruption of devastating diseases.

The Doctor gives it as his opinion
that the cholera is of telluric or
gaseous, and says, that the wisdom
man is foolishness when it strives
to clear it of its power by means
of Leger-titos and cordons
iturs.

He inquires why should
we look for the cause of cholera in
organs, in thermometry, in bar-
ometry, or in hygrometry? Why
refer it to ichnismism of man or
insects, why to vegetable sub-
stances where we see decomposition; or
electricity or the magnetic power.

Is it clear that all possible states
of the thermometer, the barometer
and hygrometer, of the electrometer
and the magnetometer, never
have existed in those and a la the
conditions within the period of
human records without preced-
ing this cholera. The cause of ch-
olera produces cholera - cholera also
then there was not the cause.

By measuring thus in a way of
induction we come to a certain
conclusion that is, that the cause is
not in the state of the air or
in commercial matters, whether of
trade or commercial trade, or
we are left therefore to only reason
from it in the earth.

1. ⁸⁹ ~~It is~~ ^{It is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} to
 defend one's life from it as
 the other hand fully possible
 It is ~~advisable~~ ^{advisable} to say No;
 since the vast, the enormous
 majority of persons ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~position~~ ^{position} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~able~~ ^{able} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~defend~~ ^{defend} ~~themselves~~ ^{themselves} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~means~~ ^{means} ~~whatsoever~~ ^{whatsoever} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{it} <

Dr. Miyo's pamphlet contains much matter for consideration and its appearance now is timely.

18th } Wednesday no fair,
 cold N. E. wind the day fair
 and clear; however moderate
 and no indications of rain.
 Our physician says ^{he} has seldom
 known a more healthy season
 within the circuit of his practice.
 What a contrast this to the ~~Florida~~
 regions of the middle & western
 States, west of ^{the} Colorado.

Reports at the Mayor's office, New York City on the 31st inst., at noon (including last) give 189 new cases, and 11 deaths, in the last 24 hours.

08 Thursday m. fair, wind N.E.
urgent 2 and the day clear with
moderate air.

We learn that a Rail road from
Tithoni to Bellows-falls is under con-
struction, but for ^{what} purpose the money is devoted
we are not informed. When this line
is completed, a rail road from the west
part of the Connecticut will be continued
to the city of New York, and the best ne-
gation ~~as~~ the river, above our town
suspended, and perhaps little used here.
But the expense of rail roads & their ma-
tenance is great, and to multiply them
beyond thin ~~and~~ ^{and} eventually ~~abandoned~~
we can find most of the companies
who have constructed them deeply in-
debt. we pay very large sums of interest
and when this shall swell, as
the profits, the stock will become
of no value. This may be the case
with some of the roads, now ~~ap-
parently~~ solvent, while some others
now ~~regular~~ ^{regular} will prove ~~abandoned~~ ^{abandoned}.

We constructed rail roads on long
lines, reaching great numbers on the
sea coast, many find prominent de-
part; but short routes, with
few exceptions, must necessarily
find a want of sufficient
amount of business to be abandoned as
worthless property. An outlay of 2
or 30 thousand dollars for one of these
makes us ~~convinced~~ ^{convinced} in the ordinary way

August Friday m. fair, wind 3
SW. once the day.

In compliance with Reverend
mandation of President Taylor,
and the Proclamation of our Gov.
on the 1st day, this day was ob-
served as one of humiliation, fasting
and prayer by our religious com-
munities. To comply the Almighty
has been good, & stay the storm
in hand which is now lifted up
against us. For a people who
profess to believe in a Supreme
Ruler a time of consideration
& reflection is at all times prop-
er, and especially in times of
general calamity. If the present
wreckage is sent upon men
for his errors then it behooves
him to look to those evil to cor-
rect his course lest if the dis-
aster has prevailed on villages
of the world, it would seem to
show that it is the result of
established laws by the Creator,
and for every thing we know
wise purposes, though for his
good and our conception.
On viewing the structure of the universe
we perceive abundant evidence of his
swiftest eloquence in the construction; and
if we, in some instances, perceive why
these evils are shared by slaves or
imperfectly mechanized to the extent

90 "O than Quest Being, what than east.
Circuit Surposes me to know;

3. But sure ~~are~~ I that know, that
Are all thy works below."

Different as it is for us to measure
the wisdom of what we call physical
evil, with the benevolence of the
Creator, still we have abundant
proofs that the latter has been the
cause in the structure of the Uni-
verse... Can intelligent part bowing
upon the subject inquires:

"But was not wisdom from the general and
"From living souls whom lead death closes
"Whose earthquakes swallow, or whom tempests sweep
"Whose lawns to one grave, whose nations to the deep
"No (to reply), the part abounding cause
"Acts not by partial, but by general laws"
The subject is involved in difficulties
more perhaps beyond our comprehension.

4. Saturday. m. fair, wind S.W. S.W.
clouds appearing, inclining to
Shower. Air warmer. About
Ten o'clock we had a gentle shower
which with light breeze
from the westward of S.W.
up to this time a draught has
been felt, since the crops have
been, particularly grass, corn &
potatoes, on sandy soils.

5. Sunday. m. fair, wind N.E. and
this day clear & warm.

We have ^{hitherto} seen that a
case of cholera have occurred
at Burlington N. from its point

quantity on a fourth water lake, I. G. 1
5. I shall look for the chisians
at that place, if not at others
bordering on the lake, where
the land partakes of the engile
lucians churcuten, combined
with the calcenions, as is the case
on the Hudson near the country
mouth of that river to Mont
and Duchess

2. Manley. In cloudy, rainy, &
with a gentle fall of rain,
which continued a considerable
part of the day. How refreshing
to the parched earth & vegetation!
and even our common spirits are
invigorated. During these protracted
droughts does the atmosphere have any
less equivocal vapor than in
rainy weather? At no time, I
believe, there is a want of this vapor
in the atmosphere, but a want of
disturbing forces to produce con-
densation in different parts of the
atmosphere, such as variable
winds, and clouds, differently
charged with electricity.
Mr. Espey's theory of Thunder
Shocks is not, I believe, entirely
of same foundation; his scheme
for producing shocks is by dis-
turbing the uniform state of the
atmosphere by extended fuses;
and the frequency of these fuses when
the southern part of Germany was being
cleared of its woods. I remember the great
storm of our 1881. Thunder Storms, which

92 Occurrence almost every day at this
embankment, with incessant thunder and
lightning, and heavy falls of rain.
Swelling on river over its first banks
were inundating the low lands
adjacent.

7 Tuesday m. fair, wind N. and
the day clear & fine air.

London at Green Park opposite to
Cathay. We learn that 45 cases of
and 2 deaths occurred at this
place during the last month from
that disease. But we hear no
thing of it on Hudson above Troy.
Nor at Saratoga Springs. Should
this place escape the malady, its
reputation as a healthy station
will be enhanced.

In England the disease is said
to prevail at London, Liverpool
Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth
and along the whole of the South Coast
while Scotland is generally exempt
from disease. There says the accounts
by the latest arrival. It has been seen
in Paris, but other places in France
are not mentioned. In the late accounts
we have little of it in the West
Indies Islands. Perhaps we search
in vain for the cause of a disease
so widely ^{a simultaneous} extended over the globe.
But when we see certain cities
affected with the malady, and
others in adjacent islands and

argued ^{unimpaired} ~~factor~~ as nearly ~~as~~ ^{sum in} ~~accuracy~~ 507
7. As, New York & Boston; we
~~distance from the~~ ~~fact~~ that there
is some difference between the
two places, the one favorable
and the other unfavorable to the
disease; and this difference
shall be sought out with
the greatest care in affording a
clear view of the cause.

Wednesday. m. fair, wind NW.
and the day fine & clear.
This day paid Mr. Sutton, an Col
Sutton, taxes for 1849.
20th of Aug. Arthur's \$14.05 of Exchange
E. Hayt — 4.00 of my own
and took receipts 19.73. John Bar: Paid

As civilization cannot be main-
tained without taxation, we must
pay our proportion without
regret, if the taxation is not
excessive or beyond the rules
of economy.
We must of publishing literary
works. The author, or proprietor,
stereotypes a few vols. assigns speci-
mens out, by traveling agents who
obtain subscriptions for the work
and the Books are subsequently
forwarded by the agents. The method
seems to be objectionable and fair
and subscribers see and examine
the work before they give their names

94 Thursday. m. fair, but a thick
cloudy haze covering the ship; wind SW.

9 P.M.: The snow showed large
sprinkling clouds, but only a
sprinkling of snow fell the close
of the day.

A few days ago yesterday I
directed Capt D. Hay to Town, with
the Trustees of Deerfield Academy,
after one of their stated meetings
concerning a plan to pass the line
between Deerfield from Greenfield
to Troy across under Chas. Hay
and I proposed my opinion that
the project of a railroad of 5
miles through those mountains of
practicable, was visionary, and
the whole road included far by
the public, since a successful rail
road was then in operation from
Springfield to Albany and thence
to Buffalo. At that time the current
of opinion here, seemed to be in favor
of the Troy route, since the task of
driving a tunnel through those
mountain rows, seemed almost a
small obstacle, or one not fa-
vorable to the road. But in general
I found the advocates of the road
limited in their knowledge of the
topography of the proposed route
as well as ignorant of the prin-
ciples of road-road engineering. The

right The construction of the rail⁹⁵
road from Springfield to Albany
over the elevated country be-
tween the Connecticut & the Hud-
son, had induced a belief that
the Troy route from Greenfield
was practicable, even with
a 5 mile tunnel through
the abrupt mass of rocks on
mountain, forgetting that the
road from Albany by Springfield
to the state line, on the
extension of Albany, was erected
by the credit of our state.

Another year having elapsed,
without one foot of the grade
being made on the Troy route,
indicates, to say the least, a sick
ly desaturation, in the project from
which, as appears to me, it can
never recover.

The rail road project from
Albany corner to Greenfield presents
some indications of eluding public
The company is now attempting
to raise money on landed state
secured by mortgages on their road,
and whether they will succeed or
not, we have yet to learn.
So far as the public interest in
our rail roads, we wish them
sweep, but to multiply them
beyond this, is a gross error.

Friday. m. cloudy with a
fresh fall of rain. Evening:
the day continued cloudy &
rainy, & the evening
from 8 to 11 the rain was
occasionally copious & heavy.

96 ⁹ resembling those of 50 or
longer { 60 years ago, but without
10. See with lightning and thunder
clear. The condition of the atmosphere
here at this time, must be
far essentially from that of
the long cloud at just past.
For some curious phenomena
and Supposition in relation
to the phenomenon Thunder gusts
See Dr. Franklin's 4th Letter
to Peter Collinson 4th Jan 1750
(July 1750) page 36 & 51 of the
present series.

11 Saturday. m. cloudy, since
midday generally cloudy &
some rain fell.

About a dozen fatal cases of
cholera have occurred among
the Irish laborers at the new
cut South Hackly fields. At Boston
the disease is to be on the increase
though not rapidly spreading
by comparison to foreign countries
but it is a great scourge, its
destruction of human life, which
at Philadelphia it rages with
less violence, and in our country
it is said to be abating.

12 Sunday m. cloudy, wind N.E.
day generally cloudy with
some rain, but a total

Presumptively absence of thunder 97
12. quots, as is the earth
and atmosphere even in air -
electric equilibrium. as has been
the case, here, during the season
of hot weather. not one of the
old aspect having occurred at any
village since summer commenced.
A pair of these quots have occurred
S.E. of us, at Longhurst & the
adjacent towers, where some
damage has been done by ~~the~~
~~lightning~~ lightning.

13. Monday. m. cloudy, with
rain. wind S.W. since
the day was cloudy & fair at
times. but in the afternoon
became clear, exhibiting its
blue aspect - wind changed
to S.W. - a full moon seen
some stars.

14. Tuesday. m. cloudy. wind S.W.
and the day
The cholera still continues so
near at New York. arrived 10th
the report of the Mayor's office (18th)
gives 105 new cases and 51 deaths
at Boston last Friday & deaths
over 24 cases remaining in the
hospital. a case is reported at New York

96 of iron & steel 2 5 cents per
circuit. ~~Hampden~~ Me. since the 1st inst.
14. But is said the cheser is generally
on the decline in the U.S.
and in Canada; this however
may not be the fact. In
some places where it has ceased
it is said, it has returned.

Rail roads. The Greenfield Com-
in says that Adolph Knocker Esq.
has resigned the office of ~~Superintendent~~
~~and~~ the Johnson the office of ~~Superintendent~~
intendant of the Normant and
Massachusetts Deer road; and the
stock of the road is now
selling for 30 cents on the dollar.
This indicates a disordered state
of the company's concerns, and
when the new Franklin Montague
to Greenfield will be completed is
uncertain. Two expensive bridges
over our great stone range, for
sent no small obstacles to the
route. Mr. Knocker has been a
great promoter of rail roads, but
probably he has found that real
property is not money, nor
baseless capital or substitute.

15. Wednesday Nov. 1st arrived
N.E. on the day prior to
a large meeting at the Spring
room to enter a petition
of several of the company who are

15 ¹⁵ Harry & dividing the Books.

I presented a plan, or new
regulation for a cardroom
of the Library, and a commit-
tee of three was chosen to make
a new draft, to report to the
compr. the first Tuesday of
October next - myself. Received
Mr. Moore & Dr. S. H. Williams
carriage to the Cornhill.

We learn that President
Taylor while at Lewisburg Pa.
has an attack of the Cholera.
His visit at this time I had con-
sidered as important, and ought
not to have been attempted,
while this fatal disease is so
prevalent in the country. The
loss of this venerable man
at this time would be a
great evil to the United States.
We hope he will recover his
strength, and return in health to
Washington to pursue his useful
service.

Secretary of State
clayton and every one
John

98. Took trip through our N. Hudson
August 16th ~~en route to~~ ^{to} Moody Brook via Mill
river in company with Arthur Wil-
liams of Boston (a grandson who is
here on a visit). At mill river
called on Mr. Herman Willigro,
who I always find full of the
spirit of generosity; at his house
his friends always find ready
refreshments, and kind receptions.
Then proceeded to Capt. Bryants
where we dined; then returned
home. The ride was very pleasant
even the weather fine. The
village of Moody Brook ~~is~~
called South Deerfield which is a
flourishing settlement, the houses
generally painted white, and
there is nothing more present
to attract a view of the Tennes-
see column, indicating rather too
great a diversity of religious opi-
ions for the harmony of the place.
The New-England Depot and the La-
throp monument are conspicuous
objects.

17. Sunday m. fair, and W.
Tenn. crossed on clouds, appeared
showing some signs of
thunder & rain; but more clear-
-ed.
A cantharus. project for an
expanding the Island of Cuba to the
United States. It is more understood
that an agent ~~will~~ ^{is} been
engaged to see the people of that
Island on an expedition to visit

Under the Spanish Government
in the Island. The project is not
a new one; for it was sent last
year under the same form - a
Buffalo hunt. President Sney

has now issued a Proclama-
tion calling on all civil and
military officers, to be vigilant &
active in opposing any steps
to carry out the imperial design.
The Emperor has ordered a naval force
to cruise off the Island & to
prevent the closure of the
harbors. Among the elements of the
Sney the secret force is to cut with
the warship proceeds of
Mexico. No doubt some return
every hour an eye on both
and the Barbours & James any
other objects, could the
West Indian Islands in due time.

The conservative plan developed
by President Monroe could receive
by President Polk, for including
European nations from any
operation in N. America is in
hopeless, but not meeting
the seclusion of the present
circumstances other means
must be resorted to; and there
is no want of emergency plans to
carry out any plan that can be
contrived to effect the original design.

18 Saturday. m. cloudy
largest { wind SW. Sun appeared
10 before noon, and the day became
fairer, but many clouds were
seen, and distant thunders heard.
but no rain fell.

19 Sunday. m. fair, with
and the day fair but seen
few clouds, but no condensa-
tions to produce showers or
thunder gusts which have
become rare phenomena, not
one having occurred since down
the summer season, up to this time.
This change in our atmospheric
phenomena within 40 or 50
years is not easily accounted
for. Does the clearing of the country
affect evaporation and the
electric state of the clouds? The
cause often in explanation
But the fact seems not to be known
to our young people.

20 Monday. m. cloudy, wind
N. The day generally cloudy
but no rain. A friend Mr.
Lynch of the town informed me
that he and his family have resided
about all night in the capland town
of Platte where he found the country
very pleasant & pure; and it now
becomes a question whether our best town
was not more eligible residence than the
one at present chosen at the western country.

20 come chosen in presence.

In the winter season we have
large and various, but on the whole
our ball towers may be preferable
for building residences, than the
I believe common form. The tower is in
the vicinity of St. Louis mountain
and is the people and said to be
very hospitable and regular in
habits. The public house
is kept in the tower, but has
separate accommodations at private
houses. In the tower are some
high hills which afford fine
views. For a summer residence
few are more inviting than the
Philosophical Society's
Seismicity for copy whole

21. Seismicity. or closely, wind
the clay from rain. But
few before night. The
We know that Pinckney Taylor
has received his health and as he
seeks his mother home what
our friends are advised at this
time when a fatal disease prevails
in our part of our country.
2. Weathers etc. Mr. Pinckney
will all the wind clay from

[illegible]

22 August It is time to give up the ¹⁶³ ~~the~~
 projects come to our hands ~~and~~
 to such as are ~~promoted~~ ~~by~~
 ~~promoted~~ by the public. ~~The~~
 system ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~accepted~~ ~~and~~
 the multiplication of roads ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~the~~
 cause, since the people ^{be} ~~have~~
 ~~that~~ ~~instinctive~~ ~~and~~ ~~experience~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~
 ~~road~~ ~~is~~ ~~this~~ ~~time~~ ~~instinctive~~. We
 have been pointed out the cause
 of ~~roads~~ ~~and~~ ~~reins~~ ~~roads~~ ~~and~~ ~~when~~
 ~~we~~ ~~experience~~ ~~has~~ ~~election~~
 ~~we~~ ~~must~~ ~~suffer~~ ~~an~~ ~~appointment~~
 ~~must~~. ~~High~~ ~~roads~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~
 ~~be~~ ~~known~~ ~~to~~ ~~rise~~ ~~roads~~ ~~so~~ ~~long~~
 ~~as~~ ~~excitation~~ ~~continues~~ ~~to~~ ~~exist~~.
 When deep gorges are found through
 mountains, they ~~are~~ ~~used~~ ~~for~~
 ~~river~~ ~~roads~~ ~~rather~~; but in ~~giving~~
 ~~the~~ ~~roads~~ ~~are~~ ~~the~~ ~~experience~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~
 ~~first~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~owners~~.
 The ~~reid~~ ~~road~~ ~~from~~ ~~Spring~~
 ~~field~~ ~~up~~ ~~the~~ ~~valley~~ ~~of~~ ~~West~~
 ~~field~~ ~~down~~ ~~down~~ ~~can~~ ~~open~~
 ~~some~~ ~~concluding~~ ~~and~~ ~~with~~
 ~~out~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~state~~ ~~could~~
 ~~not~~ ~~have~~ ~~been~~ ~~completed~~, and
 ~~without~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~end~~ ~~the~~ ~~road~~
 ~~from~~ ~~Greenfield~~ ~~to~~ ~~Gray~~ ~~must~~
 ~~remain~~ ~~uncompleted~~ ~~project~~.
 3 ~~Thursday~~ ~~is~~ ~~cloudy~~ ~~with~~ ~~rain~~
 ~~and~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~AM~~; ~~the~~ ~~day~~ ~~was~~
 ~~light~~ ~~cloudy~~ ~~and~~ ~~with~~.
 163

104 I have received an late letter
from my son at Burlington
25. He is informed that he has
nearly completed his section of
the road, to Brampton and has
10 miles more added to his sec-
tion. Whether the quarry over
mount holly is completed I am not
informed: but it is several miles
from the road some distance
north of Burlington. I have very
little concerning the form of the
Stark on N. road, but have
been informed that it was taken up
before the road was commenced. When
then this on the central road through
Mantoloking was commenced the
track to Boston is a question
to be determined hereafter: Ex-
cepting mount holly, the route
is a hard one, but requires
some bridges of considerable extent
over other creeks & its tributary
streams: ~~and~~ some wooden
bridges: and of short durability
I have always considered them
inexpedient to repair roads
A wooden bridge, however well
constructed may become defective
before it is efficient, and its
failure under loads even a for-
tuitous occurrence. Other bridges
liable to the same accident, but
they are never built with a view to

DRS. KELLEY, WHITE AND TUBBS, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIANS.

DR. H. TUBBS

WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE AT

NORTH WARDBORO—HIGGIN'S HOTEL, Sunday and Monday, 12th and 13th of August.
JAMAICA—KNOWLTON'S HOTEL, Tuesday and Wednesday, 14th and 15th of August.
WEST TOWNSHEND—SAWYER'S HOTEL, Thursday, 16th of August.
TOWNSHEND—TAGGART'S HOTEL, Friday, 17th of August.
BRATTLEBORO—SMITH'S HOTEL, Saturday and Monday, 18th and 20th of August.
PUTNEY—STAGE HOUSE, Tuesday, 21st of August.
GREENFIELD, Mansion House, Wednesday and Thursday the 22d and 23d of August.
DEERFIELD, Hoyt's Hotel, Friday and Saturday, until 3 o'clock P. M., the 24th and 25th of August.
COLERAIN, Thompson's Hotel, Monday, the 27th of August.
WILMINGTON, Child's Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday, until 10 o'clock A. M., the 28th and 29th of August.

For consultation with patients laboring under the various diseases, as affections of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Scrofula; together with those symptoms of disease usually called Dyspepsia, Dropsey, Debility, Rheumatism, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Impurities of the Blood, &c., &c.

All those laboring under the above diseases, or any other chronic or long standing complaints, are invited to call. **ADVICE IN ALL CASES GRATUITOUS.**

Reference to individuals restored after being pronounced "hopeless" by attending physicians, can at all times be given, to illustrate the efficacy of the Analytical Practice.

THE REASON WHY PEOPLE ARE SICK, AND WHY THEY DO NOT GET WELL.

The extensive prevalence of disease throughout every city, village and the country generally cannot but attract the attention of reflecting minds. So varied is disease in character that it is impossible to

attribute it (except in a few isolated cases) to atmosphere, water or food. In the same location we find Consumption, diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Fevers of various grades and character, as typhus, typhoid, bilious, remittant, and a host of other complaints. Diseases so opposite in their nature must certainly have their origin from causes far other than those to which they are usually attributed. Many suppose their complaints to arise from their trade or occupation. If all others engaged in the same business were similarly affected, there might be some reason to suppose such might be the case.

The true cause of the extensive prevalence of disease, we candidly and conscientiously believe to arise from the manner in which the community have been *doctored* for the last three hundred years. The evils arising from the use of Mercury, Antimony, Iron, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Bleeding, Blistering, Opium, &c., we are fully convinced have been most destructive to the Human constitution. Parents by the use of these agents have become enfeebled—their nervous systems prostrated; their children partaking of the hereditary taint have become more enfeebled—less vigorous—until from children to chil-

dren's children we see the dire contagion spreading its devastating influence by disease and death in almost every variety of form throughout earth's wide domain.

How shall we escape the consequences of this hereditary evil? How regain a state of health and enjoyment from the evils entailed upon our birthright? We answer! Abandon the use wholly and entirely of such *meds* to cure disease. Let such means or medicines be deemed poisonous, ruinous and destructive to health and constitution, for such they really are; and those who employ them know they are, but they have so long employed them, sought no other, know no other, and *must* use them or none.

Persons often complain that they have taken so much medicine of every kind, employed all kinds of doctors, and yet no better—they have spent so much money, sometimes all they could earn, and received no benefit. Can they expect the medicines which produce disease will cure them? It *can* make them no better, perhaps worse. If they would get well they must employ medicines which will counteract the effects of those they have already been injured by. Such medicines *only*, as will neutralize and render harmless morbid matter in the system, and that which will restore all the excretory organs to a healthy condition can effect a cure. Unless such kinds of medicines are used, it is useless to think of getting well.

All Letters must be directed to Dr. H. TUBBS, 43 SECOND-STREET TROY—Post Paid.

Dr. H. Tubbs will continue his visits at this place once in four or six weeks, of which due notice will be given.

PRESCOTT & WILSON, Printers, 225 River-street, Troy.

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Deerfield, Mass., April, 1849.

Dr. H. Tubbs,

Dear Sir:—Wishing to add the weight of my own experience to your ample list of testimonials, I send you a brief statement of my sufferings and recovery, with permission to publish, or retain for private reference, as you may think best. From the fearful prevalence of that monster disease consumption, which upon every hand is despoiling our fair land of its richest treasures, it becomes no less a duty than a pleasure to direct public attention to those means which, with the blessings of heaven, have arrested the course of this appalling malady. I shall take pleasure in describing my sickness and treatment to any who choose to refer to me personally, as it may be more satisfactory than a written statement. In the winter of 1847, I took a violent cold, which seated on my lungs; during the summer following my symptoms of lung disease became more alarming, and our family physician applied the usual remedies (so called) as blistering, pills, iodine &c., which at best relieved only for the time. Being of a delicate sickly habit, I continued to decline until April, '48, when having heard of your remarkable success in practice, I sought your advice. I was at that time afflicted with great pain and much soreness in the side, and through the chest, and could not draw a full breath or lie down with any ease the pain was so acute.

I had a severe cough with expectorations that readily sank in water. Short and labored breath, prostration of strength, faintness at the stomach, loss of appetite, palpitation, want of energy, low spirits, a stupor seemed to rest upon me, and was pale and emaciated to a frightful degree. My neighbors and friends supposed I could live but a short time longer and I scarcely thought it possible to recover. You gave me no encouragement at first, yet I procured your medicines and by conforming strictly to directions commenced gaining gradually which has continued until those very alarming symptoms have disappeared. Since December last I have done the work of my family, five in number and can now walk from one to two miles with ease, which I had not been able to do for years. That deathly paleness has given way to a rosy freshness of countenance that is truly surprising to my acquaintances.

Yours Respectfully,

ELIZA ANN FRARY.

CASE II.—Mrs. H. Pierce of Putney, Vt., age 51 years,—health had been infirm since the seventh year. For most part of the time she has been under the care of Physicians, many of whom un-~~der~~ were

ted eminent in the profession. A diversity of opinions prevailed relative to the character of the malady, calling it urinary calculi, spinal affection, lung disease, general debility &c., &c. But all were unanimous in considering a cure impossible. Acute pain in the left side, pain and weakness in the lower region of the back, troublesome cough, coldness of limbs and absence of strength were among the most constant symptoms. The first four weeks of Analytical treatment witnessed an essential improvement which has progressed to a degree of health unknown in her past history. Says she, I have enjoyed much better health during the past winter than ever before since my earliest remembrance.

April 3d, 1849.

CASE III.—Mrs. A. Wright, Deerfield, Mass, was the subject of a chronic affection of the Liver, with very decided premonitions of Dropsy. In addition to symptoms common to an advanced stage of this disease, the frequent passage of Biliary Calculi or Gall stones from the Liver caused indescribable suffering and prostration. Her medical attendant first directed the use of opiates and mercurial preparations, (both external and internal,) afterward Belladonna, Conium Potius and other Antihepatic remedies usually employed by Allopathic physicians. In the spring of '48 finding that her health rather than the disease was being abridged by the vigorous treatment pursued, she applied to us for advice and medicine. But two paroxysms occurred after this time, and both were much less severe than former ones. They have now ceased entirely. The appetite, strength, rest, and ability to labor all continue good.

April, 1849.

CASE V.—Mrs. Craig, widow lady of Tariffville, Conn, who for six years had been laboring with a disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, during this time various remedies had been resorted to without avail. A Chronic Diarrhea which her advisers had vainly labored for years to suppress preyed upon her strength and she gradually sank beneath the weight of accumulating diseases. When first called to see her in the month of July '47 the extreme irritability of the stomach rendered it impossible to retain food of any description—her strength was exhausted and the body emaciated to a mere skeleton. Two very respectable Physicians of the village by whom she had been constantly attended declared her disease perfectly incurable—friends despaired of hope and her children were actually summoned to receive a final farewell. By a rigid adherence to analytical treatment, her system gradually resumed its tone, and at the expiration of six months she enjoyed a comfortable degree of health.

23 These cases of sudden
 death have occurred on the
 western part of this town, and
 by depending on cholera,
 which at this time may be
 considered as nearly the same
 disease. That part of the town
 is elevated land, and no
 certain causes are known to
 exist in that section of the town.
 The dysentery in town is not
 increasing as severely as other towns
 in N. England.

4 Friday. m. fair, wind N; the day
was fair & pleasant.
 Last evening I found in my door
 St. J. C. French house with announcing
 that Dr. H. Gibbs an anaclytic
physician, would be in attendance at
 Hay's Hotel, where all labouring men
 who chose were invited to remain and
 vice gratis. The same house which I
 was informed was lived at the day
 every hour in the village. This mode
 of itinerant practice is found being common
 everywhere. A regular resident physician
 is now deemed necessary in every village
 and if this itinerant mode be patronized
 the resident physician may not find
 business for his support. The in-
 vitation is flattering to the multitude
 for where nothing is charged, but some
 sort of medium is to be disposed of at

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August. Three cases of scald 105
23 diarrhoea have occurred in the
western part of this town, either
by dysentery or cholera,
which at this time may be
considered as nearly the same
disease. That part of the town
is elevated land, and no
certain causes can be known to
exist in that section of the town.
The dysentery in town is now
prevalent especially in other towns
in N. England.

4 Friday. m. fair, wind N; the day
was fair & pleasant.
Last evening I found in my door
St. C. French hand bill announcing
that Dr. H. Gibbs an anatomist
physician, would be in attendance at
Hayes Hotel, where all laboring men
and those who wished to receive
free examination. The same hand bill I
was informed was read at the day
every hour in the village. This mode
of advertising practice is far from being
commendable. A regular resident physician
is now deemed necessary in every village
and if this emergency must be paragonized
the resident physician may not find
encouragement for his support. The in-
voluntaries is flattering to the medical
profession nothing is charged, but some
of the mechanism is to be closed. of at

106
August
24

not a pure unbroken
On meets with patronage it will
evince a low state of scientific
among the people. To succeed
This practice, art and cunning and
inferior than skill in medi-
cine. At this time there is a strange
propensity in the people to be cured
every day new pretensions to cures
in the science of medicine.
The scientific physician of long prac-
tice is considered an inferior
any new scheme under an unbroken
literature is looked to be an im-
provement, and all old schemes
worthless. Such a propensity of the
people I attribute to a sort of educational
mode of education too common
amongst us at this time, the
tendency of which is to practice and
our sound scientific knowledge.
But, as in politics, the boldest pre-
tension is the most successful,
can we then advance our
true knowledge? Let the informed
man decide. That we have
ingenious ingenious who are making
useful improvements, is not denied
but can this be secured of the pro-
ple at large?

In our colleges the highest branches
of science are taught, but we
are compelled to say they are chie-
fely too much time spent in
the languages of Greece & Rome & the

107
The timeliness of common
24 is to introduce a picture of
Futurology comparable to the
linguists of science; and we
see many cracks from the press
which none but a classical scholar
could read & comprehend.
For he without recourse to
his classical authorities, could study
rules of grammar, which become
obsolete when he engages in the ordinary
business of life.

5 Saturday M. fair, wind N.E.
The day very clear and
fine; the entire absence
of thunder gusts continues,
and is an anomaly in
meteorology. Formerly at
this season several occurred in
each week & some times 2 or 3
in a day.

6 Sunday M. fair, wind S.W.
The day clear, and
fine. Several cases of dysentery have occurred
among the children, in Wiston, by
the dysentery. The families of John
and Woods, near Wickford.
The cholera counts earlier of
history, but we rather suspect the
disease is somewhat abated.

100 In New England ~~the~~
August 26. Cholera, has made but
small progress, but the dysentery
seems to have become a ~~subtle~~
trouble probably the causes of each
of each are somewhat similar.
In some of our small towns where
the cholera was not far, it has
prevailed, even no local cause can
be assigned for it; whether other
where we should look for a cause
in the air or in the water or in the
food is uncertain.

27 Monday m. cloudy, Wind
SW. the day has been warm.
For a week past my health has
been precarious - almost a con-
stant call for a discharge of urine
and a loss of appetite, and
at times attended with an
infection of the teeth in the right
lower jaw. and a swelling
of the bowels. Dr. Williams
has given me some medicine
to combat the bowels, but
my urinary discharges continue
very frequent. The teeth is
my machine is become very
sensitive in relation
to the state of the body.
I feel a strong thirst for cold water
and a slight on the
to or cold water I have

27 August 1755. The cold 109
Spring 2 mills on the banks of
the river, where exhortation
with heat & labor in the hot
seasons. But my physician
recommends caution in the
indulgence. One of these springs
at the N.E. point of our farm hill
in our north meadow, remarkable
the purity & coolness of its waters
I never recollect. Some often have
I been sent to this spring to fill
the vessel for the refreshment of the
almost famished laborers, whose
small has become exhausted, and
what refreshing water was there?
afforded this famed spring?
without credit which were
used by laborers in the field when
I was in labor. The abuse of this
spring became common in latter
times and was carried to great
excess. Indeed laborers could
scarcely be found without and
allowance in the field. The
most of our children with us
were born in hot weather
I have never doubted, but that
is longer in a free use of it at
this time.

In the correspondence of 1755 at
some about Lake George the practice
of burning meadows & spring been even
extended and was in excellent use.

110 Some that previous event should
have been considered as essential
27 to be a gentleman.

In the last week in my
I am informed tea con efficiency
substitution with good effect, and
if any useful lessons were then taught
that I have been mentioned in future
views; for no other favorable
able to the case of harmony; or
the honor, morality or justice
can be named.

28 Tuesday. m. cloudy, wind S.W.
The day was generally cloudy;
Yesterday I purchased an acoustic
instrument consisting of a flexible
tube as here shown from end
a focal point, by which I am enabled
to have common conversation
Price, 3 dollars. The instru-
ment may be coiled into a small
package and carried in the pocket.

29. Wednesday. m. fair, wind S.W.
The day fair & clear, a heavy
some distant thunder & squally
of rain.

A great meeting has been held in
the city of New York, to express
nothing for the Organization who
are now nobly struggling for liberty
in independence, in which many
addresses were made; but such
country that we are

incapable to do more, as we
can, in our limited life. But
whether our sympathy can have
any useful effect is doubtful.
Shirley, Mr. Cady and
J.W. Brown have been
in the city here.

The present aspect of affairs
in Europe presents a gloomy ex-
pectation whether they will
ever be a genuine union & the ex-
istence of liberty is a matter
of doubt. In America the
old democratic spirit of demo-
cracy is still alive and still
exhibits a spirit for conquest
which more the leaders, and
soon be engaged to an union as
soon as circumstances will permit.
We may sympathize with the thing
and preach liberty to nations
but we forget the people a spirit
of conquest & changed the rights
of nations and but ill-ef-
fective the extent of the forces

We have that. I suspect for the
past weeks of the church
in New York, & has been very con-
cise and brief. This time I think
to be turned, & I have the results...

112 will be sent to the Overseer
of the State of health regard a
29 strong of air, we think he should
not have sought it on the shores
of Lake Erie, or on the argil-
lacious, calcareous soils of the
State of New-York, where con-
tinuous exhalations and fairs
the atmosphere, rendering it un-
fit for respiration

Mr. Carey, in search of health, has
visited Saratoga Springs, and has
now proceeded to Newport on R.I.
said to be the most healthy place
within the United States during the
hot season. In his choice of place
we think he erred, & managing
most than General Taylor, who
who ~~should~~ have consulted
health, rather than the gratification
of the multitude
of the ~~rich~~ rich. On cloudy, wind S.W.

30 Thunder
31 and the day cloudy, rainy.

In the general cloudiness of the at-
mosphere, consists in a species of
a sort of haze without any es-
sential cloud, inducing them
else quite, as in former times,
even whether this includes an
unhealthy state of the atmosphere
can be made to check. But
the fact of the absence of the
clouds is more common to the day

an - free absence of intestinal agone
The prevalence of this disease is

The prevalence of this disease is
spreading over much of the
country of a cholera state of the
atmosphere which in the west
was stated in the City of New York
which has proved so fatal to
the men of cholera. The
dysentery there is a medicinal
cholera which requires but a little
more of the workers mission to
eradicate the germ of cholera.
The medical seems to be medicinal
and may it not become annual?

In the western campaigns of war
in this country the dysentery has
proved very fatal to the troops, and
was considered to have been caused
by a peculiar state of the atmosphere
more than 100 years ago, and
many deaths at Fort Mifflin, suffered
most severely from a medical
dysentery to have been generated
by local causes. Was not this
a species of cholera? There calls
Camp dysentery? Such was
the disease among the troops that
the expedition against Canada, was
again up to the City returned home
See Smith's History of New York

114 Saturday. m. fair wind S. & S.W.
Sunday fair, the sky blue
and some well defined
clouds, and in somewhat
cooler. Considerable rain
last night.

2. Monday m. fair wind
S.W. Tuesday fair; in
evening - a fine in my room.

3. Monday. m. fair, wind N. (W)
fair clear. Many people say
a light frost was perceptible in
the evening. We hear of the
electricity.

4. Monday of Moses Sedley of the
tavern, one of our industrious
farmers, aged 87 years. By
the labor of his hands and care
of his property he acquired a
handsome property and well
provided.

4. Tuesday m. fair & wind South,
clear fair, but hazy.

We learn from a N. York pa-
per of yesterday, that Rev. Henry Co-
man recently died at Islip, Long
Island. He was formerly a merchant
of this town, and was well known
for his agricultural taste in Europe
reports of which have been pub-
lished, and having much value
in our town. He was born at
Brooklyn & was married to a

4. A more published several vols. 715
of 1. in Simon. The system of
Christianity adopted by Mr. Col
man was destitute of the dog-
mas and corruptions of the old
school which have so long
obscured the theology of our
country, and his enlightened
views tended to disengage
the pag which had sprung
out of the perjury of
Calvin, which has erroneously
been adopted as Christianity
through the influence of what
is called orthodoxy; and his
efforts to philosophize
Christianity has been almost
regarded as the public, and his
published Reports well be read
with advantage.

5. Wednesday m. Breeze, wind
N.W. and the day cloudy
with some rain. Absence of
thunder, gusts still continue
and the fact that there has been
no rain during the summer
season is remarkable. Is there
connected any way connection with
this state of the atmosphere?
We cannot avoid making the ques-
tion, nor the impression that the
atmosphere has, in a degree, lost
its insulating property and pro-
ducing a sort of equilibrium of the
atmosphere.

116 Thursday. m. cloudy, wind W.
S. 6. Soar fair, a clay, with
its usual breeze

The progress of the cholera in
England is now greater than was
anticipated at its commencement.

Besides Boston, Lowell & some other
places in the vicinity, it has not
yet been on the Penobscot, but
we hear nothing from it in New
Brunswick & Nova Scotia. To assign
any local causes for its existence in
some towns would be difficult,
since the latitude of places seems to
afford no clue to its progress. But I
believe it is found most prevalent, in
large rivers and the shores of large
fresh water lakes, and in places
where there is a thick population.

Its appearance at South Haley
falls & the vicinity, on Connecticut
river, was not looked for, while
the lower part of the river has been
nearly exempt from it. In England
it is said to be very prevalent at this
time, and there we should look to
population as the exciting cause. If
this theory be correct, we may look
for a frightful loss in the City of London.

The malarial seems not to be
confined to mephitic regions, and
we hear little from it on the western
coast of Canada & southern Mexico.

The boasted healthiness of the north
western regions of the globe may have
lost their character in salubrity; and

1stth our eastern country with
all of its cottons may become less
interesting to immigrants, come the fam-
elition of clean settlements in the ad-
jacent of the Mississippi, elsewhere,
where our mountain regions
may be sought for residence. more
congenial to health.

Shall the cholera become an
annual, or occur at short periods
of years, human life would
become more precarious, ~~and~~
old age rare, and our green youth
exhibit mournful lists of the young
and middle-aged who were
swept off by the fatal malady
which is now erupting in
hundreds of healthy cities & towns.

Whether the cholera is of recent
origin is a disputed point, but
if it has been known in the
old country in a milder form, it
now exhibits a fatality not less
destructive to human life, than
in its former stages of the old world.

7. Friday. m. cloudy, wind NW;
the clouds presenting none of the
summit aspect. There has been
noticed no secretions, attended
with some rain, but the electric
fluid still remains in repose.
The day cloudy with some
rain. At night clear.

8. Saturday. m. fair, wind N.
The day fair & sky less hazy

110 Sunday on fair, wind N.
Sept and the day quite clear.
9 The sky of a blue as just.
The latest account of the scho
lines represent the mutually ex
ceeding as shown the U States.
with the exception of being as
on the Peninsula, where it is very
facted. For so small a popu
tion

20 Monday. m. fair, wind N.
once a blue sky. The day
the day - warm water every the
season.

Of the secret expedition against
Cuba for the promotion of a
revolution in that Island
which is said in our papers,
but it is believed that through
the vigilance of President Taylor
the insurrection is being well
suppressed; but Spain will
see by what a feeble tie she holds
her possessions in the neighborhood
of our territory. We have among
us many men who care not
for the rights of nations, even
the other best men who are
at length be compelled to submit
to our own slavery. The plan is
not new; it has been in operation
since the reign of the Monarch.

Sept. Mr. Parker's invasion of Aug. 119
The ice was but a part of the
plan. The moment Great Britain
is shown of her power, come
a democratic movement can be
expected in the white lands for
the islands will ~~be~~ ^{be}
into one full group. But is
more when constituted by moral
considerations.

11 Tuesday. In fine, wind N. by E.
clear view for 2 or 3 miles
north, but the roundness
of the night. To the very
I attribute the absence of thunder.
just remarkable this summer.
It seems to keep up a sort of
electrical equilibrium in the at-
mosphere, which is not the case
in a highly insulating state of the
air. But whether this has any
effect on the electric state of the
atmosphere I cannot decide. Nor
do I suppose there is a direct
line of the quantity of electricity in
the atmosphere, - an equilibrium
is sufficient for the purpose.

12 Wednesday. In fine, wind S.W.; the
day the same, with its usual
breeze. In Book I. the same
on Sunday, 1st of Jan. 1800. The same
on Dec. 1st. 1800. - The same weather, but

220 my improved right compelled
Sept. to decline the purchase. The
12. Specimen character of Mr. Adams,
and the known ability of the author
were strong incentives to the pur-
chase. The work was printed at
Cambridge, and is handsomely
executed, and cheap. There to
be disappointed of the pleasure of reading
is one of the misfortunes of age!

The recent return of President
Taylor to the City of Washington is fortunate
inasmuch as it is fortunate for us. There we
have so vigilant a commander as our
leader at this time, when the evil
propensities of our nation of our country
are disordered, the harmony
which now exists between us is a fine
under a President of a different
character, which might be regretted.
In short we are an uneasy people
with whom no such long nation can
long possess peace; and thus repeating
our claim to be a republicans who
are governed by the rights of man!
The President may justify the
scheme; but will he be able to maintain
the spirit that prompts it?
He may as well attempt to
still the winds in storms of
the ocean. The spirit is with
the nation, and is rapidly growing.

121
of 17 governments, cursed as well as
12 cursed suffrage, and can continue
so long as the people can be
led by designing demagogues.
For the happiness of a country
under a republican form of
government, it is essential that
the people be virtuous and pay
strict regard to the rights of other
nations. We may become poor
but we can not be much less of
them. Popularity, but what
people will have respectability? Char-
acteristic of our people seem to
have lost sight of the controlling princi-
ples on which the glory of na-
tion is founded. History will have
much to relate.

13 Thursday m. fair, wind W.
and very fine, and air
very warm.

We hear that the departing powers
in many of our towns. May not the
be called the celebration of New England
which is a local city celebration
more genuine? I recollect sea-
sons when it passed festival in
the name of Competition.
The new land of Guiney, was
are improved is now an operation.
some a stock of new balls is ordered.

122. Of late years much has
Sept. 7th more has been heard against
banks; they have been represented
as monopolies conferring advantages
on one class of moneyed capitalists
to the detriment of others; but
experience has demonstrated their
utility; it is not absolute necessity
in a mercantile community.
In the establishment of new
banks it is necessary to avoid
a multiplication of them beyond
the wants of the public and that
sufficient gold & silver is deposited
in their vaults to maintain the
value of the bills issued. When
the profits of a bank fall short
of paying a due rate of interest on
its capital, it becomes necessary
and will ultimately fail. It is
this may be the consequence of too
great a multiplication of them.

The Trinity M. Church, under W. I.
Saw out at noon. and they
cleared, with its usual harmony.

A man on the rail road
train announces the death of
Our friend Taylor at Westbury, by
the cholera, since he has been
recovered at Springfield by tele-
graphic communication. I fear
it will be known true.

123
14 We went with us early
for a repetition of the summer.

But our fears were increased
from the effects of his ill turned
turn to North, consideration of
the ^{urgency} of his journals in
that section of the Union.

During our visit I saw for some
time that I have been looking for a
medicine. D. Murray. Glucose & Mergol
seen under the direction of Dr
Williams, an physician. If it is a
nutritive medicine, its composition so
known, otherwise I should not
take it into my stomach. It claims
to be easy to take, & an aperient, and
is not disagreeable to the taste. There
is much to be said for it as a medicine
& its composition is without
any scientific physicians, with training
short. Nutritive medicines are often
useless, if not detrimental to
health. But it is a fact that
our best medical physicians are chaste
and a good preparation selected
by the people. This is a
man who is perhaps invaluable.

To ensure confidence in
physician would be a matter
of general science, of discriminating
judgment, and of acute observation.
It is encouraged, & may be said to be
the distinction & the result.

1249 Saturday. m. cloudy, wind
S.W. & the day became fair
15

The rumor of President Taylor's
death was not confirmed by the
next train. We conclude that he
has been attacked by the cholera, since
his return, but hopes are entertained
of his recovery.

The secret reproduction of
Cato, it is said, is like to be
proposed, but the vandalic spirit
remains among us, and prob-
ably will soon appear in another
form. Defender of Gorthago,
is still the motto. Alas! what
a departure from the principles of
liberty - which preceded our country
in the camp of Washington!

16 Sunday. m. fair, wind S.W.
the day continued fair but
with its worsted beauty all
the ground is pretty dry.

17 Monday. m. cloudy, wind
N.W. & seen at noon; the
day generally clear & some
rain fell.

18 Tuesday. m. fair, wind N.
even the very pretty clear
the air moderate.

19 Wednesday. m. fair, wind N.
and day clear & fine.

19th Thursday the volunteers 25
military companies of militia
of this part of the State, assembled
at Northampton for two days of
camp duty according to the
requirements of our militia laws.
Whether the present plan is the
best adapted to our condition, is
a question of some importance.
The troops receive an annual
sum from the State for their
services. But it is not the best
policy to pay with interest for
instruction necessary for soldiers
in so short a time. Perhaps
the most useful part of the
instruction is, to keep up a
sort of military spirit which
will be found useful in case
of a defensive war.
But so long as a portion of
community exchanged the obligation
of morality, so long will a mili-
tary force be necessary for the
peace of nations. With the pre-
sent thirst for conquest which is
felt in some parts of the U States,
what but a military force could
maintain peace with the neighbor-
ing nations with which we are
now in harmony. When men
shall become universally virtuous
military force will be useless, and
not until then.
20th Thursday m. cloudy wind
but this is not before noon

126 and the very interior of
Sept from some the sky somewhat
20 of the blue east, but no clouds,
no distinctly defined clouds,
and the absence of thunder quite
is still remarkable. Who can
say he recollects such a summer
season, or even more, repeated
with fatal sickness. Of several
kinds, and, perhaps, connected
with a cholera state of the at-
mosphere.

24 Friday. morning, wind N E;
and the day was over 2/3 clear.
The military muster at North
ampton, I am informed, consisted
of 15 companies, or rather half com-
panies, regiments & artillery, at-
tended by a large concourse of
spectators; and that all was
orderly conducted, and closed
by an address from our edg-
worth General.

Two or three cases of the cholera
na. I am informed, occurred among
the troops during the two days of
service, — but I had anticipated would
be the case.

If the present militia of our
State affords a sufficient
time for it is evidently and
improvement the old one who
attempted to describe the whole
In the late war with Mexico
main force consisted of volunteers

3rd Corps, since from the ²²Chicory
21 of the country but better cal-
culated for sudden conquest
than permanent service in a
protracted war. But in the
end of our West point school
their tactics very effective,
more than battles of untrained
resorts.

22, Saturday: v. cloudy
wind N.E., air cool and
the day ~~mostly~~ ^{mostly} a few light
This is certainly a equinox,
when we look for a change
of weather, but not always
favorable to health, the autumnal
season sometimes proving the most
sickly.

23 Sunday m. clear, wind W.
and day was summer
rainy & cool - pretty cool.
Mr. Calverton & Stobbs one
of my son's apartments are the
Burlington & Pullman rail road
crossed here yesterday; he informs
me that my son's section of
road is nearly completed and
the graveling & seating in progress.
The line over Mount Holly
is not fully graded; the point is
now connected differently from
elevation and curves. A new
line is constructing from the Pullman
to sea coast to Gray.

128 Monday m. cloudy, wind
Sept 9 W. but soon became
24 fine, with many well de-
fined clouds & blue sky
Notice then as unusual dur-
ing the past summer, 100 ad-
dition to our absence of thunder-
clearing the same seas as the
most remarkable weather my
recollection.

Medical. During my illness
for some time past, I have suffered
much from sickness at the stomach
which I have endeavored to relieve by
moderate draughts of cold water which
have not always produced the de-
sired effect. Hop or spruce
beer, charged with carbonic acid
has had a different result
and I now feel a thirst for sum-
mers of numerous kinds, such as
diluted ale, porter &c. but what
my physician would indulge me in
large draughts is doubtful; but he
does not entirely prohibit them.
Bromide & other diluted anesthetic
its soon become nauseous to the taste
but perhaps useful as a stimulant.
Small doses of bromide seem to
have a temporary effect in relieving
the sickness, but no so especially
as carbonic acid which was always
a favorite beverage with me. and pro-
bably are small family beer
properly fermented. To the carbonic
what advantage.

Sept. In the morning, he went ~~to~~ ²⁹
thoroughly to the distant fields
4 carrying his wooden bottle
of beer and ^{supply} cloth of food,
deposited them in some cool
place; at noon dined in the
shade of the hard land tree,
and at night returned to his
home and supped ~~on~~ ^{on} the
stew report prepared by
the principal house-wife with no
other stimulus than the pure
saccharine ray of cider from
the cool cellar, beautifully stored
with this healthful beverage.
This was the general practice when
I was a lad, and none were
more healthy than the industrious
labourer.

25 Tuesday m. fair, wind SW. and
a few days followed

26 Wednesday m. fair, wind SW. i
the day cloudy & fair, but mod-
erately cloudy.

27 Thursday m. fair, wind West
some the day fair. Last night
some rain fell

28 Friday m. fair, wind SW.
very fair

29 Saturday m. fair, wind
SW (SW) came day fair

~~28~~ 29th Until late afternoon; then
Sept. a general haze enveloped the sky.

30 Sunday in cloudy wind &
some rain last night, and
a small quantity before
night; the day cloudy.

October

1 Monday, in cloudy
with rain; wind N E. the
day continued some what
rainy. We were early upon
the cool season, without
any represented one real thunder
during the summer, at the place
a most extraordinary case. in me-
tology.

2 Tuesday. in sun, wind N E.
first sun in the morn. The
day fine & pleasant, but became
hazy before night. When first
became we look for more fine
air in the atmosphere.
A friend (Mr. Luke Wright) and me
a bottle of well cleansed new Ci-
der, which I found delicious to the
taste. even I believe very healthy
when drank in due quantities.

3 Wednesday: in cloudy, wind N
and the day generally cloudy
with cool air.

4 Thursday in cloudy & rainy
wind N E. the day cloudy
and rainy. We were early

Oct 4 (Thursday)

1849

4 (Col. Nath. Wells of Rutland
1849) made me a call. He is on his
return from the Long Lane
venture at Worcester. Secy; they
had a splendid meeting, and
nominated the former Governor
and Lt Governor, and had many
able speakers. He appears in the
vigor of life and usefulness - is
a valuable man. Arraignment of
such in the State would insure us
prosperity, tranquility & happiness.
In the Convention were many of
our best patriots, and their en-
dorsing party should be found
among us is an anomaly not to
be accounted for, but by supposing
the existence of a cold spirit, that
would hostile to the best organ-
ized society man - is capable of
forming. But I am not prepared
to say that all who are urging
innovations in our State Govern-
ment are conscious of pursuing
a course destructive to our welfare
but I am compelled to aver that
many of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~corruptions~~ ^{corruptions} have taken
in up their opinions from false
premises, or superstitious ~~views~~ ^{views} which
more enlarged views would have
enabled them to avoid.
If this opposition be continued, it
needs not the gift of prophecy to fore-
tell that evil will follow.

132 Friday in cloudy, wind
6 et 7 from East night, and most of
5 from

6 Saturday in cloudy with sun
last night, and most of
the day ~~from~~ cloudy & sunny.

7 Sunday in cloudy, with NE
wind & the day cloudy with sun
I have several new engraving
works on my table, but on the
cloudy days am not able to finish
a great number of one of my tables.
- etc., some for which I find no

Substitute
8. Monday in cloudy, with NE
the day cloudy excepting a short
interval of sun. Some about noon
the same height of the eastern
horizon which has prevailed through
the summer still continues; and
we seldom see any well defined
clouds, and the clouds seem
to be annihilated, as if
the laws of electricity, evaporation
and condensation were changed.
At any rate I think we say that
meteorological phenomena during
the past summer has been singular
if not unparalleled.

9 Tuesday in. fair, wind NE
but before noon the sky was
covered with the usual haze, &
the day continued cloudy, and
the sun rather cold. Sun's
declination 6° 24' South.

Wednesday. In cloudy 133
10. Several N.E. The clouds
a general haze over the sky
as usual. The part summer
clearing which time few
no brisk winds have passed;
as in case of the under gusts;
which are supposed to purify
by the air. Whether this state
of the atmosphere will explain
the sickness of the season is a
question for the philosopher.
That the cholera is an at-
mospheric disease cannot be doubt-
ed; but the virus may be gen-
erated on the earth and diffused
in the atmosphere by exhalations;
and it is a fact that it
is most prevalent on the vicinity
of large rivers & fresh water lakes.
Dense population is an exciting cause
but places situated on the sea
coast seem to be exempt from it
in a certain degree. The city of N.
York may be supposed an exception
but if the Hudson did not ex-
ist it is doubtful whether the dis-
ease would have been so common.
This subject demands investigation
Mr George Wilson of Boston son
of Col. Wilson of Mass. was made
one at call. He was a member of the
late anti-slavery convention at Worcester, and
was present at the meeting of the
community of the

10
 The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, since the last meeting of the Board, on the 1st of January, 1870.

Name	Age	Place of Birth	Education	Profession
John A. Smith	25	New York	Common School	Teacher
James B. Jones	30	Massachusetts	Common School	Teacher
William C. Brown	28	Connecticut	Common School	Teacher
Charles D. White	35	Virginia	Common School	Teacher
Edward E. Black	22	Illinois	Common School	Teacher
George F. Green	32	Ohio	Common School	Teacher
Henry G. Hall	27	Pennsylvania	Common School	Teacher
Isaac H. King	38	Delaware	Common School	Teacher
Joseph I. Lee	24	Georgia	Common School	Teacher
Samuel J. Miller	31	Alabama	Common School	Teacher
David K. Nelson	29	South Carolina	Common School	Teacher
Abraham L. Phillips	26	Florida	Common School	Teacher
Benjamin M. Reed	33	Louisiana	Common School	Teacher
Simon N. Taylor	21	Mississippi	Common School	Teacher
Julius O. Walker	36	Arkansas	Common School	Teacher
Alfred P. Young	23	Texas	Common School	Teacher
Charles Q. Adams	34	California	Common School	Teacher
Edward R. Baker	27	Washington	Common School	Teacher
George S. Carter	37	Oregon	Common School	Teacher
Henry T. Evans	25	Nevada	Common School	Teacher
Isaac U. Fisher	39	Idaho	Common School	Teacher
Joseph V. Gibson	22	Montana	Common School	Teacher
Samuel W. Howell	31	Wyoming	Common School	Teacher
David X. Ingram	28	Utah	Common School	Teacher
Abraham Y. Jackson	35	Arizona	Common School	Teacher
Benjamin Z. Kelly	24	Colorado	Common School	Teacher
Simon A. Lamb	32	Nebraska	Common School	Teacher
Julius B. Little	27	Kansas	Common School	Teacher
Alfred C. Moore	36	Oklahoma	Common School	Teacher
George D. Parker	23	Indian Territory	Common School	Teacher
Henry E. Quinn	38	North Dakota	Common School	Teacher
Isaac F. Rogers	21	South Dakota	Common School	Teacher
Joseph G. Stone	33	Minnesota	Common School	Teacher
Samuel H. Thomas	26	Wisconsin	Common School	Teacher
David I. Turner	34	Illinois	Common School	Teacher
Abraham J. Walker	22	Indiana	Common School	Teacher
Benjamin K. Young	37	Ohio	Common School	Teacher
Simon L. Adams	25	Pennsylvania	Common School	Teacher
Julius M. Baker	39	Delaware	Common School	Teacher
Alfred N. Carter	24	Georgia	Common School	Teacher
George O. Evans	31	Alabama	Common School	Teacher
Henry P. Fisher	28	South Carolina	Common School	Teacher
Isaac Q. Gibson	35	Florida	Common School	Teacher
Joseph R. Hall	22	Louisiana	Common School	Teacher
Samuel S. King	36	Mississippi	Common School	Teacher
David T. Lamb	27	Arkansas	Common School	Teacher
Abraham U. Miller	32	Texas	Common School	Teacher
Benjamin V. Nelson	21	California	Common School	Teacher
Simon W. Phillips	38	Washington	Common School	Teacher
Julius X. Reed	25	Oregon	Common School	Teacher
Alfred Y. Taylor	33	Nevada	Common School	Teacher
George Z. Walker	23	Idaho	Common School	Teacher
Henry A. Adams	37	Montana	Common School	Teacher
Isaac B. Baker	26	Wyoming	Common School	Teacher
Joseph C. Carter	34	Utah	Common School	Teacher
Samuel D. Evans	22	Arizona	Common School	Teacher
David E. Fisher	39	Colorado	Common School	Teacher
Abraham F. Gibson	24	Nebraska	Common School	Teacher
Benjamin G. Hall	31	Kansas	Common School	Teacher
Simon H. King	28	Oklahoma	Common School	Teacher
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Henry L. Phillips	25	Minnesota	Common School	Teacher
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Benjamin R. Carter	26	Delaware	Common School	Teacher
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Alfred U. Gibson	36	South Carolina	Common School	Teacher
George V. Hall	21	Florida	Common School	Teacher
Henry W. King	39	Louisiana	Common School	Teacher
Isaac X. Lamb	24	Mississippi	Common School	Teacher
Joseph Y. Miller	31	Arkansas	Common School	Teacher
Samuel Z. Nelson	28	Texas	Common School	Teacher
David A. Phillips	35	California	Common School	Teacher
Abraham B. Reed	22	Washington	Common School	Teacher
Benjamin C. Taylor	38	Oregon	Common School	Teacher
Simon D. Walker	25	Nevada	Common School	Teacher
Julius E. Adams	32	Idaho		

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134 proceedings of the convention, by
Oct. 7] speaks in high terms, and says the
10

Sumner's speech should, and should
in the papers. at Boston
and we hope will appear in
the standard paper of the nation
which seldom gives but sincere

For surely for our State
we need enlightened patriots
who know the value of liberty
and afford influence on
preserving it in its purity.

The day continued cloudy
except a short time at noon
when the sun appeared, and
a sparkling rain fell

11 Thursday. in cloudy with rain.
Wind N. E. the day continued
rainy.

The farmer has just shipped a
bag of 4 months' fallowing which
weighs 413 lbs. some at 4 cents
the lb. = 20, 91. exclusive of the
carriage charge. Would not
the fallowing of some upon a
large scale be profitable to the
business of N. England?

12. Friday. in fair, cold. M. and
some well defined cumulus clouds,
indicating a more pure atmosphere.
The bar however for many feet
has been low towards evening.

Oct 13 a variety of plummer ¹³
~~but my refractory stomach~~
~~forbids indulgence. In these~~

21. Sunday. in perfectly fair
wind ~~and~~ day. ~~and~~

very pleasant. My daughter
the Bryant who has been with me
several days returned home at
night, after attending me much
civic. In case of sickness from
apoplexy is beyond ~~interference~~
we now feel that ~~hardly~~ and
wonder at their patience.

22. Monday. in cloudy and
rainy, some N.E. the Col
mountain covered with fog & rain
the day similar.

23. Tuesday. Mr. Ginn, and
Sw. and the day fair and
pleasant. The water of the
River at ~~badly~~ was high
the basin yesterday with
success. A large factory is now
established at that place.
a second Luxembourg

13th Wednesday. In Fair and W.
24th and day fair. & snow

25th Thursday in fair, and
W. fair, day.

26th Friday. W. fair, and
and the day continued
fair.

Sir John Franklin. The

adventurous expedition under
the command of this officer and
the total want of intelligence con-
cerning him, has occasioned much
sorrow in the public mind.
We have supposed the whole lost
in the northern seas by shipwreck
or starvation. But we now have
the cheering account that Sir
John's two ships entered Queen
Regent's Sound four years ago
when he remained up to that
time formerly fixed in the ice
and that Subsergeant and two
sailed for the crews. The intelli-
gence was obtained from an
Esquimaux

Getwell resumed. A gentleman
14 presented me a specimen from
Whately, large and fine, which
I eat with much relish without
any apparent ill effects.
In our valley, however, they are
rare, and the crop of apples
small and very little cider
can be made; there is
therefore a more wholesome
beverage is not to be found, if
it be carefully prepared, and
stored in clean barrels, and
drank in due quantities: The
cattle and some a plenty of
sound apples I consider of the
first importance to the farmer.
In this opinion of my opinion
I am aware that I differ from
those who are
entitled to respect.

15 Monday. m. fair, wind S.W.
The day has been cold and
In my remark of yesterday I
noticed the importance of the apple
fruit. When a lady a trip through
our extensive orchards were taken
out in the month of May. The
trees were in full blossom and ap-
peared like one connected flower;
the bees were busy in taking
the honey to make a good

17th Tuesday. m. cloudy but
at 4 soon fair, wind SW and
18th day fair.
Our maps began to put
19th All the full time,
Wednesday m.

very cloudy, wind S.
and at day fair but hazy.
The changes we observe in the
color of leaves at this season is
caused by a chemical process by
which the sap changes
its reflexes. The process I be-
lieve may be imitated by cho-
sing composition. Were it
to change the refractive power
of the prism similar effects could
be produced; even instead of
the red rays, for instance, we
might have those of a different
color. See Newton's optics. and
other authors on the subject from
2. Two letters from Son
I was at Burlington - all well
is common

18th Thursday m. cloudy, wind
W. & there is fair
My hand forms some

kind acts we see the very
signs of civilization 2 lines
lower, we see the difference
between civilized men and
the wild tribes. Acts of bene-
volence I think are congenial
to the human mind, even those
expressions ascribed to men
by a certain sect is far
from admissible. We see
evidence of deep humanity in
man, but let us not im-
pute it to a wise creator

19 Friday or June and
the same, wind N.W.
My full suite of needles
and my unpaid eye sight
admonish me that my
journalizing is nearly over.
I commenced taking notes and
remark in 1844 and the
May month was no longer
lost. What I have written
has been the work of little
preparation, and is very
the reflection of the mind and
of the mind

to the clutches of want may be
open, & of appeal to
order.

19th. I cannot the whole
to my son Arthur W. Hay & trust
my that will keep the whole
within his precincts, as
they are not intended for
the public eye; thus though
in many instances tripping
events have been noticed, he
will not find them entirely
unimportant. as matters
of refinement. I am sure, however
that the perusal of the whole
so completely within, would be
a task beyond his pre-
sent time.

20 Saturday m. fair, wind W.
cool fair day.

Pears offered for 4/1 in bush,
ch. 1 bush each. More ripe &
large they are delicious fruit.
I am in perfect in N.
and very sent ~~to my~~
to the bush to various
of the states by same road.

3 Oct 19 when dinner broken clouds
12. In the one aspect, overcast
the sky.

Cattle show at Glen
field this day, got up probably
by the traders of that village to
hear them. The neighboring farmers
who were not driven there cattle
to that place merely to see
that they are fine breeds. No
specimens are offered for sale
here but the farmers are
to be compensated for their loss
in the next week's papers. It is
now given that an agricultural society
at the meeting will petition prop-
rietor to the Grand Court for a Charter
and of course State funds to sus-
tain it. The central society at
compton were proper regulations were
concerned the purposes of the three
counties of our Hampshire

3 Saturday day. In fair, some N.
followed by a heavy day.
My State of Health. For about
a week past I have been
a bit of wasting fever, rather staid
with a loss of appetite & sickness of
the stomach, which has created a
strong thirst for chicks; and with
few days I have been afflicted
with the old nerve's
complaint

135
135 Sumptoms of decay - I will
13 leap. I have taken various
mechanisms under the direction of
Dr Williams, but all I can
expect from them, is the smooth-
ing of the surface of my exist-
ence at my age, when the vital
functions are giving away, in
several cases look for a recovery
ever better. My age is now
nearly 84 years, and seems to be
nearly spent. My fear is that
I may become a troublesome charge
to my friends.

"To each withstanding being known and
gives not the use of knowledge of it."

"To men impart it, but with such a view

"As when he reads it, makes him happy too

I have lived in an eventful
period of the world's history and
to recount the events, extended
full up volumes in addition to
those that have been written.

14 Sunday - no sun, wind N.E.
first last night, pretty severe,
the day a bright sun shone
over blue sky generally.

Quercus: This elevated point I
am told, is famous in our hill town
once on our own hills. But
yonder Quercus thru

Esquimaux Indian who
says he has been on board of
each ship, and conveyed to
the English admiralty by
what ship. The design of
the voyage was to pass along
the northern sea from Davis
Strait to that of Behring's. The
account seems to be an accurate
and way look for the res-
urrection of St John & his crew
to their country. The return
character of this voyage was
might surprise would, either
any man attempting it. But
whose hand that a Boat
which naval officers deemed the
most anxious service, when
its reputation was fading?
The route however can never
be practically useful, for it would
seldom happen that it could
be clear of ice. has long become
Great Britain has long become
the palm on the seas, but
even on deep, but which
she is longer to sustain the
superiority is a question, and
account. But she may find in
become remarkable only for her
weakness in public debt in
relation to full.

135
entr Symptoms of decay - Swiss
13 Laps. I have taken various

mechanics under the direction of
Dr Williams, but all I can
report from them, is the smooth
129. of the path of my exit

at my age, when the vital
functions are giving away, in
years we look for a recovery,
even health. The recovery

"So each unthinking being becomes an
 gives not the use of knowledge?"

"To mean instantly, but with such a view

"As which he demands it, I never know before to

I have lived in an eventful
period of the world's history and

to recount the events, voluminous in detail, but full of interest, and have been corrected.

These have been very few, and at E.

14. Surrey -
Front last night, pretty severe

the day a bright sun shone
over the blue sky generally.

Dear Mrs This clearest night I
 have in my heart

Come tell, do you
 Once on our arvon hills
 y or the Tennessee

Esquimaux Indian who
says he has been on board of
each ship, and conveyed to
the English admiralty by a
whale ship. The design of
the voyage was to pass along
the northern sea from Davis
Strait to that of Behring's. The
account seems to be an accurate
and very look for the res-
urrection of Sir John & his crew
to their country. The return
damage of this voyage was
might suppose would elude
any from attempting it. But
whoever heard that a boat
with naval officers, the
most anxious service, when
its reputation was at stake,
the route however can never
be practically useful, for it would
seldom happen that it could
be clear of ice. has long borne
great burdens on the seas, but
the palms on deck, but what
was on the surface the
she is longer to sustain the
superincumbent is a great team, but
account from she may find in
become remarkable only for her
unbearable in her public debt in
elevated to full

40 ~~Wednesday~~ M. fair, wind
Oct 27 Saturday M. fair, wind
27 S. and day fair & fine.

The account of the discovery
of Sir John Franklin's ships
is corroborated by the arrival
of a whale ship at New London
on the 17th instant.

Should the sea remain
broken the crews may be
able to escape to the coast by a march
over the ice as in the case
of Capt. Pop. That the crews
should have found subsistence
even for four years without
supplies from home, is extraordinary.
Sir John we think will be willing
to return to England by his usual
route without further report.

Sunday M. fair, wind N.
the day fair but hazy.
My friend Dr. Smith entertained
me by evening in the afternoon
and my daughter
returned home to S. Desha's
after much house work.

20 ~~Monday~~

When the day after the
 same one also faggot.
 Our farms are however very
 comfortable then have not even
 farms at all finally well. Under
 the year of economy they
 have conducted to improve
 a full feeling of the meadow a
 I have thought they will be
 clear the next year. The road
 lane of a month to the large
 winter fodder will be gained
 on winter days. I have not
 been little to the family to the
 said. The nature of the
 labor up without has caused
 action and of found persons
 will be found. The
 next winter of improvement for
 agriculture is the application of some
 manure to the soil and they
 may be prepared for almost all
 crops of animal substances that
 are of human excrement.
 On Tuesday m. fair, wind W. rain
 last night followed by a
 account are abundant can be
 economy on our part. Yesterday

~~20. Monday~~ ~~21. Tuesday~~ ~~22. Wednesday~~ ~~23. Thursday~~ ~~24. Friday~~ ~~25. Saturday~~ ~~26. Sunday~~

20. Yesterday a valuable
was run down & killed between
village of Loappers. For the reason
velocity of 20 miles per hour it
is impossible wholly to avoid these
accidents; and it is a question
whether half the speed would
ensure all useful purposes.

31. Wednesday. In Fairville.
During the day
On the mountain. Trees are now
nearly bare of their foliage. In
the mountain trees have
The color of snow is now
proceeding, but with warm clothing
lack of dry feet, sulphur of fumes
and raymond man paper the
in season. Pleasantly met as with
the person who has and our com-
munication & road aid. Pith-
ing powder is a better fall in cold
climates, and more perhaps
from more directly than atmospheric
humidity in the ground. The
medium is evened out & dry and
unpleasant on the part of us cannot
comprehend it in many of the
the manner. Sealers

No. 2 Thursday m. fair
breezy wind ~~W~~ E. and the day
yesterday a few flakes of
snow were seen to fall

2 Friday m. fair wind
N E, and the day was

Dead at S Deerfield on the
24th inst. Rev. William Riddle
aged 81 years. died 9 months
Mr Riddle had been a settled
Minister in Whitingham Vt and
Bristol Maine, and is said to
have acquired a considerable class
of learners. since often con-
tributed on various subjects in the
publications of the day. His
religious sentiments were of the
strict orthodox school.
In the course of the year with
~~him~~ ~~him~~ ~~him~~ he often
expressed his dis-
satisfaction with the order; and
has actively some of the Anti-
slavery movement in the
church of William Morgan. This
theology and views would have
been serviceable to church

There he adopted more
of the white superior spirit
which now embraces the
collection of an Indian clergy who
are pursuing Christianity of its
corruptions by Calumny & others.
Mr. Riddle was a nephew of
Calumny & educated at Dartmouth
College.

This morning we were forming
the hunting season, and have
often I have traversed the
foremost woods & dark depths
with my long headed gun and
Sagawus dog in search of game,
and brought home the Squirrel
and partridge! The Sport,
though rather barbarous, was
rendered interesting by the wild-
ness of the forests, not re-
flecting that in ancient times
even the Indians, the early
Cherokees were civilized and
the Indians were generally
the first to be caught and
that his spirit and mind were

November Superior to our sheet
2. } a gem used as a
card. } The larger gem, the

deer, bear and wolf had become
 scarce in our woods from the very
 hunting days, equal to the old
 hunters we were indebted for their
 thinking of plants.

Considering in our former
 at the proper season, was, another
 pleasing sport. How often have
 we borne the Silvery strings to
 our dwellings, and furnished
 the family with delicious meals
 of changed diet! At that time
 our Sports were more masculine
 than the present; and of less
refined than refined virtues and
 of less dignitable. With remi-
 niscence of this kind I must fill
 but a volume.

Saturday. 11:00. The wind, the day, same as the wind. The
 position is on the preceding
 curve along the body. The
 position is on the preceding
 curve along the body. The
 position is on the preceding
 curve along the body. The

and I do not feel
at all with one convalescent
very warm - all including
a fatal change must
machine. "The" could
the arm as on the day 1. April
4. Sunday in fair, wind S &
morning fair, pleasant,
but hazy at the close.

5. Monday in cloudy, wind
N.E. cloudy with some
sun.

6. Tuesday in. Tidy with
some rain. N.E. wind.
can be expected that cloudy
the death of the widow
of the late Governor. The
was an unusual thin man.

7. Wednesday in cloudy,
wind W., and clear
somewhat.
8. Thursday in cloudy
D. more so
the same.

1871
1872

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THE NEW WORLD

PARK BENJAMIN,
EDITOR.



"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers; For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

\$3 PER ANNUM

OFFICE 30 ANN-STREET.

IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V.....No. 2.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

WHOLE NUMBER 110.

Original Biographical Sketches.

LORD BROUGHAM.

HENRY BROUGHAM, now Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in Westmoreland, was born in London on the 19th September, 1788. He is descended from one of the most ancient families in England—Brougham Castle, and the Estate, in Westmoreland, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, having been held by Walter de Burgham so long ago as the reign of Edward the Confessor—and he was allowed to retain possession of it after the Norman Conquest, on paying a fine, or tiendage, as it was then called. A portion of the estate was sold by one of Lord Brougham's ancestors, but was subsequently repurchased by another. On Mr. Brougham's being elevated to the peerage in 1830, the name of Vaux was added to that of Brougham—he being the heir general and representative, by intermarriage of the families, of the ancient and noble house of Vaux, of Cumberland.

Of all the public men, who have, for the last forty years, appeared in the political arena of Great Britain, none have been more eminent for variety of talents, and great acquirements, than Henry Brougham. As an advocate, he attained the first rank at the Bar; as an orator, in the House of Commons, he was, virtually, for many years, the leader of the Whig party; his impassioned eloquence, his biting sarcasms, and vigorous reasoning, rendered him the most dreaded antagonist of several succeeding Tory Administrations. His attainments are of the highest order, and no man has contributed more largely to the lasting benefit of his fellow subjects. He was one of the original promoters of the London University, and to his fostering care many of the Mechanics' Institutes throughout the country owe their existence. His exertions in the cause of popular education have been not only unceasing, but attended with the most beneficial results. With persevering energy, he applied himself to the investigation of abuses in public charities, and particularly in those which had received endowments for the purposes of education. It was discovered, in many instances, where large sums had been devised, that they had been suffered to lie dormant, or had been diverted to private emolument. Mr. Brougham was chairman of the Education Committee, appointed by the House of Commons, to enquire into these abuses, and their labors were continued during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818. During this time, he employed himself in sifting through the musty records of colleges and corporate endowments. The consequence of his labors has been the establishment of numerous grammar, and other schools, in various parts of the country, and thousands are now reaping the benefit of his benevolent exertions. This subject has, through the labors of Mr. Brougham, attracted much of his attention, for we find him as lately as the 23rd of May, 1835, urging the consideration of it in the House of Lords, and proposing the appointment of the Education Committee, by directing the public attention into that channel. From statistical accounts which he has presented to the House, he clearly demonstrated that the number of scholars, attending unendowed day-schools, in the year 1818 to 1828, increased from 144,000; and that the number of scholars, in the same period, increased from 14,000

On the subject of education, we find Mr. Brougham's own opinions on the necessity of the instruction of children, as we have seen, and recommend them to the parents.

On the subject of infant schools one of his most interesting remarks, I was going to say in the course of his speech, that for centuries, the poor had an opportunity of feeling the benefits of education, and in

confessing how desirable it is that the system should be generally adopted. But I wish now particularly to call the attention of the House to the reasons of fact, on which alone the usefulness of infant education is established—I assert that we begin much too late in the education of children. We take for granted, that they can learn little or nothing under six or seven years old, and we thus lose the very best season of life for instruction. Whoever knows the habits of children at an earlier age than that of six or seven—the age at which they generally attend the infant schools—whoever understands their tempers, their habits, their feelings, and their talents, is well aware of their capacity of receiving instruction long before the age of six. The child is, at three and four, and even partially at two and under, perfectly capable of receiving that sort of knowledge which forms the basis of all education; but the observer of children, the student of the human mind, has learnt only half his lesson if his experience has not taught him something more: it is not enough to say that a child can learn a great deal before the age of six years. The truth is, that he can learn a great deal more before that age than all he ever learns, or can learn, in all his after life. His attention is more easily roused in a new world; it is more vivid in a fresh existence; it is excited with less effort, and engraves ideas deeper in the mind. His memory is more retentive in the same proportion in which his attention is more vigorous: bad habits are not yet formed, nor is his judgment warped by unfair bias; good habits may easily be acquired, and the pain of learning be almost destroyed; a state of listless indifference has not begun to poison all joy; nor has indolence paralysed his powers, or bad passions quenched or prevented useful desires. He is all activity, inquiry, exertion, motion; he is eminently a curious and a learning animal—and this is the common nature of all children, not merely of clever and lively ones, but of all who are endowed with ordinary intelligence, and who, in a few years, become, through neglect, the stupid boys and dull men we see."

We could have wished to have given much more copious extracts from this admirable speech, but our limits will not permit our so doing; we must, therefore, content ourselves by referring our readers to the speech itself.

A great deal has been said and written upon Lord Brougham's powers of sarcasm. In order to show his character in a more amiable point of view, we extract a few lines of eulogium written by him after the death of one of his warmest and most faithful friends, the great, the good, the ill-fated Sir Samuel Romilly.

"Few persons have ever attained celebrity of name and exalted station, in any country, or in any age, with such unsullied purity of character, as this equally eminent and excellent person. His virtue was stern and inflexible, adjusted, indeed, rather to the rigorous standard of ancient morality, than to the less ambitious and less elevated maxims of the modern code. But in this he very widely differed from the antique model upon which his character generally appeared to be framed, and also so very far surpassed it, that there was nothing either affected or repulsive about him; and if ever a man existed who would, more than any other, have scorned the pitiful fopperies which disfigured the worth of Cato, or have shrunk from the harsher virtue of Brutus, Romilly was that man. He was, in truth, a person of the most natural and simple manners, and one in whom the kindest charities and warmest feelings of human nature were blended, in the largest measure, with that firmness of purpose, and unrelaxed sincerity of principle, in all other men found to be little compatible with the attributes of a gentle nature and the feelings of a tender heart."

No one incident in the life of Lord Brougham can more truly demonstrate his high independence of

character, than the uncompromising and able support he afforded to Queen Caroline. Opposed to the sovereign of his country, with the perfect conviction that all preferment in his professional career was shut to him so long as that sovereign should continue to exist, he undauntedly espoused the cause of that injured and persecuted woman. In this he was most ably seconded by Mr. Denman, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The result is well known. The act of impeachment against the queen was abandoned, and the efforts of her magnanimous and able defenders were rewarded by the approbation of an immense majority of their fellow-subjects. The duties of an advocate toward his client were never more ably defined than by Mr. Brougham in the opening of his speech in this cause before the House of Lords. It is so excellent that we cannot refrain from giving it.

"If I did not think that the cause of the Queen, as attempted to be established by the evidence against her, not only does not require recrimination at present—not only imposes no duty of even uttering one whisper, whether by way of attack, or by way of insinuation, against the conduct of her illustrious husband; but that it rather prescribes to me, for the present, silence upon this great and painful head of the case—I solemnly assure your Lordships, that but for this conviction, my lips on that branch would not be closed; for, in discretionally abandoning the exercise of the power which I feel I have, in postponing for the present the statement of the case of which I am possessed, I feel confident that I am waiting a right which is mine. And let it not be thought, my Lord, that I am in any way disappointed, or that I have any expectation that the case should fail, as to feel it necessary to exercise that right, I do not mean vainly suppose, that not only I, but that the youngest member of the profession would hesitate one moment in the fearless discharge of his paramount duty. An advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world, THAT CLIENT AND NONE OTHER. To save that client by all expedient means—to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others, and among others to himself—is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm—the suffering—the destruction—which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating even the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be to the wind, he must go on reckless of the consequences, if his fate it should unhappily be, to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection."

On the Whigs coming into office in 1830, Lord Brougham was made Lord Chancellor, and raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux, as above stated—the motto attached to his escutcheon is not newly assumed, but has been the motto of the family for centuries; it is to be seen in an old apartment at Brougham in a carving executed during the reign of Elizabeth. It is singularly appropriate to him, "PRO LEGE, REGE, GREGI." In 1835 when the Whigs returned into office after Sir Robert Peel's short administration, the Lord Chancellorship was put into commission, and Lord Brougham was made keeper of the Great Seal, and Speaker of the House of Lords, but without a seat in the Cabinet. He subsequently seceded from the Ministry—and now, although he has upon some questions voted with the Tories, he steers a semi-independent course, dreaded alike by his former coadjutors and his new political friends. The wonderful capacity of his mind, cannot be better exemplified than by mentioning the subjects of some of the speeches which he has delivered during his long and arduous parliamentary career—Military Flogging—Commerce and Manufactures—Agricultural Distress—Manufacturing Distress—Army Estimates—War with Spain—The Slave Trade—Law Reform—Parliamentary Reform—Education of the People—On abolishing subscriptions to the Articles of the Church at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Municipal Reform—Marriage, Divorce, and Legitimacy—Poor Laws—Neutral Rights—Irish Affairs—Business of Parliament—Maltreatment of the North America Colonies—Civil List—to all and each of which questions, he has brought knowledge that which would almost persuade one that he made each

as a prelate:
his study;
you shall hear
in Music:
Policy,
he will unloose
that, when he speaks
d libertines, are still,
er tingleth in their ears
the party next attacked.

never has any man appeared in the
s, whose sarcastic powers have caused
ension than Lord Brougham's. He ap-
lash unsparingly to all: friends, foes, peers,
relates, all shrink from the terrible infliction; and
although in this there may be some latent gratification
of personal vanity, yet, it may surely be pardoned in
a man whose paramount motives through life have
been the amelioration of the institutions of his country,
and the diffusion of knowledge among the great masses
of the community. T. W.

Letters from Mexico.—No. 6.

By BRANTZ MAYER, Esq.

THE LAST DAY'S RIDE FROM PUEBLA—VIEW OF THE VALLEY—AND THE ENTRY INTO MEXICO.

I shall say nothing more to you about our ride from Perote to Puebla, or of the various villages through which we passed. The road was a compound of dust and gullies, and the villages a compound of mud walls and domestic filthiness, so that, blinded and suffocated with the heat and fatigue, I was glad to roll into the court-yard of our *fonda* at Puebla (an old Palace) about three o'clock. A bath and a good dinner served a little to restore me, so that after paying a visit to the Governor and military commandant, in order to secure a guard, I sallied out to see the sights of the city. As I design returning in the spring to Puebla, I will not venture now a description of this celebrated city, especially as its magnificent Cathedral, regular streets, and the adjacent PYRAMID OF CHOLULA, require a closer examination than I was able to give them in our hurried journey.

A little before daylight on the next morning, we were awakened by our coachman, to proceed on our way to the capital, which we hoped to reach before night-fall. Two coaches ply between this place and Mexico, and we found both full in the court-yard, accompanied by a guard of six dragoons.

I know few things more pleasant than starting for your last day's ride on so severe a journey as that we have recently gone through. The prospect of seeing, for the first time in my life, a famous city, around which so many associations are clustered,—the fresh morning air,—and the fact that we were once more entering the region of civilization, stirred my spirits more than I have ever experienced in any of my journeys, except when, from the heights of ALBANO, I first caught a glimpse of the "ETERNAL CITY"—and swept down into the plain, which had been the theatre of so much strife and glory.

Soon after our departure from Puebla, we crossed a small stream spanned by a fine bridge, and commenced ascending by a very gradually inclined plain toward the Sierra Nevada. The mountains on our left are a stupendous range, standing out sharply, against the bright blue sky, in the clear early light and pure atmosphere, their lower portions covered with dark pine forests from which the conic peak of POPOCATEPETL, with its eternal snow, emerges majestically, while, further north, towers its gigantic rival, IZTACCIHUATL. Between us and the mountains is the PYRAMID OF CHOLULA, now overgrown with forest trees, and crowned with a chapel. As we approach this elevated region, the country becomes well watered, and the plain is just sufficiently inclined for irrigation,—the soil rich,—the estates extensive, and cultivated with the greatest care. Immense herds of cattle are spread over the fields; and the land, now preparing for the winter crops, is divided into extensive tracts of a thousand acres, along which the furrows are drawn with mathematical accuracy. Among these noble farms a multitude of habitations are scattered, which, enclosing the numerous population necessary for labor, with the requisite chapels, churches, and surrounding offices, gleam out brightly with their white walls from among the dark foliage of the groves, and impress one as favorably as the multitude of tasteful villages that dot the windings of our beautiful Connecticut.

We breakfasted hastily at San Martin, and for the next league our ascent was almost imperceptible. At length we crossed several fine hill-side streams, and the road, rising rapidly, struck more into the mountain. There was no longer any sign of cultivation, even in the dells, but the dense forest spread out on every side a sea of foliage. The road was as smooth

as a bowling-green, and we swung along over the levels famously, up hill and down, until we passed the PUENTE DE TESMELUCA, over a stream as clear as crystal, dashing down a mountain ravine like a shower of silver from among the verdure. After again ascending another mountain, and following its descent on the other side, we reached the village of RIO FRIO, a collection of the miserable huts of coal burners, and the nest and nursery of as fierce a brood of robbers as haunt the forests. In proof of this, and, moreover, that the Cross, in this land, is no "sign of redemption," the sacred emblem was again spread out on every side, as yesterday in the Barranca Secca, marking the grave of some murdered traveller. We were once more in the fields of romance and robbery; yet, well guarded as we were to-day, in good spirits at the near termination of our trials, and with plenty of ammunition both in bodies and guns, we once more launched forth for our final ride. Leaving this narrow and desolate ravine among the hills, the road once more ascends quickly by a series of short windings through the pine woods, among which the wind whistled as cold and shrill as over our winter plains; and, thus gradually scaling the last mountain on our route, while the increased guard scoured the recesses of the forest, we reached the lofty summit in about an hour, and, for some distance, rolled along over a level table land, catching glimpses, occasionally, of a distant horizon to the west, apparently as illimitable as the sea. Soon the edge of the mountain was turned, and as the coach dipped forward on its descent of the western slope, a sudden clearing in the forest disclosed the magnificent VALLEY OF MEXICO.

The sight of land to the sea-worn sailor,—the sight of home to the poor wanderer, who has not beheld for years the scene of his boyhood's sports,—are not hailed by them with more thrilling delight than was the exclamation from one of our passengers as he announced this prospect. After all our troubles—here we were at last. And where? So far as natural beauty is concerned, and even portions of the romantic history and fate of its people,—upon one of the grandest theatres the world ever saw,—a theatre whose scenery matched in grandeur the tragedy which covered it with desolation and bloodshed.

I am really afraid to describe this valley to you, my dear B—. You would call me hyperbolic. I have seen the Simplicon,—the Splengen,—the view from Rhigi,—the "wide and winding Rhine,"—and the prospect from Vesuvius over the lovely bay of Naples, its indolent waves sleeping in the warm sunshine on their beds,—but none of these scenes compare with the Valley of Mexico. They want some one of the elements of grandeur, all of which are gathered here. Although the highest triumphs of human genius and art may disappoint you, Nature never does. The conceptions of Him who laid the foundations of the mountain, and poured the waters of the seas from his open palm, can never be reached by the fancies of men. And if, after all the exaggerated descriptions of St. Peter's and the Pyramids, we feel sick with disappointment when we stand before them, it is never so with the sublime creations of the Almighty. Before His masterpieces the human intellect quails with its poverty and insignificance; yet, never can the mind be more surely led "through Nature up to Nature's God," or taught a more salutary lesson of humility, than when, from these mountains, we look on this sublime handiwork of the Creator. There is an imagination we cannot soar to—a genius of which we have no idea—a blending of beauty and grandeur where nothing is exaggerated, yet all in keeping.—and a POWER, whose simplest elements are beyond the utmost conception even of the lordliest souls!

You would, therefore, my dear B—, almost readily spare my attempting to give by the pen a description of what even the more graphic pencil has ever failed faithfully to convey. But I feel in some measure bound to make for you a catalogue of this valley's features, though I am confident I must fail as a describer.

Conceive yourself placed on a mountain nearly two thousand feet above the valley, and about 9000 above the level of the sea. A sky above you of the most perfect azure, without a cloud, and an atmosphere so pure that the remotest objects at the distance of many leagues are as distinctly visible as if at your hand. The gigantic scale of every thing first strikes you; you seem to be looking down upon a world. No other mountain and valley view has such an assemblage of features; because no where else are the mountains at the same time so high, the valley so wide, or filled with such variety of land and water. The plain beneath you is flat as the sea; and for two hundred miles around it extends a barrier of stupendous mountains, most of which have been active volcanos, and are now covered, some with snow, and some with forests; it is laced with large bodies of water looking more like seas than lakes; it is dotted with innumerable villages, and estates and plantations; eminences rise from it which, elsewhere, would

be called mountains, yet there, at your feet, they seem but ant-hills on the plain; and, now, letting your eye follow the ascent of the mountains to the west, (near fifty miles distant,) you look beyond the immediate summits that wall the valley, to another and more distant range—and to range beyond range, with valleys between each, until the whole melts into a vapory distance, blue as the cloudless sky above you.

I could have gazed for hours at this little world while the sun and passing vapor chequered the fields, and sailing off again left the whole one bright mass of verdure and water—bringing out clearly the domes of the village churches studding the plain, or, leaning against the first slopes of the mountains, with the huge lakes looming larger in the rarified atmosphere. Yet one thing was wanting. Over the immense expanse there seemed scarce an evidence of life. There were no figures in the picture. It lay torpid in the sunlight like some deserted region where Nature was again beginning to assert her empire, vast, solitary and melancholy. There were no sails—no steamers on the lakes, no smoke over the villages, no people at labor in the fields, no horsemen, coaches, or travellers but ourselves. The silence was almost supernatural; one expects to hear the echo of the national strife that filled these plains with discord, yet lingering among the hills. It was a picture of "still life," inanimate in every feature, save where, on the distant mountain sides, the fire of some poor coal burner, among the dark and solemn pines, mingled its blue wreath with the bluer sky.

What a theatre for the great drama that has been performed on it! When CORTES first stood upon these mountains, and looked down on this lovely scene, peaceful then and rich under the cultivation of Indian children, the hills and plains covered with forests, and much of what is now dry land hidden by the extensive lake, in the midst of which rose the proud city of the Aztec kings filled with palaces and temples; in scite, another Venice on its inland sea—in art, the Indian Attica,—when he beheld, I say, this tranquil scene at his feet, what must have been the gluttonous avarice and the relentless brutality of an unknighly heart that urged him onward to the destruction and enslavement of a civilized and unoffending people, whose only crime was the possession of a country rich enough to be plundered to minister to the luxury of a bigoted race beyond the sea! The right of conquest, under similar circumstances, is, thank God, unparalleled at the present day, except in the huge engineering enterprise of England against China; and it is such scenes of black-hearted cruelty, conjured up upon spots like that I have ventured to describe, that sicken one's heart, and make us sometimes wonder at the inscrutable ways of God in thus allowing room to be made in the world for the growth and expansion of nations!

Yet there seems to have been a sort of retributive justice to Spain ever since the days of the conquest. It is an old maxim that "Ill-gotten wealth does no good." Ever since she has wasted away under the secret curse. The immense mass of silver that poured into Europe from her colonies produced no result but idleness and luxury. Her agriculturists became indolent; her merchants supine, and all lost that spirit of wild and brave adventure which had borne the Portuguese and Spanish flag around the cape to India, and the remotest wilds of our continent. But it is the misfortune of the matter that in the decline of her power and nerve, at home, the parents infused her enervating influence into the colony beyond the sea; nor has comfort or peace visited this valley since that day. Terminating the conquest in the perfect enslavement of the Indian race, Mexico became the scene of cupidity, misrule, peculation and corruption under the dominion of old Spain. A sort of semi-barbaric splendor was exhibited by her people in the style of their living and display at the altar; but no where did the light of education and free opinion penetrate. To this succeeded the Revolution, and from that day to this the fires of the extinct volcanos seem to have been bequeathed to the people, and the angry passions that were so long pent up under the Spanish Government, have converted the whole land into a slaughter-house, where that worst of wars—a civil war—has lent all the bitterness of death to fraternal discord.

You will excuse me, my dear B., for these long digressions; but one's pen, somehow, gets inextricably entangled with such themes. The only manner left, therefore, is to break through at once, and to hasten onward.

Our descent commenced from the eminence where we halted awhile to survey the valley, and where I have so long help you prisoner, hung like Mahomet's coffin between earth and heaven. Our coachman was an honest Yankee, fearless as the wild horses he drove, and we scoured along under his lash as if we had the level roads of New England beneath us. But alas! we had not. I question whether there are any

other such roads in the world—nor can you conceive them, because your experience among the wilds of the Arastook or the marshes of Mississippi can furnish you no symptoms of such highways. Highways! did I call them? Gullies, rather, washed into the mountain side by the rains; filled, here and there, with stones and branches; dammed up to turn the water by mounds a couple of feet high; and, thus, gradually serpentine to the foot of the activity. You may readily suppose that there was no such thing as rolling down with our rapid motion over such a ravine. We literally jumped from dam to dam, and rock to rock, and in many places when the steep is certainly at an angle of 60°. I must confess that I quailed more at the impending danger than I did at the robbers, while the horses bounded along as fiercely if they were bearing Mazeppa. But the driver knew what he was about, and in an hour landed us at the Venta de Cordova, where, when I alighted, I found myself deaf and giddy from the heat, dust, and irregular motion. In a few moments, however, the blood poured from my head and I was relieved, though I felt ill and uncomfortable the rest of the day. Two of the other passengers suffered in the same manner.

The succeeding distance of about some twenty miles lies along the level, and skirts a detached range of Volcanic hills between the Tezcuco and Chalco, the same which I described, some time ago, as rising like ant-hills from the plain. We passed the village of Ayotla, and through a number of collections of mud-walled huts and desolate hovels, buried up among palm-trees and fields of barley and magney, (resembling the streets of ruined towns near Rome;) but, no where did I see any evidence of neat or careful cultivation, or of comfort and thriftiness; and, in this, the valley of Mexico is, markedly, different from that of Puebla. Misery and neglect reigned absolute. Squalid Indians in rags exhibiting almost entirely their dirty bodies, thronged the road; miserable devils coming from market; children half-starved and naked, and women whose heads were actually wiry with uncombed hair, looking like human porcupines.

At length, as we gained the top of a little eminence our driver pointed out the "City of Mexico"—a long line of turrets, and domes, and spires, lying in the lap of beautiful meadows, and screened, partially, by intervening trees which are planted along the numerous avenues leading to the capital. About two leagues from the city we came upon what was formerly the borders of the lake of Tezcuco, now a swampy flat upon which the waters have receded, and here we mounted the Calzada or causeway raised about six feet above the surrounding waters.

This road is not one of the ancient avenues by which the city was approached, across the lake, during the reign of the Indians, but was constructed at great expense by the old Spanish Government. Although the land to the north of this Calzada is covered with saline pastures, perfectly visible as you ride along, yet the southern flats being watered by the fresher stream from Chalco which flows through several apertures of the dyke, are in no manner discolored. The northern marsh was literally covered with myriads of ducks, and looked as if it had been literally peppered with wild fowl. These birds are murdered in immense flocks with a sort of infernal machine containing a great number of gunbarrels, and they furnish the chief food of the poor of Mexico.

Thus, about four o'clock we passed this unpropitious approach to the Capital, driving by the body of a man who had just been murdered, lying by the road side, with the blood yet flowing from the wound. Hundreds passed, but no one noticed him. At the gates we were detained only a moment for examination, and we entered the city by the Porto de Lazaro. Well was it that we did so! A saint who suffered from impure blood, and presides over the may well be the patron of that portion of the city and suburbs through which we jolted over the jointed pavements, while the water lay green and trid in the stagnant gutter, festering in the narrow close streets, swarmed with ragged children, who, as I looked at them from our window, whirled along, seemed more like a swarm of devils, freshly dismounted from their horses, than anything else to which, in fancy, I could compare them.

But the journey ended as we entered the city of Vergara, where a dirty court-yard, with its chickens, horses, bath-houses, and other appendages, received the jaded crew. I found my friend had already prepared for me a room, and, although uninviting they were, still, in the present—and so, with a comfortable as I can find, I retired to my worthy landlady, I slept in the city of Mexico, and was haunted by no more comfortable dream.

